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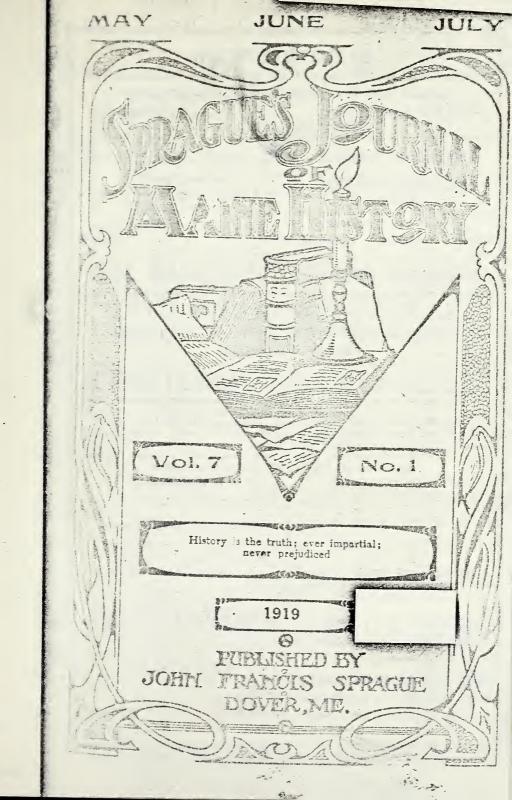


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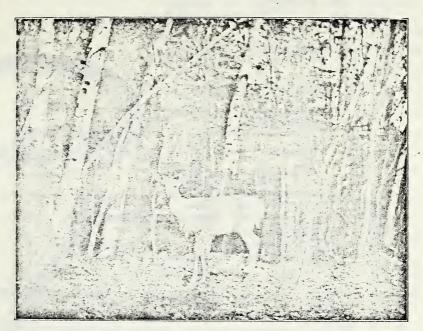
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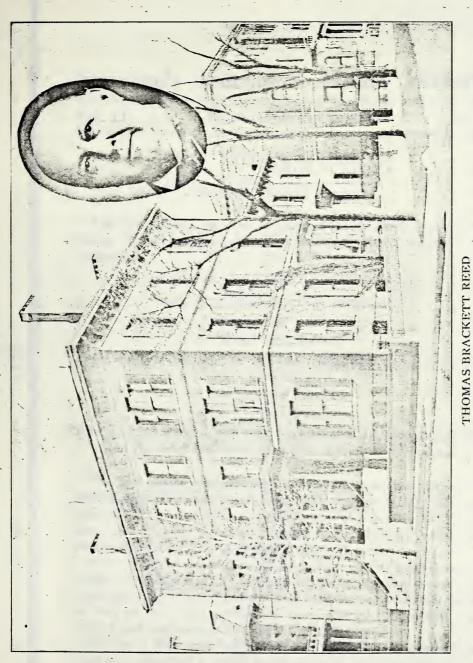
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VII

MAY JUNE JULY 1919

No. 1

Sir William Phips

By John Francis Sprague

The title page of the work of Cotton Mather, which is the foundation of very much of the early history of New England, is as follows:

MAGNALIA CHRISTI AMERICANA; THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF

NEW ENGLAND.

From its first planting, in the year 1620, unto the year of our Lord 1698

IN SEVEN BOOKS

By the

REVEREND AND LEARNED COTTON MATHER, D.D.F.R.S. And Pastor of the North Church in Boston, New England.

The first edition was published in London in the year 1702, in a volume of seven hundred and eighty-eight pages. In 1852 this was republished by Si'as Andrus in Hartford, with a preface and "occasional notes by the Reverend Thomas Robbins, D. D." and again published by Si'as Andrus & Son in 1853.

It is a civil and ecclesiastical history of the earliest English settlements and plantations in New England, hence it is one of the original sources for all who desire to study men and events of importance in that period. The author has been accused of credulity and bigotry and such accusations cannot be we'll denied.

He was a fiery and brilliant product of the times in which he lived and wrought; a leader in the days of credulity and bigotry, and yet with all of his prejudices and conceit he was one of the founders of American literature.



The "Magnalia" is a curious blending of historical facts, the peculiar sectarian views of the Puritans, citations from the Bible and quotations from Greek and Roman classics and from nearly all the great characters in ancient history. Yet the authenticity of his historical data, when divested of religious exaggerations, has ever been and will doubtless always remain a standard authority. It is almost wholly to this work that one must resort to learn of the life of one of Maine's most famous and worthy sons, for Cotton Mather was the only one of the early writers who wrote fully regarding him. He had at hand more facts pertaining to him than had anyone else for he and his father, Increase Mather, were his contemporaries

After devoting nearly five hundred words to citing examples of men of fame in the Roman Empire, and other parts of the world who had arisen to great heights from obscurity and small beginnings, the author introduces Sir William Phips in this manner:

For my reader now being satisfied that a person being obscure in his original is not always a just prejudice to an expectation of considerable matters from him, I shall now inform him that this our Phips was born February 2, A. D. 1650, at a despicable plantation on the river Kennebec. and almost the furtherest village of the eastern settlements of New England.

His birthplace is on a point of land in the southern part of the town of Woo'wich near a little bay, called "Phip's Bay" and was not in any sense a "despicable" place.

He was the son of James Phips and one of the youngest of twenty-six children. James came early to New England from Bristol, England.

Mather refers to the family in this wise:

His fruitful mother yet living had no less than twenty-six children, whereof twenty-one were sons: but equivalent to them all was William, one of the youngest, whom his father dying left with his mother "keeping sheep in the wilderness' until he was eighteen years old.

During his boyhood days, struggling with his widowed mother for existence, he was employed much of the time by sheep raisers and writers have frequently alluded to him as "the Shepherd boy of Woolwich".

But few facts are attainable regarding him as a youth except that he desired to learn the trade of ship building and when nineteen

⁽¹⁾ Mather's Magnalia p. 167.

⁽²⁾ Ib 2.

[&]quot;A Manuscript Account of Pemaquid" by Judge Groton (collections Me. Histo. Soc. vol. 2, p. 239) says: "James Phips, father of Sir William Phips, settled here (Pemaquid) about the year 1638, but afterwards removed to the banks of the Kennebec, in the town of Woolwich."



years of age he served an apprenticeship of three or four years with a ship carpenter. and became master of the trade.

At the age of twenty-two he removed to Boston where he worked

in a ship yard for one year.

At his home on the coast of Maine he had no school privileges and did not learn to read and write until his first year in Boston, and Mather says:

—by a laudable deportment, he so recommended himself that he married a young gentlewoman of good repute, who was the widow of one Mr. John Hall, a well-bred merchant, but the daughter of one Captain Roger Spencer, a person of good fashion—.

He acquired learning by his own efforts and became a student of what books were accessible in the town of Boston.

As his mental growth developed, his aspirations took a wider range and his ambition was to build a ship, own it and command it himself.

He would frequently tell the gentlewoman his wife that he should be the captain of a King's ship; that he should come to have command of better men than he was now accounted himself; and that he should be owner of a fair brick house in the Green lane of North Boston.

Soon after his marriage he entered into what was probably a partnership with some Boston men to build a ship near his birth-place on the Maine coast. Mather saying that

—he indented with several persons in Boston to build them a ship at

Sheeps-coat River, two or three leagues eastward of the Kennebec.

Ill fortune was his first experience in this enterprise, for when the vesesl was completed and he was about to load her with lumber the Indians made a murderous assault upon the inhabitants, and to preserve their lives he took them on board and gave them a free passage to Boston.⁵

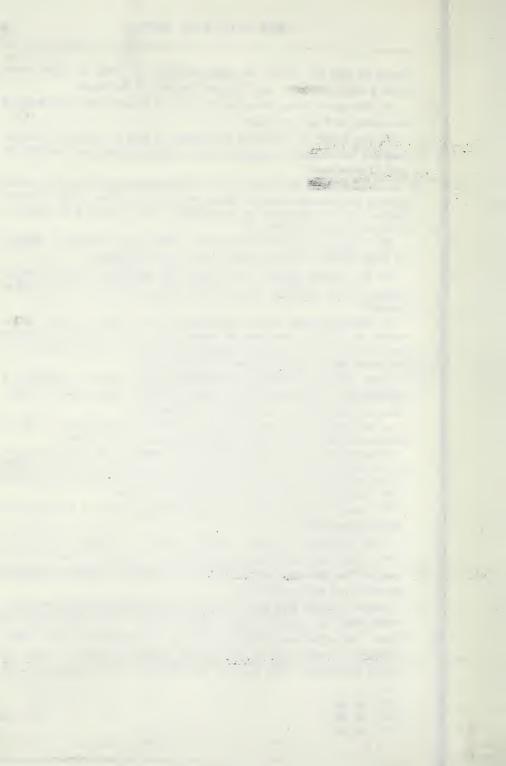
He was a doer as well as a dreamer and possessed a bold and adventuresome spirit.

After arriving at Boston with his load of refugees, he learned from some ship captains in that port of a Spanish wreck on the coast of the Bahamas, and that in it were many valuables and large quantities of gold and silver.

Boston friends had faith in him even if having mental reservations about the truth of this "sailor's yarn" that Phips had told them. So, after some deliberation, he was financed to an extent sufficient to enable him to sail his ship to the Bahamas in search of buried treasures. His trip to the Bahamas, the explorations he

^(*) Ib 167. (*) Ib 168

^(*) Ib 168.



made and the evidence that he found convinced him that if properly equipped he could rescue this property lost in the ocean depths.

Instead of returning to his home, he sailed directly to England and presented the matter to his government. His earnestness and intelligence, his apparent honesty, determination and persuasive qualities finally won at White Hall. In the year 1683, he became captain of a King's Ship, Algier Rose, a frigate of eighteen guns and ninety-five men.

This voyage, however, was not successful. The crew mutinied once or twice imperiling his life, and after experiencing numerous hardships and dangers he again returned to England and was equipped with another ship.

He cast anchor at a reef of shoals a few leagues to the northward of Port de la Plata, upon Hispaniola, the supposed place of the lost wreck. While the men were engaged in the work of exploration a sea feather attracted attention. One of the Indian divers was ordered to investigate. The diver reported that the wreckage and a number of great guns were in the waters beneath them. Then the real work of search for and recovery of treasures began. It resulted in securing thirty-two tons of silver, much gold, pearls and jewels.

Captain Phips' crew had been hired on seamen's per diem wages. They had evidently not been informed of the real purpose of the expedition and when suddenly apprised of it and viewing the enormous amount of wealth within their reach, their astonishment may easily be imagined. Neither is it surprising that a vicious impulse to become possessed of this marvelous prize possessed and overwhelmed them.

Mather says Phips

used all the obliging arts imaginable to make his men true unto him, especially by assuring them that besides their wages they should have ample requitals made unto them, which if the rest of his employers would not agree unto, he would himself distribute his own share among them.

When he returned to England in 1687 he carried with him treasure to the value of 300,000 pounds sterling. And yet when he had accounted and turned over to his employers their share, he had dealt so generously in sharing with his men that only sixteen thousand pounds belonged to him. He was the hero of the hour. The Duke of Albemarle "made unto his wife, whom he never saw, the present of a golden cup, near a thousand pounds in value."

⁽⁶⁾ Ib 173.



King James II, in consideration of the skill, energy and enterprise displayed in this undertaking conferred on him the honor of knighthood.

Before he returned home he was made High Sheriff of New England.

He did not become a member of any church until March 23. 1690, when he joined the North Congregational Church in Boston of which Cotton Mather was pastor. During the remainder of his life he was active in its affairs.

On April 28, 1690, he was at the head of a naval force sent out by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to capture Port Royal. He arrived there May 11, and in a few days thereafter the fort was surrendered to him and he took possession of Nova Scotia, then held by the French, for the English Crown, and administered to the inhabitants an oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary. But it was the increasing power of Canada that the Colony was the most concerned about and desired to conquer.

Accordingly Phips was again placed in command of a fleet to capture Quebec, and sailed from Boston August 9, 1690.

This enterprise was not successful, but returned without serious loss of lives.

This failure was not entirely unexpected, as the colonists were not well prepared for it. Later he commanded another and better equipped expedition to Quebec which also failed.

Under King Charles I the Pilgrims obtained a patent from the Virginia Company and (1620) sailed for the new world when adverse winds changed their course and they finally landed on Plymouth Rock, and then and there began the making of a new nation.

They obtained a patent (1621-22) from the Council for New England, partly at least through the influence of Sir Ferdinando Gorges who had already made great efforts in colonization on the coast of Maine.

Six years later they applied to the king for a royal charter which was obtained.

At first it was the intention of the government to retain possession of this charter, but later (1629) its custody was placed in the hands of the colonists. There was some serious contention over this. The colonists contended that their charter made them a corporation on the place, while some eminent English jurists held that the whole structure of the charter pre-supposed its residence to be in England.



To understand more fully the origin of the trouble which subsequently arose between the colony and the crown, it may be well to state that the Puritan leaders in America who were men of ability and intellectual power from the first contended

that their charter created a corporation of, but not necessarily within England; that the powers of government which it granted were full and absolute, admitting of no appeal; that they held this not by commission, but by free donation; that they were not even subject to the laws of England, though by the terms of their charter they were to enact no contrary laws; that parliament could not interfere to countermand their orders and judgments, nor could it set over them a general governor without their consent; that, like Normandy, Gascoigne, Burgundy, Flanders, and the Hanse Towns of Germany, so were they "independent in respect of government;" yet a limited allegiance to the mother country was acknowledged, because their commonwealth was founded upon the state, held its lands by an English tenure, and depended upon England for protection, advice, and the "continuance of naturalization and free liegance of themselves and posterity."

These views were more democratic than were acceptable to Charles I and Charles II, whose legal advisors looked upon the colony solely as a trading corporation subject to the narrow construction of the common law. The position of the Puritan statesmen was, however, held valid and adopted by the Long Parliament. But each starting with fundamental principles so divergent, it is not strange that they never harmonized.

The colonists were in considerable conflict with the home government from about 1635 until the revolution in England (1688) when William and Mary became its rulers.

Cromwell, while in sympathy with and disposed to concede to them nearly everything that they claimed as their rights, was engaged in tempestuous affairs in England and had but little time to attend to colonial matters.

Their persecution and at times barbarous treatment of the Quakers, and other intolerant acts, furnished the government with some ground for its opposition to and unfair treatment of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, compelling them to surrender their charters had bred much ill feeling and rebellion was already brewing when in 1680 Sir Edmund Andros was thrust upon them as governor by the king.

In 1663, Charles II had granted by patent to his brother the Duke of York, and afterwards King James II, certain territory and dominion in New England which included the colonies of Massachu-

⁽⁷⁾ Barry's History of Massachusetts, pp 177-78. The author also cites Winthrep's Journal and Hutchinson.



setts, New Plymouth and the provinces of Maine and New Hampshire and the Narraganset country. Andros had then acted as an agent for the Duke of York and had charge of his military forces in New York.

Their opinion of him was unfavorable if not prejudicial. From first to last he was in trouble with the people whom he undertook to govern. One of his first contentions was that the title to all of the lands, including those taken and occupied by the settlers or purchased from the Indians, was in the crown. His attempted enforcement of this doctrine was a prolific breeder of disturbance and turmoil and ended in revolution.

The story of this rebellion need not be told here, but is of profound interest to one studying the progress of freedom in America. Suffice it to say that on the morning of April 18, in the year 1689, the people of the town of Boston armed themselves and with great deliberation, arrested and imprisoned their governor and all the members of his council, his agents, officers and assistants. This was accomplished without firing a single shot, or the loss of a drop of blood. It was nothing less than a mob although a solemn and pious one.

After having overturned their government, they with equal deliberation prayerfully proceeded to set up a new one in its place, which was accomplished in a few days thereafter.

Soon after his second attempt to capture Quebec. Phips hastened to England to impress upon the king, if possible, the importance of subduing Canada. He believed it to be the greatest service that could be done for New England, or for the crown of England, in America. The king received him with much courtesy and was favorably disposed towards the project, Mather observing that "the king did give him liberty of access unto him, whenever he desired it." But this was in the fated year of 1688 and before Phips could conclude any arrangements with king James for this purpose, the people of his realm had arisen in their wrath, dragged him from his throne and driven him across the English Channel into France.

At this time the Reverend Increase Mather was in England. having been sent there with other agents of the colonists for the purpose of seeking the full restoration of their early charter rights and privileges, of course thus far without avail.

As soon as William and Mary were enthroned and order restored. Mather procured the assistance of Phips in renewed efforts to effect a settlement of all colonial differences with the government.



King William differed somewhat with the New England representatives. Under his direction his attorneys drew a charter which virtually created a new province under the name of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By its terms the territories of Massachusetts, Plymouth and Maine were united into one jurisdiction. It provided for a governor, deputy governor and a secretary appointed by the king, and twenty-eight councillors chosen by the people.

At first Mather vigorously opposed this new charter, as it took from his people their former privilege of electing their own governor and contained other radical changes.

Sir Henry Ashurst was an Englishman of influence who had long been a loyal friend to the colonies. Very soon after the king had submitted this document to the New England agents, he and Phips and most of the others interested decided that this charter was, upon the whole, much more desirable for the people than were the old charters, and better adapted to the new conditions which had developen since their surrender. Mather was persuaded to agree to it. Undoubtedly one diplomatic act of the king in asking Mather to nominate officers for him to appoint under the new charter had a soothing effect and aided in bringing about the happy result. Anyhow, it appears that he shortly afterwards assembled his associates then in London and organized a council-board who at once nominated Sir William Phips as their candidate for governor.

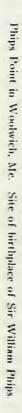
He lost no time in appearing before his majesty, having been introduced by the Earl of Nottingham. His report and nominating speech to the king was as follows:

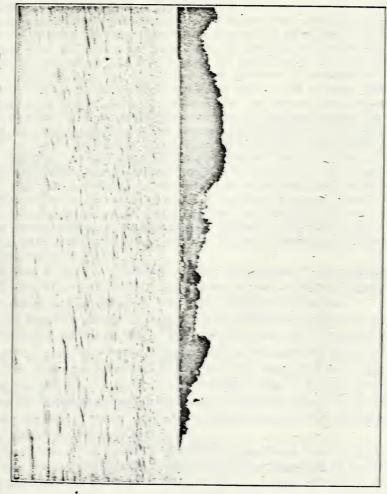
Sir: I do, in the behalf of New England, most humbly thank Your Majesty, in that you have been pleased by a Charter to restore English Liberties unto them, to confirm them in their properties, and to grant them some peculiar privileges. I doubt not, but that your subjects there will demean themselves with that dutiful affection and loyalty to Your Majesty, as that you will see cause to enlarge your royal favours towards them. And I do most humbly thank Your Majesty in that you have been pleased to give leave unto those that are concerned for New England to nominate their Governour.

Sir William Phips has been accordingly nominated by us at the Council-Board. He hath done a good service for the crown, by enlarging your dominions, and deducing of Nova Scotia to your obedience. I know that he will faithfully serve Your Majesty to the utmost of his capacity; and if your Majesty shall think fit to confirm him in that place, it will be a further obligation on your subjects there.

^(*) Magnalia p. 201.









Cotton Mather dilates upon this occurrence as follows:

When Titus Flaminius had freed the poor Grecians from the bondage which had long oppressed them, and the herald proclaimed among them the articles of their freedom, they cried out, "A saviour! a saviour!" with such loud acclamations, that the very birds fell down from heaven astonished at the cry. Truly, when Mr. Mather brought with him unto the poor New-Englanders, not only a charter, which though in divers points wanting what both he and they had wished for, yet forever delivers them from oppressions on their Christian and English liberties, or their ancient possessions, wherein ruining writs of intrusion had begun to invade them all, but also a GOV-ERNOUR who might call New England his own country, and who was above most men in it, full of affection to the interests of his country; the sensible part of the people then caused the sense of the salvations thus brought them to reach as far as heaven itself. The various little humours then working among the people, did not hinder the great and general court of the province to appoint a day of solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for "granting" (as the printed order expressed it) "a safe arrivel to His Excellency our Governour, and the Reverend Mr. Increase Mather, who have industriously endeavoured the service of this people, and have brought over with them a settlement of government, in which their Majesties have graciously given us distinguishing marks of their royal favour and goodness."

And as the obliged people thus gave thanks unto the God of heaven, so they sent an address of thanks unto their Majesties, with other letters of thanks unto some chief ministers of state, for the favourable aspect herein

cast upon the province."

It was to such a shattered colonial government, where turmoil and disturbance had for many years been paramount with the people, that Phips was appointed to rule over and direct its destinies.

The Province charter of 1692, was a far different instrument from the colonial charter of 1629. The new governor was to reorganize what was almost a wreck. Where envy and discord had abounded, he was to restore peace and good order. He must do it with what was practically a new form of government that had been forced upon its inhabitants, that changed and in some important ways lessened their powers and radically readjusted the entire foundations and objects of the body politic.

To add to all of his other perplexities, he found that by reason of the internal strife of the colonists they had neglected to protect the settlers in the province of Maine from the ravages of the Indians, and were themselves involved in quite a lively warfare with their own savages.

He decided to immediately improve the situation in Maine, and

Mather says:

Wherefore Governour Phips took the first opportunity to raise an army, with which he traveled in person, unto the East-Country, to find out and cut

^(*) Ib 202.



off the barbarous enemy, which had continued for near four years together making horrible havoc on the plantations that lay all along the northern frontiers of New England; and having pursued those worse than Scythtian wolves till they could be no longer followed, he did with a very laudable skill, and unusual speed, and with less cost unto the crown than perhaps ever such a thing was done in the world, erect a strong fort at Pemaquid.³⁰

Then he was also confronted with a new and unprecedented condition that was full of difficulties with no light of past experience to guide him. Following their own interpretation of the Bible, the theology of the Puritans had for centuries taught them that witchcraft did then, always had and always would exist in the world. It was heresy to doubt it. To deny its truth would call down the wrath of God upon their heads.

And so when Phips became governor he found a part of the citizens of his commonwealth solemnly engaged in hanging neighbors and friends for riding on broom-sticks in the night time, being possessed of devils, and practicing "detestable conjurations with sieves, and keys and pease and nails, and horse-shoes."

Thus Sir William arrived, as stated by Hutchinson,

at the beginning of as strange an infatuation as any people were ever obsessed of; a considerable number of innocent persons were sacrificed to the distempered imagination, or perhaps wicked hearts of such as pretended to be bewitched.¹¹

His connection with the witchcraft situation has for two and a quarter centuries been both praised and condemned by students of New England history.

After the rebellious colonies had turned Andros' government upside down and erected what was known as a "provisional government" without any authority whatever, they had held courts as formerly and had tried and convicted witches. When Phips arrived upon the scene their prisons and jails were overcrowded with imprisoned men and women accused of witchcraft. The new charter was then in force and it empowered the General Court to establish judicatories and courts of record: the judges to be appointed by the governor. No meeting of the general court could be held for several months. The prisoners were demanding trial as their right. An emergency existed. Following English precedents the governor issued a commission for a court of Oyer and Terminer and appointed justices to try the witchcraft cases.

Phips had fallen in with Increase Mather in London where they had renewed their acquaintance and became close friends. Mather

⁽¹⁰⁾ Ib 214.

⁽¹¹⁾ Thomas Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts (1795) V. 1, p. 367.

had in a way made him governor, and together they had brought home a charter that the people had been struggling for for many years. Witchcraft was a part of their religious creed. This belief among the people was waning, but they knew with what intensity the Mathers yet adhered to it. And the Mathers too were wily and astute politicians. It was felt among many that the governor was influenced by them. In the language of today Increase Mather was looked upon as the "boss" of a powerful political and theological machine, and Phips was suspected of being a part of it.

To add to the other unfortunate conditions. Phips hurriedly went to Maine which was a duty that he could not longer delay. The distressed settlers along these coasts and bays were on the brink of utter ruin and extermination at the hands of the savages. This expedition saved these settlements, but while these were being saved, at home they were violently fighting satan by trying, convicting and hanging men and women for being children of the devil.

He was absent three months and during the time much evil had been done. These are briefly the grounds upon which those who have blamed Phips have rested their case. While he was away the tide in public sentiment was turning against the pro-witchcrafters. Leaders among Puritans who had long been jealous of the power that the Mathers wielded over the people, even though they may not have become sincere converts to the progressive ideas regarding witchcraft, readily realized that it was at least "good politics" to join the liberals.

On the other hand, it is an historical fact that Governor Phips immediately upon his return suspended the court, freed the prisoners and pardoned all who were left alive and suspected of being possessed of devils. This cannot be gainsaid. His critics only reply is that he was not sincere in his position. It is now impossible for any but an infinite mind to determine what was in the heart of a human being two hundred and twenty-seven years ago. Hence we are inclined to give good intentions the benefit of the doubt. And after quite a careful study of what facts are now attainable we believe they sustain this view.

It is almost paradoxical to apply the words "liberal minded" to any of the forefathers of those days of darkness. And yet there is much to be said in favor of Phips in this regard. Cotton Mather speaks several times of his belief in "liberty of conscience" which was quite radical at that time, and other things which hint of a glimmer of light in this direction. He was never popular with many



of the Puritan leaders other than the Mathers, which fact may also be reckoned in his favor as his friendship for them was apparently based more upon personal than political or religious ties.

The "Salem witchcraft" so called, is a picture disgraceful and revolting when viewed from any angle whatsoever. All of the grim virtues of the Puritans, and they were many, can never efface the blackness of this inhuman and abhorent affair from New England's page in history. It is a woeful demonstration as to what depths of degradation and insane cruelty an unbridled adherence to religious fanaticism may lead the human mind into.

The Mathers were among the ablest exponents of the doctrine of witchcraft and defenders of the righteousness of punishing it by death. It is, therefore, interesting to read Cotton Mather's historical account of the proceedings of his friend Phips in ending these accursed doings. When he arrives at this period in the life of Phips, he devotes several pages in attempting to establish the truth of witchcraft. He begins by saying:

Now, the arrival of Sir William Phips to the government of New England, was at a time when a governour would have had occasion for all the skill in sorcery that was ever necessary to a Jewish Counsellor: a time when scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was then generally thought had been by witchcrafts introduced. It is to be confessed and bewailed, that many inhabitants of New England, and young people especially, had been led away with little sorceries, wherein they "did secretly those things that were not right against the Lord their God—"22

and further on he says:

Flashy people may burlesque these things, but when hundreds of the most sober people in a country where they have as much mother-wit certainly as the rest of mankind, know them to be true, nothing but the absurd and forward spirit of Sadducism can question them. I have not yet mentioned so much as one thing that will not be justified, if it be required by the oaths of more considerate persons than any that can ridicule these odd phenomena.¹²

He seems intent upon finding some way to excuse and exonerate the governor for doing the noblest act of his life. And he finally seems compelled to say this much:

Sir William Phips now beheld such deamons hideously scattering fire about the country, in the exasperations which the minds of men were on these things rising unto: and therefore when he had well canvased a cause, which perhaps might have puzzled the wisdom of the wisest men on earth to have managed, without any error in their administrations, he thought, if it would

⁽¹²⁾ Mather 205. (13) Ib 207.



be any error at all, it would certainly be the safest for him to put a stop unto all future prosecutions as far as it lay in him to do it.14

For the performance of this duty, the queen of England, as Mather says, wrote him "those gracious letters." She commended his conduct and thanked him for it in the name of humanity.

His administration of colonial affairs proved of great benefit to the struggling settlers on the coast of Maine whose sufferings and destitution had been overlooked and sadly neglected under the rule of Andros.

He fostered trade and industries among Maine people and especially encouraged shipping. He has been called by writers the founder of American ship building.



The King's Invitation to Funeral of Sir William Phips.

He was full of energy and traveled into every portion of the colony to study the conditions of the people, to understand their needs and devise means for their relief and assistance. Regardless of the opposition which he encountered, we believe that he stands out conspicuously in the annals of those times as a personage of high integrity, unblemished honor, lofty purposes and a constant desire to promote the welfare of the people.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Ib 212.



All writers have generally agreed that he was the first public man in New England to see clearly that a mere defensive policy against France and against their Indian allies was useless; that if New England was to be properly defended she must be defended, not on the Kennebec, but on the St. Lawrence. Till that policy could be carried out the best plan was to threaten the enemy and hold him in check by a line of outposts.¹⁵ In pursuance of this policy he established two forts, one at Pemaquid and one near the mouth of the Saco.¹⁶

In a manuscript account of Pemaquid (supra) it is stated that "the principal fort was built by Sir William Phips, when Governor of Massachusetts; in 1692, accompanied Maj. Church, he proceeded with a force of 450 men to Pemaquid, and laid the foundations of this fort, which, in the language of an old writer, 'was the finest thing in these parts of America'."

From that time on the colonies were more and more assertive in their demands that the English government should better protect them from the French menace. This spirit springing from the patriotism and foresight of Sir William Phips grew with the recurring events until such patriots as Sir William Pepperell, General Samuel Waldo and their compeers a half century later enforced its edicts at Louisburg and in the French wars. And this was in spite of England's continuous diplomatic folly and an unpardonable lack of interest on their part in American affairs. In this way the spirit of nationalism and a desire for independence grew—the manifest indifference of England to the protection of her colonies weakening the ties that bound them—until its fruition was complete at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Some writers have belittled him as rough, uncouth and irritable in his manners and intercourse with men. Two authors, John Gorham Palfrey and J. A. Doyle, M. A., and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, have each produced valuable works on New England history, both the result of careful research. The former says of him: "Sir William though rough enough at times, had powers of personal attraction." ¹⁷

The latter observes that "the rough, hot-tempered, self-made seaman was to such predecessors as Winthrop, or even Bradstreet, what Andrew Jackson was to the younger Adams." "

⁽¹³⁾ English Colonies in America, Doyle V. 2 p. 314.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Ib 313.

^{(&}quot;) Palfrey's History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty, V. 3, (") English Colonies in America, Doyle V. 2, p. 294.



That Phips could have served as governor in such stormy times as fell to his lot, without encountering opposition, is hardly conceivable. This came, we believe, largely from those envious of him and who were plotting and intriguing against him.

He interfered, as it has been said, in a summary fashion with one Brenton, collector of customs at Boston. This resulted in an altercation between them. Doyle believes that "Phips had influential enemies in England ready to make the most of his errors and his unpopularity." It finally resulted in a petition to the king to have him removed. As soon as this occurred he went to England and while making ready to appear before the king in answer to the charges, he was taken suddenly ill and died in London. Mather says he left Boston November 17, 1694, and died in London February 18, 1695.

Portraitures of his personal appearance have been drawn by numerous writers since he was the shepherd boy of Woolwich. We apprehend, however, that all have been suggested by the description of Mather, his pastor and intimate friend. This is what he said:

Reader, 'tis time for us to view a little more to the life, the picture of the person, the actions of whose life we have hitherto been looking upon. Know then, that for his exterior, he was one tall, beyond the common set of men, and thick as well as tall, and strong as well as thick; he was, in all respects, exceedingly robust, and able to conquor such difficulties of diet and of travel, as would have killed most men alive; nor did the fat, whereinto he grew very much in his later years, take away the vigour of his motions.

He was well set, and he was therewithal of a very comely, though a very manly countenance; a countenance where any true skill in physiognomy would have read the character of a generous mind. Wherefore passing to his interior, the very first thing which there offered itself unto observation, was a most incomparable generosity.¹⁹

At the time of his death, the president of Harvard University delivered "a funeral oration" which Mather quotes as follows:

This province is beheaded, and lyes a bleeding. A GOVERNOUR is taken away, who was a merciful man; some think too merciful: and if so, 'tis best erring on that hand: and a righteous man: who, when he had great opportunities of gaining by injustice, did refuse to do so.

He was a known friend unto the best interests and unto the Churches of God: not ashamed of owning them. No: how often have I heard him expressing his desires to be an instrument of good unto them! He was a zealous lover of his country, if any man in the world were so: he exposed himself to serve it; he ventured his life to save it: in that, a true Nehemiah, a governour that "sought the welfare of his people."

He was one who did not seek to have the government cast upon him: no, but instead thereof, to my knowledge, he did several times petition the

⁽¹⁹⁾ Mather (Supra) 217.



King that this people might always enjoy the 'great privilege of chusing their own governour:' and I heard him express his desires that it might be so to

several of the chief ministers of state in the Court of England.

He is now dead, and not capable of being flattered: but this I must testifie concerning him, that though by the providence of God I have been with him at home and abroad, near at home and afar off, by land and by sea. I never saw him do any evil action, or heard him speak anything unbecoming a Christian.

The circumstances of his death seem to intimate the anger of God. in that he was 'in the midst of his days' removed: and I know (though few did) that he had great purposes in his heart, which probably would kave taken effect, if he had lived a few months longer, to the great advantage of this province; but now he is gone, there is not a man living in the world capacitated for those undertakings; New England knows not yet what they have lost!

THE LITTLE TOWNS

By HILDA MORRIS

Oh, little town in Arkansas and little town in Maine, And little, sheltered valley town and hamlet on the plain, Salem, Jackson, Waukesha, and Brookville and Peru, San Mateo and Irontown, and Lake and Waterloo, Little town we smiled upon and loved for simple ways, Quiet streets and garden beds and friendly sunlit days, Out of you the soldiers came, Little town of homely name. Young and strong and brave with laughter They saw truth and followed after.

Little town, the birth of them Makes you kin to Bethlehem.

Little town where Jimmy Brown ran the grocery store;
Little town where Manuel fished along the shore;
Where Russian Steve was carpenter, and sandy Pat McQuade
Worked all day in overalls at his mechanic's trade;
Where Allen Perkins practiced law, and John, Judge Harper's son.
Planned a little house for two that never shall be done—
Little town, you gave them all,
Rich and poor, and great and small;
Bred them clean and straight and strong.
Sent them forth to right the wrong.

Little town, their glorious death Makes you kin to Nazareth!

-From the Come-Back.



Documentary

RELATING TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF BREWER, MAINE

(From Massachusetts Records) (Contributed by H. P. Sargent)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To John Brewer and Simeon Fowler, and other settlers:

Know all men by these presents, that we, whose names are undersigned, and seals affixed, appointed a committee by a resolve of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. passed the 28th of October, 1783 on the subject of unappropriated lands in the County of Lincoln, and by that and other resolves of the said General Court empowered to sell and dispose of the unappropriated lands of this Commonwealth in the said County for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand pounds in the consolidated securities of this Commonwealth, to us paid by John Brewer and Simeon Fowler, both of a place called New Worcester, in the County of Lincoln, gentlemen, in behalf of themselves and others, settled at that place. the receipt whereof, by their obligations for that sum to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey to the said Brewer and Fowler, and other settlers at the place aforesaid, a certain tract of land containing ten thousand eight hundred and sixtyfour acres adjoining to Penobscot river and on the east side thereof, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at said river on the northwest corner of number one, or Bucktown, thence running north seventy degrees, east three miles, two hundred and sixty rods: then north forty-eight degrees west two miles, two hundred and ten rods; then north, sixty-four degrees east, one mile, one hundred and fifty-four rods: then north, forty-one degrees east, two miles two hundred and ten rods: then north seventy-five degrees east; one hundred and eighty-three rods: then north eleven degrees west, fiftysix rods; then north eighty degrees east, two miles eighty-eight rods; then north fifteen degrees west, one mile and about forty-five rods to a bend of the said river, within about one hundred rods of the north-west corner of Dodge's plan; thence southerly by the said river to the place begun at; excepting and reserving however, the lot called number twenty-one in said Dodge's plan, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, which was formerly sold to Robert Smith of Needham, and also suitable and convenient landings and roads to the same, from the lands purchased by Moses Knapp and associates, and the privilege of taking fish, which are to be held in common between the said Brewer and Fowler, and other settlers and the said Knap and his associates- to have and to hold the above- granted premises in the manner and proportion hereafter mentioned, viz.: to John Brewer, Simeon Fowler, George Gardrer, Thomas Campbell, Josiah Brewer, and James Ginn, Gentlemen, Charles Blagden, Samuel Knap, Emerson Orcutt, Joseph Mansell, Solomon Harthorn, Kennett McKenney, John Thomas, John Rider, Simeon Johnson, John Holyoke, Henry Kenney, John Hutchings, John Crocker, John Tibbetts, David Wiswell, Joseph Baker, Benjamin



Snow, Solomon Sweat, Samuel Freeman, Jesse Rogers, Peter Sangster, George Brooks, Jesse Atwood, Oliver Doane, Warren Nickerson, Eliphalet Nickerson, Paul Nickerson, Henry Cole, Ephraim Downs, Moses Wentworth, James McCurdy, John Mansell, John Emery, Robert McCurdy, husbandmen, the widow of John Mansell, Junior, deceased, Hannah Ary, widow and the heirs of Simeon Smith, their heirs and assigns, one hundred acres each, to be so laid out as to include their improvements respectively, on condition that each of the grantees aforesaid, pay to John Brewer and Simeon Fowler five pounds lawful money within one year from this time. with interest till paid: and to each other settler on the said tract who has made a separate improvement thereon, one hundred acres, to be so laid out as will best include his improvements, on condition that each settler last mentioned pay to the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence, lawful money, within one year from this time, with interest till paid; and the residue of said tract to all settlers indiscriminately who have made improvements as aforesaid, on condition that each of such settlers pay to the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler the sum of fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and six pence, lawful money within one year from this time, with interest till paid, for each hundred acres which shall be assigned and set off to him out of the residuary part and in the same proportion for a greater or lesser quantity; provided nevertheless, if any settler or other grantee aforesaid shall neglect to pay his proportion of the sum or sums aforesaid, to be by him paid, in order to entitle him to one hundred acres as aforesaid, in that case the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler shall be entitled to hold the same in fee. which said negligent person might have held by complying with the conditions aforesaid on his part. It is further provided, that if any settler or grantee aforesaid shall neglect to pay his proportion of the sums to be paid for the residuary lands aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler shall be entitled to hold in fee the same lands which such negligent person might have held by complying with the conditions aforesaid on his part. Provided nevertheless, if any dispute or controversy shall arise between the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler on the one part, and any settler on the lands aforesaid, or other person who has purchased of an original settler there, on his part, in that case there is hereby reserved full power and authority to the committee aforesaid, or their successors in office, to adjust such dispute and controversy on the principles of equity, and to assign and convey to such settler, or to him or them who hold under such settler, his or their heirs and assigns, such quantity of the land aforesaid as to the same committee shall appear reasonable. and at such a rate as they may think just, so as that the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler shall have a right to receive from all persons interested or which may be interested in the tract of land aforesaid, a sum of money of equal amount with the several sums for the payment whereof to the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler provision is hereinbefore made, in case application shall be made to the said committee at any time within three years next following the date hereof: and the said committee, in behalf of the said Commonwealth, covenant and agree that the said Commonwealth shall warrant and defend the premises on the conditions and with the reservations aforesaid, to the grantees aforesaid, their heirs and assigns,



to be held in the proportion and manner, and upon the conditions aforesaid. against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, the said committee set their hands and seals, this twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of us, Lewis Whiting,

Sam'l Phillips, Jr., (Seal) Nath' Wells (Seal)

Jacob Kuhn,

(Seal)

Committee

A MAINE POLITICAL DOCUMENT IN 1845, WHEN THE SLAVERY QUESTION WAS WRECKING POLITICAL PARTIES

(Contributed by Newell White of Thorndike, Me.)

To the Democratic Republicans of Maine

House of Representatives, Washington, Jan. 27, 1845.

On the 25th instant, a joint resolution, consenting to the annexation of the republic of Texas to our Union, passed the House of Representatives. Against that resolution we deemed it our imperative duty to vote. We offer you very briefly the principal reasons which controlled our votes. We were all desirous and anxious to have Texas reannexed to the Union. The terms and conditions were what we could not assent to. We believed, upon "just and honorable terms", that the territory should have been divided into equal, or nearly equal, portions of free and slave territory-or at least that that question should remain open, to be settled hereafter; while, in fact, the terms were such as, in our opinion, to secure the institution of slavery in nearly all the territory. With a fair division of the territory, or with the question of slavery as an open question, to be settled and determined by Congress, we should have cheerfully given our votes for said resolution. Such terms are fully believed to be just, fair, and honorable, and what the free States had a right to expect; but without which we felt compelled, though with reluctance, to vote against the measure.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, HANNIBAL HAMLIN. JOSHUA HERRICK. BENJAMIN WHITE.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY LIBRARY, AT WALNUT HILL, NORTH YARMOUTH, MAINE.

(Contributed by Mrs. E. C. Carll.)

1839	
John W. Gookin. William Hamilton	I Dolo.
William Hamilton	50 cts.
Wm. Hamilton, Jr	25 "
Miss Clarisa Noble	25 "



Jonathan Libby	25	"
William Buxton	50	"
Alired W. Hayes.	•	"
Daniel Staples	25	"
John Morton	25	"
Caleb Morton	50	
Caleb Morton	25	"
Jeremiah Loring	12	"
Seth S. Lufkins	12	"
David Parsons	25	"
Isaac Skillins	25	66
Jacob Loring	25	"
Samuel Herrick	-	"
W. B. Skillings	25	"
John Hayes	25	"
Amos Osgood	93	
Amos Osgood	25	"
Benj. Cole (Life of Lovejoy)		
Joseph Hayes	50	"
Reuben Maxfield	25	"

-From the Gookin Papers.

FORM OF OATH TAKEN FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF THE PROVINCE OF MAINE

I do swear and protest before God Almighty, and by the holy contents of this book, to be a faithful servant and Councillor, unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, my lord of the Province of Mayne, and to his heirs and assigns to do and perform to the utmost of my power, all dutiful respects to him and them belonging; concealing their counsel, and without respect of persons to do and perform, and give my opinion in all causes according to my conscience, and best understanding; both as I am a Councellor for hearing of causes, and otherwise to give him or them my opinion, as I am a Councellor for matters of State and Commonwealth, and that I will not conceal from him or them and their councel any matter of conspiracy or mutinous practice against my said Lord, his heirs and assigns, but will constantly after my knowledge thereof, discover the same and prosecute the authors thereof with all diligence and severity, according to justice, and thereupon do humbly kiss the book.

At the first General Court held at Saco, June 25, 1640.

Before Richard Vines, Richard Bonighton, Henry Josseline and Edward Godfrey, councellors to Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

ROGER GARD, Rgr.
ROBERT SANKEY, Provost Marshal.



Norway, Maine

Fragmentary Notes from DAVID NOYES.
HISTORY OF NORWAY, Published in 1852
Early Grants of Land and First Settlers.
Soldiers at the Battle of Bunker's Hill.
First Doctors.
The Old Time Musters.

The town of Norway is made up of the following tracts, or grants of land viz: the tract of land formerly known as Rustfield, purchased by Henry Rust, of Salem, Massachusetts, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in December, 1787, estimated at six thousand acres: the Lee Grant, estimated at six thousand acres exclusive of water; the Cummings Gore, containing about three thousand and six hundred acres; and three tiers of lots taken from the easterly side of the town of Waterford, viz: a strip one mile and a half wide, and seven miles long, estimated to contain six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; and another tract called the "Gore," or Rust's Gore," lying south of the Waterford three tiers, and bordering on the northerly line of Otisfield, containing about seventeen hundred acres more or less, making in the whole a trifle over twenty-four thousand acres; but at that time it was rather a custom to make quite liberal measure in eastern lands, therefore we may safely calculate the quantity to be, at least, twenty-five thousand acres, or more. The Waterford three tiers, and the "Rust Gore," last described. lying south of the three tiers, from the westerly side of the town, making the whole length eight miles and one hundred and thirtyeight rods. The Lee Grant lies in the northeast corner of the town. the Cummings Gore between the Lee Grant and the northerly part of the Waterford three tiers, and that part called Rustfield lies south of the Lee Grant and the Cummings Gore, being the southerly part of what is now called the town of Norway.

1786.—This year five individuals, viz: Joseph Stevens, Jonas Stevens, Jeremiah Hobbs, Amos Hobbs, and George Lessley, from the town of Gray, came into the place, and felled trees on the tract called Rustfield, excepting Jeremiah Hobbs, who commenced on the lot easterly of where the Congregational meeting-house now stands, and then supposed to be within the limits of what was afterwards called Rustfield.

^{1801—}This year. Phinehas Whitney, on the Waterford three tiers, had the misfortune to lose his house by fire. It was a log house.



to be sure; but it was all he had. It was quite a distressing circumstance to him and his family, who were in rather poor circumstances before the loss. Mr. Whitney was a soldier through all the revolutionary war. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and I have often heard him tell the story of that memorable contest. He said that just as he had put his last charge into his gun, the British forces had about reached their rude breastwork; a British officer mounted the embankment, and cried out to his soldiers to "rush on, as the fort was their own;" Whitney then took deliberate aim at him, and, to use his own language, "let him have it," and he fell into the entrenchment. He then clubbed his musket, and cleared his way the best he could, and finally made good his retreat.

Jacob Frost, who moved from Tewksbury, Mass., into Norway, in 1800, was also in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was severely wounded in the hip by a musket ball, and taken prisoner. Afterwards he was carried to Halifax, where he was immurred in a filthy prison, and his wound poorly attended to—the ball never being extracted; he remained there several months, and suffered almost everything but death. While yet very lame, he, with three fellow-prisoners, planned a way to escape, by removing a stone, and digging out under the wall of their prison.

1802—I find a Dr. Heath on the valuation this year, but he was not the first doctor in the place. Dr. Shannon was the first, who stayed but a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. Barrett, who soon gave place to Dr. Heath. About 1803, he was succeeded by Dr. Swett, who left in 1805; and in the fall of that year Dr. Moses Ayer came into the town, and continued to practice till about 1824, and was generally esteemed as a very good physician. He then removed to Sangerville, but in the latter part of his life was subject to insanity, and died in the insane hospital a few years since.

In the fall of 1802, we had the first regimental muster, probably, that took place in the County of Oxford—at all events, the first in this regiment. The place of parade was on the spot which I shall now call the burnt district, about where Anthony Bennett's buildings stood and just west of the little bowling-alley. The land was then new, and not much cleared, but had had the trees and bushes cut down and burnt over a short time before. This muster was a great day among the other days of that time. The citizens of the



place turned out voluntarily, and cleared off the logs and wood remaining on the ground; they pulled and knocked up the small stumps, and leveled the inequalities of the ground as well as they could for this important occasion. Martial music at that day, in this place, was an enlivening affair, as we had but little of it; and in order to be well prepared for the occasion. John Bennett, a younger brother of Anthony and Nathaniel Bennett, then quite a young man, went down to New Gloucester and obtained a pewter fife, and on the evening before the muster, delighted the boys and girls, and even older ones, by playing a few tunes as a kind of prelude to the much-longed for, coming day.

The officers of the regiment were as follows: Levi Hubbard, of Paris, Colonel; Mark Andrews, of Buckfield, William Livermore, of Livermore, Majors; William C. Whitney, of Hebron, Adjutant. The Companies were from Buckfield, Rumford, Francis Keves, Captain; Hebron, Paris, Otisfield, Mores, Captain; Norway, Jonathan Cummings, Captain. Six companies in all; a pretty formidable military force, and armed with muskets of every color, length, and caliber; some with bayonets, and more without; but the greater part would burn powder, which some of them had learned the smell of at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown, and other places, during our revolutionary struggle. The officers of the several companies; at least the captains, were armed with a sword and a spontoon; and the uniform was a tri-cornered cocked-hat, deep blue coat, faced with bright red broadcloth, the facing turned out about four inches on each side of the front, buff or yellow vest and pants for the company officers; and they looked grand. I tell you-especially those who bore a shining epaulette on one or both shoulders.

On the opposite side of the street, about where the post-office and Beal's block now stand. Ensign Reed had a lot of boards piled along by the side of the fence; and these served nicely for the "shanty fixings," where some of the good dames sold cakes, pies, maple sugar, (candy was hardly born then) and other little refreshments; while men and boys sold a little liquor, such as good old "white face and molasses," known then by the sober cognomen of Black strap, with a little old Holland and Cogniac for the use of the officers and other gentlemen of distinction—but all good enough. No fault was found either with the cakes, liquor, soldiers, or officers—in fact, everything seemed propitious, excepting that in the afternoon the wind blew rather strong, and the dirt and dust becoming pretty thoroughly stirred up by the horses' hoofs, and being rather



dark colored from recent burning, the buff and white pants looked tremendously—for many of them appeared as if they were putting on mourning for the wash-tub.

The regiment performed many maneuvers and evolutions laid down by old "Steuben," and other military tacticians. Both soldiers and officers received the hearty applause and approbation of all the lookers-on, and that was "glory enough for one day." The place felt proud of the parade, the soldiers felt proud of their officers, and the officers felt proud of their soldiers. but much more so of themselves. In short, it was a day of high exultation with all, as it seemed to revive up, and rekindle the patriotic feelings which had pervaded the bosoms of many old soldiers through the long war that had achieved our National Independence.

The concourse of people was immensely large, and fortunately no accident occurred to mar the enjoyments and festivities of the day. The regiment, although afterwards curtailed of a part of its territory, continued to increase in numbers and "military graces," until it embraced within its limits ten companies of infantry, one of artillery, one of riflemen, one of cavalry, and two of light infantry. But those days of military parade and glory have passed away, and are now numbered among the things that are not; and probably a like fate awaits many of the things of the present day.

(To be continued)

COLONEL ARTHUR NOBLE

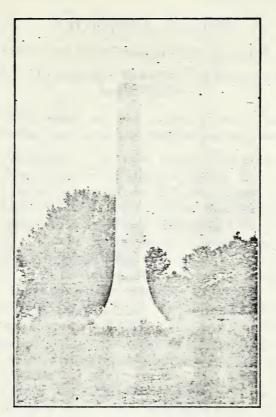
Colonel Arthur Noble was one of the heroic men of Maine, who was an officer under Sir William Pepperell, at Louisburg, and served with distinction in the French and Indian wars of the eighteenth century.

He was a brother of James Noble, who was one of the proprietors of a tract of land which included what is now the town of Nobleborough, and about which there was much controversy during the first part of that century.

Just when or where he was born has never been made entirely clear by historians. In a sketch of his life by William Goold, in 1877, (Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. vol. 8, p. 114) appears the following:

The descendants of Col. Noble have a tradition that he was born at Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, and Province of Ulster, Ireland, and that the family emigrated to that place from Scotland. Arthur Noble is supposed to have come to America in about 1720, with his brothers Francis and James.





The Colonel Arthur Noble Monument, Nobleborough, Me.

He was commissioned by Gov. Shirley as Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel Samue! Waldo, in the Louisburg expedition, and also held a commission as captain of one of the companies of the same regiment which was the second Massachusetts.

At one time he was a trader at Arrowsic Island, and a farmer and large land owner at Pleasant Cove. He owned a tannery and was a successful business man.

After the capture of Louisburg, the French took more vigorous means to defend Canada. Governor Shirley induced the Duke of Newcastle to authorize him to equip an expedition to Nova Scotia to aid Lieutenant Gov. Mascarene who was commandant at Annapolis, in holding that province against French invasion. About 1,000 New England troops were raised and Noble was appointed commander.

He was killed in his first engagement with the French and Indians at Minas, in February 1747.



Gorham, Maine

IN THE DAYS OF GORHAM'S FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER

By LUCINA H. LOMBARD (Descendant in 5th generation from Sarah Phinney) .

"We ought to have schools', said Elizabeth McLellan, one day; 'our children will be savages'."

"Good Old Times." (the direct result of the stories told Elijah Kellogg when a boy by his step-grandmother Martha McLellan Warren at the old homestead—burned several years ago—on Flag Meadow Road near Little River) tells us how the McLellan boys and girls played with the Indian children and learned to imitate their ways. The boys "talked Indian, strutted about with knives and tomahawks" playing Indian and finally painted themselves Indian-fashion to go on the war-path. It was no wonder that Mrs. McLellan wanted some other playmates for them.

This was in the spring of 1744. The home of the McLellans was seen "as you descend the Academy Hill, which was then covered with a heavy growth of rock-maple and yellow birch." It was a log-house on the western side of the road, close to where the brick house now stands, but nearer the Fort Hill Road and Tommy's Brook. A fallen pine served for a bridge across the brook which owing to the dense forest was a much larger stream than now, with many trout.

Later on, toward the last of May, Elizabeth again broached the subject to Hugh, her husband saying: "'Here is Bryant with a family and Reed and Watson, and others are coming: I don't see what there is to hinder our having a school for all the children in the neighborhood. We might take one of the front rooms and put in some benches, and fix it for a school-room, in the summer at any rate; and if you build your brick chimney, we might then make fire-places in the other rooms as well as in the kitchen, and so we could use it in the winter. What a great thing it would be for the children! For it is but little time that you or I get to 'instruct them.' 'But where shal! we get a school-master?' inquired Hugh.

"'Why, there is Sarah Phinney, she has good learning.

"'You can all club together and hire her.'

⁽¹⁾ Good Old Times, by Reverend Elijah Kellogg. (1877) Regarded as an accurate record of the early days of Gorham, Maine.

"Whether I build the chimney or not,' said Hugh. 'I will put a stone fireplace in there just like this in the kitchen, and I will go and see if the rest will join me; and if not, we will hire her ourselves. It is just as much our duty to give our children learning as it is to give them bread. I think the neighbors will like it in the summer; but how could the children get here in winter?" You will remember that your history tells that King Street (as it was then known) was full of stumps, and cradle-knolls and bushes. Along this road (now the Fort Hill Road) lived the white settlers; for then, what is now Gorham Corner was a forest. So Elizabeth replied, "'The older ones could come on snowshoes, and haul the younger ones on a sled. They might be obliged to lose a good many days, but it would be a great deal better than nothing."

Hugh found his neighbors of the same mind, and he accordingly put in some benches, and secured the teacher; and the next week—

the first week in June-school was under way.

Elizabeth went out and worked in the field having that her oldest son, William, might not lose overmuch of his school; for in hoeing he had had to help his father, and was only able to go three days in a week.

What would the scholars of today think of the hours their predecessors passed in the school room? The sessions were from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M., from March to October, and from 8 till 4 during the rest of the year, the noon outing being from 11 to 1, and vacations were almost an unknown quantity. Fast and Thanksgiving days were about the only day outings they had, as that primeval period antedated by some years such holiday bestowers as George Washington, Bunker Hill and Fourth of July. We had not then begun to make the history which makes holidays.

Out of school they still enjoyed their frolics with the Indian children at the encampment on the northern side of the brook. There were four Indian wigwams there covered with bass (linden) bark and the children had built a dam of willows across the brook and in the pond thus formed had made three beaver lodges, imitating them perfectly, being helped by the older Indians who were kind to the white children; treating them like their own, in times of peace.

But fearful rumors were now abroad; it was said that war was inevitable between the mother country and France; it was certain that the Indians would be stirred up by France, and let loose upon the frontier settlements; and Maine was all frontier.—Gorham (Narragansett No. 7) lying directly in the Indian trail. In the latter part of May this state of suspense was turned into fearful



certainty. An Indian runner in the service of the government brought word to Capt. Phinney that England had declared war against France. All was now activity along the sea-coast, arming forts and building garrisons, and preparing for an attack from the French by water. But the danger of the settlers in Gorham as in other inland towns was from the Indians. It was 19 years since the last Indian War but there were many whose parents. children, and friends had then fallen beneath the tomahawks. Many of the settlers had themselves fought and their recollections were still full of its horrors. But the excitement was some what allayed by the news that government had made a treaty with all the Indians this side of the Penobscot River, and with the Penobscots, to take part on neither side. The Indians acknowledged this, and appeared as friendly as ever. Soothed by this report, the inhabitants, loath to leave their fields and lose their crops in order to build a garrison. continued at their labors as usual, in spite of the efforts of Capt. Phinney, who put no trust in Indians nor Indian treaties.

But Mr. McLellan made up his mind to run no risk by waiting but to put his own house in a state of defense. Taking off the bark roof, he made a protection all round with some heavy timber and loopholed it. He put on a new roof and planked and shingled it. Then he dug a small cellar under the floor. He stopped up the windows to the size of loopholes. A large trough which he made was put in the house and filled with water. Then he bought an extra gun, lead, powder and flint, and, thought truly that his house was about as good as a garrison! This was in the fall. Passed down in our family is a tradition that during this work the school was of

necessity suspended.

It is interesting to stroll along this road and try to picture the scene of those early times. Did tall eglantine grow by the alders in the shade by the brook and low wild roses border the hill then as now? As the way dipped with arrow straightness thru the vinetangled gloom where clustered chumps of elder-bloom it reminded those of the settlers who had been born in the country-side of the Home Land of the dewy fragrance of twilight hedgerows. Now perchance the path, trailed out where virgin's bower overran the weedy angle of a stake-and-rider fence. Small wonder that the children loitered where berry bushes grew or lagged to pick fragrant peppermint or pull and dig up roots of pungent sweet flag that their mothers after boiling and slicing it might candy in maple syrup. The wild yellow cherries (still common in our great grandmother's time, but only one bush of which I have ever seen) lived and the



witch-eim moved a spell as in those loved Scottish Highlands for which some of their parents' hearts yearned. But, finally, up the hill unswervingly the way led to duty.

And Sarah Phinney, the teacher. Her home was at the junction of King and Queen Streets, near the old Indian trail—just beyond where Mr. Edward Roberts' house now stands. Again family lore must describe her for us: "Some what above middle size, with dark brown hair satin-smooth and large brown eyes that flashed when she was cross!" was the description of her mother given by great, great grandmother Hancock who my great uncle Colby Bean of West Buxton can remember.

And what did she teach? "Well, that's telling," is the good humored reply.

Like Dickens' Mr. Gradgrind—though not so sordidly nor so disagreeably we may be sure it was nothing but facts!

In the colony of Massachusetts, up to 1754, or for rather more than a hundred years the free schools were for boys only, but there must have been some progressive woman's rights women in the Province of Maine before that year, though girl stock was not quoted as quite so high a figure then as now.

Their course of instruction included sewing, embroidery, working samplers (no house being considered furnished, in those days, without at least one hanging on the wall of the "fore-room,") reading, writing, spelling and ciphering.

The wee ones learned their letters standing at the teachers knee while she pointed them out with a long thorn.

The Bible was the favorite reading book—indeed there was little else and was used as a speller also.

Of a late Saturday afternoon—for school "kept" 6 days in the week then—they would go down by the brook with their samplers and sitting by the line of flowers that grew on the banks she would say "Now make your hems with care," or "Take dainty stitches—this way." as she poised the long, slim needle between her deft thumb and fingers.

She told them stories of "Merrie England." And how Elizabeth one of England's good queens had liked to do needlework, her white fingers darting in and out as she wrought wondrous pictures of famous battles or of brave knights and fair dames on the lengths of tapestry. For was not England Mother England still, though 2,000 miles of ocean rolled between?

At the time our story began there had been 6 months of preaching by itinerant ministers in the log church on the hill beyond Capt. Phinney's and just below the fort.



Behind this peaceful frontier life there was always the alertness for news. But the spring passed quietly, the Indians coming as usual to camp at the brook.

There was open war between the government and the eastern Indians, and it was said that the Penobscots had been seen with their war parties. This was in July.

The Saco River tribe was then but a broken down remnant so that they helped instead of bothered the whites. In August the government (finding the Penobscots were not only determined not to aid in subduing the other Indians, but were also, if they could not remain neutral,—disposed rather to join with them) declared war against them and offered a bounty equal to a hundred dollars in silver for each Indian scalp.² But before the Gorham settlers had heard of this the Indians had left town and also gone from Sebago Lake as was told by a company of government rangers who guided by three Saco Indians were scouring the woods. One of these rangers was James Emery the famous hunter.

The leader was Capt. Bean. The settlers at once began work on the garrison so as to have it ready to put their crops in when harvested. Gorham at this time had no road to any other place except Portland. The garrison stood on the west side of the road near the old burying ground on the top of Fort Hill, the highest land in town.

Col. Gorham's saw mill on Little River had been built in 1741.

In September, half of the settlers going to Portland, only of families were left to face the merciless foe. Cattle had been stolen or killed in the meantime, and the people knew that attack could not be far off. The garrison was now finished; but the government provided only 20 soldiers (rangers) to scout from Capt. Bean's Block house at Unicon Falls, 3 miles below Salmon Falls—on Saco to Yarmouth.

In the spring of 1746, Capt. Phinney begged the people to go into garrison. All but four families complied.

In the fort, Sarah taught in the less troublous times as best she could. But preservation needs must be foremost in the minds of all. Religious services were held in the south-east flanker of the fort.

At the time of the Indian massacre, Capt. Bean and his rangers who happened to be in Portland at the time heard the report of the cannon from the fort and hastened to the rescue. At the banks of Little River, the trail was lost, and as it was not found till noon of

⁽²⁾ See page 47.



the next day the Indians with their captives had too much the start to be overtaken on their way to Canada.

Soon after this II soldiers and a corporal were assigned to the command of Capt. Phinney. Two months after the attack which took place April 18, 1746, Mrs. McLeilan killed the Indian chief Worambus and his braves carried him by the old trail to Sebago Lake where he was buried under a white birch still standing on the south shore at Sango Lach in Naples; as told by Whittier.

After the Indian battle, about this time, things slowed down a little for the white men, but it was not till Sept. 26th. 1759 that news of the capture of Quebec was received and 14 years of endless

worry and some blood shed was over.

The road from Gorham to Buxton (Flaggy Meadow Road) was then only a bridle path by spotted trees. Over this road Samuel Leavitt came a-courting. His sweet-heart was the Gorham school marm. Sarah Phinney. His suit prospered, for we are told that she married him and went to live in Buxton."

Sarah Phinney was a great, great grand-daughter of Lieut. Joseph Rogers who came over when a boy with his father in the "May-flower."

"For we'll she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Plymouth Rock."

Now as then, "near the school, the church doth stand."

To the Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Esq., Judge of Probate of Wills, &c., for the County of Lincoln, &c.:

Sir—We the Subscribers being the major part of the Selectmen of Pownalboro hereby Certify your Honor that Charles Callahan late of said Pownalborough Gent, has absented himself for more than three Months from his habitation & has left Estate Real and personal to the value of more than Twenty pounds within said Town and from the best Intelligence we can obtain we verily believe the said Charles Callahan went voluntarily to our Enemies and is still absent from his usual place of abode & without this State with our Enemies—Given under our hands this 26 day of October A D 1777.

EDMUND BRIDGE, ASA SMITH,

Selectmen of Pownalboro.

A True Copy att. ROL. CUSHNG. Reg. From Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss. Vol. XV, page 269).

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGE (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from Vol. 6, page 157.)

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Eames, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford	('20) d. Aug. 19, 1833.
'35d	Eames, James			71	Oxford	-
'40 '35d	Eames, Samuel	Mass, line	Private	78 72	Oxford Kennebec	Res. Newry.
'35d ' 40	Eastman, Daniel	Mass. mil	Private	78	YorkYork.	D G :1
'35d	Eastman, Daniel	Mass. state	Private	68	Oxford	1
'35c '40	Eastman, Jacob			72	York	('20). Res. Parsonsfield.
'35d	Eastman, James Eastman, John	N. H. line	Private	81	Oxford	d. Nov. 13, 1833.
'35c	Eastman, John	N. H. line	Private	65	Oxford	('20) d. Sept. 6,
'35c	Eastman, Zachariah.	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	1827. ('20).
'40 '40	Eastman, Zechariah			95	Cumberland .	Res. Scarborough. Res. Fryeburg.
'35d	Easlmon, Sarah Eaton, Benjamin	Mass. mil	Private	73	Somerset	
'35d	Laton, Ebenezer	Mass. line and	Private	68	Kennebec	('20).
'35d	Eaton, Eliab	Mass, line	Corp. and Serg.		Somerset	,
'40 '35c	Eaton, Eliab	Mass line	Private	77	Franklin Somerset	Res. Strong.
'35c	Eaton, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland .	('20) d. Aug. 4, 1830.
35d	Eaton, William			78	York	('20, '31b).
'20 -	Eaton, William	Mass	Private	_	York	
'40 '35d	Eddy, Celia Edes, Thomas	Moss mil	Private	78	Penobscot Cumberland.	Res. Eddington.
'40				78	Cumberland .	Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Edgecomb, James Edgerly, Richard	Mass.line	Private	77	Cumberland.	('20, Edgcomb).
'40	Edgerly, Richard		1	79	York York	Res. Limington.
'35e '35d	Edminster, Noaha Edmonds, Asa	Mass.line	Private	73	Penobscot	('20, Noah).
'40	Edn.uns, Eunice				Waldo	
'35c '35c	Edwards, Joshua Edwards, Nathaniel.	Mass.line	Sergeant		Kennebec	
'35d	Edwards, Samuel	Mass. state	Artificer	89	York	
'35c	Edwards, Stephen	Mass.line	Sergeant	70	York	('20) d. Feb. 12, 1825.
'35d	Elden, Gibeon	Mass. line	Private	72	YorkYork	('20)
35d	Elden, Gibeon F.lder, Joshua	Mass line	Frivate	70	Kennebec	/ .
'40 '35e	Eldridge, Daniel	a contract of the contract of	1	76	Penobscot	Res. Dexter. ('20) d. June 10, 1832.
'35d	Elliott, Jacob	Mass. mil	Private	70	Cumberland .	
'35d	Elliott, Jedediah			77	Cumberland . Cumberland .	Res. Falmouth.
'40		Stass. Time		79	Cumberland .	Res. Windham.
	i	1				

List.	NAME,	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Ellis, Atkins	Mass. line	Private	83	Somerset	('20) d. Oct. 18,
'35c	T311: T3 1	1			Kennebec	1833.
'20	Ellis, Edward Ellis, Robert Ellis, Robert Fllis, Samuel	Mass	Private			
'35c	Ellis, Robert	N. H. line	Private	69	Kenrebec	
'40			,,	74	Kennebec	Res. Sidney
'35c						-
'40	Fluell Jaramiah		othcer	80	Washington .	(20). Res. Poland.
10 - 1	Elwell, Jeremiah Emerson, Samuel. Emerson, Samuel. Emery, Daniel. Emery, Daniel. Emery, Daniel. Emery, David. Emery, Jasac. Emery, Jacob. Emery, James. Emery, James. Emery, Job.	N. H. state	Fifer & Fife	50 79	York	Res. Poland.
'40	Emerson, Samuel		najor	76	Vorl-	Res. Kennebunk.
' 4 0	Emeru, Ahigail			80	Somerset	Res Friendla
'35c	Emery, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75	nennepec	d. Nov. 18, 1830_
'35c	Emery, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	. 76	York	2:00: 20, 10002
20 20	Emery, Daniel	N. H	Private			
'35d	Emery, David	Mass	Private			
'35c	Emery Jacob	Mass line	Private	4 4	York	
'35d	Emery, James	Mass line	Private	4.6	Yarla	('20). d. Sept. 12, 1832.
'35d	Emery, James	Mass. mil	Private	70	Vork	d. Sept. 12, 1832.
'35d	Emery, Job	Mass. line	Private.	87	York	(200 :211)
10.5	Emery, James Emery, Joh Emery, Joh Emery, Joseph Emery, Joshua Emery, Nathaniel				~ 0.4	d. July 27 1920
'35c	Emery, John	Mass. line	Private	80	Somerset	(20).
'40 '40	F			87	Somerset	Res. Bloomfield.
'35c	Emery, Joseph	Villa III	2:::	63	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35c	Emery, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland .	d. April 6, 1827.
000	Emery, Nathamer	Mass. IIIIe	Private	8.4	omerset	(20) d. May 6,
-'35c	Emery, Ralph Emery, Samuel Emmons, Pendleton Erskine, David Fsty. Edward Eustice, Jacob Evans, Benjamin Evans, James P	Mass, line	Primate	70	Vorl-	1824.
'35d	Emery, Samuel	Mass. line	Sergeant	79	Somerest	(20) d. in 1830.
'35d	Emmons, Pendleton	Mass. mil	Private	591	York	(20).
'35d	Erskine, David	Mass. mil	Private	75	Lincoln	
'35d '35e	Fsty. Edward	Mass. mil	Pvt. &Serg.	80	Kennebec	
'35d	Eustice, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock	
'40	Evans, Benjamin	Mass. mil	Pvt.oi art.	34	York	
'35d	Evans James Pratt	Mass stata	Dairecta	0.51	Nennebec	Res. Gardiner
'35d	Evans. John	Mass mil	Private	20	renouscot	d. March 14, 1833.
'35c	Evans, Benjamin. Evans, James P. Evans, James Pratt Evans, John. Evans, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private	Sh	Kenneher	(20) 4 1
10-				-	recumeoce	1826. April 15,
'35c	Evans, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock	(20) d. June 14
'35d	Frank William	Mana 27	D .			1819.
'40	Evans, William	Mass. mil	Private	69	Oxford	_
'35d	Eveleth Isaac	Mass mil	Privata	10	Oxford	Res. Fryeburg.
'35d ;	Eveans, William Eveleth, Isaac Eveleth, James	Mass, line	Pyt &Corn	59	hennahaa	d. Jan. 22, 1834.
10.	(widow).		of cav.	1	rzemię uec	u. Jan. 22, 1834.
'35e	Everett, Josiah	Mass.line	Private	74 :	Somerset	(*20).
'40 '35e	F 7 1 1 1			80 8	omerset	Res. New Portl'd
'35c	Everton, Zephariah.	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	(*20).
000	Everett, Josiah Everton, Zepha-iah. Ewer, Jonathan	Mass. line	rrivate	10	Kennebec	('20) d. Jan. 29,
'35c	Fairbank, John	Mass line	Privata	20.7	(in a alm	1829.
		oraco. Hac	Lili acc	30 1	Lincoln	Transt. from Mid-
1				- 3		dlesex County, Mass., 1826, d,
'35d	F					July 10, 1830.
'35d	Fairbank, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	80]	Kennebec	
'40	Fairbanks, Elijah. Fairbanks, Lydia. Fairbanks, Lydia. Fairbald, John	Mass. mil	Private	78	Kennebec Kennebec York	
'35c	Fairfield John	Moss line	Privata	4 + 1	rennebec	Res. Wayne.
'35c	Fairfield, William	Mass line	Private	66 1	ork	(20).
'35c '35e	Fall, George	N. H. line	ergeant	1323	OPI	1343 10151
35e	Fairfield, William Fall, George	2d N. H. regt	ergeant	7	ork.	190 as Falls)
'40	Farin, John			S0 I	incoln	29 as Falls). Res. Bath. Same
						as Faring
1	Farnington, John			83 1	enobscot	Res.Brewer. Same
'40	Farnham, Dorcas					
35c	Farnham, Jonathan	Mass, line	Private	51 7	incoln	Res. Boothbay.
35c	Farnham, Jonathan	Mass. line I	Private	65 1	ork	H. May 20 1822
'35e	Farnham, Nathaniel	Mass. line I	Private	77 (xiord	20. N. H lipa)
'40 '40	Farnham, Dorcas Farnham, Jonathan Farnham, Jonathan Farnham, Nathaniel Farnham, Nathaniel Farnham, Ralph			\$3 5	omerset	Res. Mercer
+0	Farnham, Ralph			84 1	ork	1. May 29, 1823. 120, N. H. line). Res. Mercer. Res. Acton. Same
				00 -	. ,	as Furnham?
'35d	Farnsworth, Robert	Vlass navy F	Det 6 2	90 I	incoln I	as Furnham? Res. Waldoboro.
	itobert .	race, navy I		10 T	incoln	
1						
1	Farnsworth, William	N. H. line F	man. Private &	S1 I	incoln	



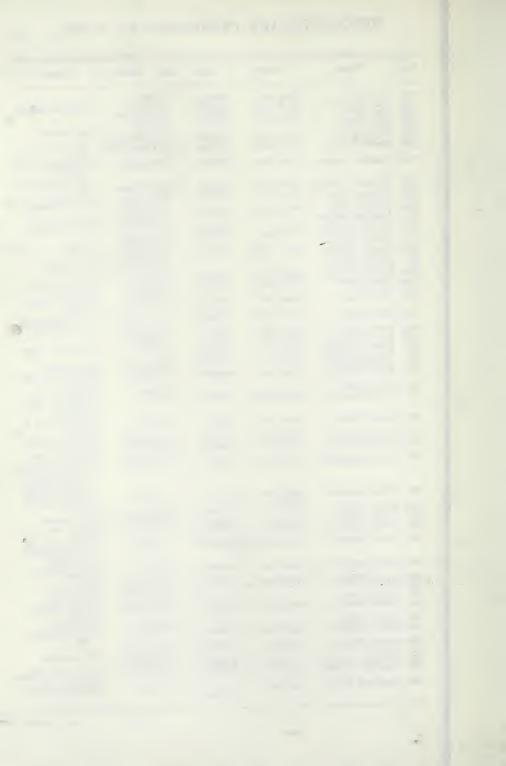
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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'20	Farnum, Jonathan Farnum, Simeon	Mass	Private	·		. Same as Farnham?
'35d '40	Farnum, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	78	Penobscot.	
'35d	Farrand, William			12	Somerset	Res. Newburg.
'20	Farrin, John	. Mass	Private			. Same as Fanin?
'35c	Farrington, Abner.	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	. Res. Warren.
35d	Farrington, Abner	Mass line	Pyt & Serg	75	Oxford	. Res. Warren.
'40	Farrington, Ithamas Farrington, John		1	84	Oxford	. Res. Livermore.
'35d		1				ton J?
'35d	Farrington, William			72		. d. Aug. 11, 1832.
35d	Farris, William Farris, William Farrow, John Fassett, Richard	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec Kennebec Lincoln	
'40 '35d	Farris, William	Man lin	D	81	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35d	Fassett, Richard	Mass. mil	Private &	85	Somerset	(20, 316).
	P 7.1	1	Drum.			
'35c '35d	Faxon, John Fay, Silas Felker, Joseph	Mass line	Private	53	Waldo	. (20).
'35c	Felker, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	74	Somerset	('20).
'40 '35c	Fenderson, John Fenderson, Pelatiah Fennin, Richard	Mass line	D	80	Somerset	('20). ('20). Res. Embden.
'35d '40	Fenderson, Pelatiah	Mass line	Private	75	Cumberland	('20). ('20, '31b). Res. Litchueld,
'40	Fennin, Richard			79	Kennebec	Res. Litchueld,
'35d	Fernald, Dennis	Vissa mir	Privata	76	Vork	Same as Ferrin.
35d 40	Fernald, Elizabe'h	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Titvate	79	York	Res. Elliott.
'35d	Fernald, Hercules	Mass. line	Private	84	York	Same as Ferrin. ('20, '31b). Res. Elliott.
'35c	Fernald, Tobias	Mass. line	Private	71	York	(20) d. Jan. 1828.
'35c '35c	Ferren, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	65	York	(20),
'35e	Fernald, Dennis Fernald, Elizabe'h. Fernald, Nicholas Fernald, Nicholas Fernald, Tobias Ferren, Jonathan. Ferrin, John Ferrin, Richard.	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	(*20). Same as
'35d	Forcenden Phases	35 7			0.1.1	Fennin.
, 10	Fessenden, Ebenezer Fic! ett, Lucy	Mass. mil	Private	88	Cumberland	Fennin. ('31a). Res. Cape Eliza-
'35e		ž.			C 1 1 1	beth. ('20) d. May 23,
	Fickett, Nathaniel			74	Cumberland .	(20) d. May 23, 1832.
'35c '40	Fickett, Vinson. Fickett, Zabulon. Field, Rachel. Field, Luft. Fields, Thomas. Fields, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	1832. .(20). Res. Harrington Res. Greenwood. Res. Paris. Res. New Sharon. Transt from Strat-
40	Field, Rachel			88	Oxford	Res. Greenwood.
'40 '35d	Field, Lutt	Maga state		81	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35d '40	Fields, Thomas	Mass. state	G n rs m te	90	Franklin	Res. New Sharon.
'35c	Fields, Thomas Fit eld, John	Cont. navy	Serg.ofmar.	81	York	Transi.from Strai-
						ford Co., N. H. 1826.
'35e	Fifield, John	Crane's art	Matross	_	Oxford	1826. ('20 Mass. line, 29).
40	Fifield, John Files, Ebenezer Fules, Esther			78		
35c 35d	Fifield, John	Mass. line	Private	58	Oxford	('20 & '31b as File)
·40	Fules, Enemezer	Mass. line	Private	76 °		
'35d	Files Para 1	M 1	-	to 80	Cumberland .	Res. Gorham.
35d 35d	Files, William	Mass. mil	Private	74	Cumperland . Cumperland .	(20 & 31b as file)
'35d '35d	Files, Samuel Files, William Fillebrown, James Fillebrown, Thomas	Mass. mil	Pvt.&Corp	77	rennesec	
*40	rillebrown, Thomas	Mass. state	Matross	71	nennebec	Res. Winthron
'35e	Fish, David	Mass. line	Private	13	Nennebec	Res. Winthrop. d. Jan. 28, 1823. Same as risk!
'35d				20.6	Oxford	Same as risk!
`35e '40	Fish, Jacob. Fish, Simeon. Fish, Simeon.	N. H. line	Private	78 1	incoln	
	rish, Simeon		••••••	68 1	Lincoln	Res. Patricktown
35d 35e	Fisher, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	75 i	Penobscot	('20, 31b).
40	risher, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	78 (Oxford	(20).
35d	Fisher, Ebenezer Fisher, Elijah Fisher, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	74	ork	rlant. (20, 31b). (20). nes. Livermore. (20). nes. Kennebunk.
35d	Fisk, Abner	Mass mil	D	78	ork	Res. Kennebunk.
'20 '40	Fisk, David	Mass	Private	- 15	ork	Same as Fish?
'35d	Fisk, Abner. Fisk, David. Fitts, Abigail. Fitts, Samuel.	Mass mil	Daire	89 1	Kennebec	Same as Fish? Res. Litchheld.
	-w, camuel	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	r rivate	72 (Cumberland .	
					,	



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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Fitz, Abraham Fitzgerald, David Fitzgerald, John Flagg, Asa Flagg, Isaac Flagg, Samuel A.	R I line	Private	67	Sannahaa	Cen
'35c	Fitzgerald, David	Mass. line	Private	60	York	('20). ('20, '31b). ('20, '31b). d. Sept., 1822.
7350	Fitzgerald, John	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	(20, '31b).
'35c	Flagg, Asa	N. H. line	Private	66	Penobscot	d. Sept., 1822.
3.00	Flagg, Jsaac	N. H. line	Private	- 56	Waldo	
'35c '40	Flagg, Samuel A	Mass.line	Drummer.	. 70	Waldo Lincoln	('20). Res. Nobleboro. ('20) d. Aug. 18,
'35c	Flamming, James	Viena line	5		Lincoln	Res. Nobleboro.
300	Flamming, James	Mass. Hile	Sergeant	95	Kennebec	(20) d. Aug. 18, 1827.
'35c	Flanders, John Flanders, Philip	Mass, line	Private	76	Kannahas	(20, 31b).
'35c	Flanders, Philip	N. H. line	Private	77	Waldo	(20).
'40					Waldo	(20, 31b). (20). Res. Freedom. Res. Summer.
'40	Fletcher, Elizabeth. Fletcher, Jeremiah. Fletcher, John			6.5	Oxford	Res. Summer.
'35d '35d	Fletcher, Jeremian .	Mass. line	Corporal	7.8	Kennebec	(120)
'40	Flint Levi	.51255. IIIIe	Private	50	Kennebec Oxford Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Flint, Levi Flint, Thomas	Cont. navv	\!ariner	67	Cumberland .	Res. Clinton.
				à l	Cumberrand.	
'35c	Flood, Henry Flood, James	Mass. line	Frivate	79	York	i("20).
'35c	Flood, James	Mass. line	Privite	71	Cumberland.	('20) d. Sept. 22,
'35d	El- William	No	D	- 0		1520
35c	Fly. William Fots, Jonah	Mass line	Private	23	Lincoln	(*20. Fobes) d.
. 300	2 300, 00.141		ilivate	50	Oxford	1826.
'35c	Fogg, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	60	York	('20) d. Feb. 5.
						1832.
'35d '35e	Fogg, Caleb	Mass. mil	Private	73	Kennebec	
-'35d	Fogg, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	(120).
'40	Forg George	Mass. me	Private	72	Lincoln	(20, 31b).
'40	Fogg, George Fugg, Hannah			60	Cumberland	('20). ('20, '31b). Res. Wales Res. Gorham.
				LOW	camocrana.	ittes. Gornam.
'35d	Fogg, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private &	78	Somerset	-
'40			Drum.	-	~	n 0 11 :
'20	Folson, John	Mase	Deirata	3.3	Somerset	Res. Cornville.
'35d	Folson, Noses	N. H. state	Private	89	York	Same as Folson.
'35c	Folson, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	Same as Folron, d.
						Mar 23 1830
'35e '40	Forbes, William	Mass. line	Private	72	Penobscot	(20).
'35d	Ford, Caleb Ford, Charles	Mess mil	Deirota	48	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'35d	Ford, Charles	Mass. stare	Private	77	York Oxford	
'40				. 20	Oxiord	Res. Sumner.
35d	Ford, Joshua Ford, Miles	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'35e	Ford, Milles	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec	((20) a. Aug. 15,
'35d	Ford, Nathaniel	Mass line	Pyt & Corr	75	Kennebec	1830.
			& Serg	1 - 7	ixemiesec	
40	Foss, Elias			74	York	Same as Fosse.
'35d	Free factal	35 3	D			Res. Limington.
990	Foss, Isaiah	Mass. mil	Private &	79	Somerset	
'35d	Foss, James	Mass. mil.	Drum. Private	8.5	Cumberland .	
'35d	Foss, John	Mass. mil	Corporal	84	York	
'35c	Foss, James Foss, Join Foss, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	74	York Oxford	
'40				31	Oxford	Res. Dixfield or
'40	Fuss Sysannah			0 =	Vl-	Peru.
'35d	Foss, Zachariah	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumherland	Res. Limington.
'35d	Foss, Zachariah Fosse, Hlias	Mass. line	Private	68	York	('20, '31b). Same
						(20, '31b). (20, '31b). Same as Foss.
	F P		1- TIVATE		OF-	
'35d	Foster, Penar	D I line	Primate	* ±	1012	
'35d '35c	Foster, Penan Foster, David			82	York Kennebec	('20) d. April 7,
'35c				8.5	Hancock	(20)
'35e '35e '35e	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker	Mass. line	Private Sergeant	8.5	Hancock	(20)
'35e '35e '35e '40	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker	Mass. line	Private Sergeant	\$5 73	Hancock York	('20). ('20). Res Ellist
'35e '35e '35e		Mass. line	Private Sergeant	\$5 73	Hancock York	('20). ('20). Res Ellist
'35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker Foster, Samuel	Mass. line R. I. line	Private Private	\$5 73 79 82	Hancock York York Kennebec	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d.
'35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d '40	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker Foster, Samuel	Mass. line R. I. line	Private Private	\$5 73 79 \$2 78	Hancock York York Kennebec Kennebec	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d.
'35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '40 '35d '40 '35d	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker Foster, Samuel	Mass. line R. I. line	Private Private	\$5 73 79 \$2 78	Hancock York York Kennebec Kennebec	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d. April 7, 1825. Res. Leeds.
'35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d '40	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker Foster, Samuel	Mass. line R. I. line	Private Private	\$5 73 79 \$2 78	Hancock York York Kennebec Kennebec	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d. April 7, 1825. Res. Leeds. ('20) d. Sept. 12,
'35e '35e '35e '40 '35e '35d '40 '35d '35d '35d	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker. Foster, Samuel. Foster, Stephen Foster, Stephen Foster, William Fowle, Phineas.	Mass, line. Mass, line. R. I. line. Mass, mil. Mass, state. R. I. mil.	Private Sergeant Private Private Sergeant	85 73 79 82 79 74 84 77	Hancock. York. York. Kennebec Kennebec Kennebec Lincoln York.	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d. April 7, 1825. Res. Leeds. ('20) d. Sept. 12,
'35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d '40 '35d '35c	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker. Foster, Samuel. Foster, Stephen Foster, Stephen Foster, William Fowle, Phineas.	Mass, line. Mass, line. R. I. line. Mass, mil. Mass, state. R. I. mil.	Private Sergeant Private Private Sergeant	85 73 79 82 79 74 84 77	Hancock. York. York. Kennebec Kennebec Kennebec Lincoln York.	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d. April 7, 1825. Res. Leeds. ('20) d. Sept. 12,
'35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d '40 '35d '35d '35d	Foster, Jonathan Foster, Parker Foster, Samuel	Mass, line. Mass, line. R. I. line. Mass, mil. Mass, state. R. I. mil.	Private Sergeant Private Frivate Sergeant Sergeant Private	85 73 79 82 79 74 84 77	Hancock. York. York. Kennebec Kennebec Kennebec Lincoln York.	('20). ('20). Res. Elliot. ('20, Corp.) d. April 7, 1825. Res. Leeds. ('20) d. Sept. 12,



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age. County.	Remarks.
'35d	Fox, John. Foy, James.	. Mass. mil	Private	73 0-11	į.
'35e '35d	Foy, James	N. H. line	Primara	73 Oxford	(200) 1 =
'35d					('20)d. Jan. 1,182
'35d	Foy, Moses	Mass mil	Directo	5 Kennebec	•
'40	Fore Moses	- Mass. mm	- rrivate	14 1 OFK	- _
'35d	Frank James	Man En-	·	19 1 ork	Res. Berwick.
'35c	Frank Thomas	. Mass. The	Private	82 Cumberland	
	Flank, Inomas	. Mass. line	. Private	75 Cumberland	Res. Berwick. (20) d. Oct. 11
'35e	Frederick, Joseph .	100	1		. ('20. ship "Alli
'35c	Freeman, John 1st Freeman, John, 2d	Mass line	Daimer	*. **	d. March, 1822
'35c	Freeman John 2d	Mass line	. Private	74 Kennebec	12 7/4 2 7
'40	Freeman John	acc. nuc	- filvate	86 York	. (20) d. 1822.
'35d	Freeman, John Freeman, John Freeman, Sampson Freethey, Joseph French, Ebenezer	15		80 Kennebec	Kes lanmoure
'40	From S.	. Mass. mil	. Private	74 Lincoln	
'20	E	1 22-1-1-1-1-1		75 Kennebec	. Res. Waterville.
- '35d	Freetney. Joseph	. Mass	Private		Nome or Inch
- 330	rrench, Ebenezer	. N. H. line	Private	79 Kennebec	
- '40	French, Mary			\$2 Franklin 76 Kennebec	Dog Tom
'35d	French, Obadiah	. Mass, state	Private	The happahaa	. Res. Jay.
'40	French, Sarah			10 Kennebec	
'40	French, William			93 Oxford	. Res. Turner.
'35d	French William	Mass mil	D	. Oxford	. Res. Canton.
'35d	Frost Elliant	mil	Private	72 York	
'40	French, Loenezer. French, Mary. French, Obadiah French, Sarah. French, William. French, William. French, Filliott	Mass. line	Private	73 York	(20) (es Elle-s)
12:1	Frank Tarak	2:			CLESS P. LINES
'35d	Frest. Jacob			or Oxigid	1795
'35e '35e	Frost, John				. ('20, Mariner, ship
'35d	Frost, Mark Frost, Moses Frost, Nathaniel Frost, Nathaniel Frost, Phinehas	. Mass. line	Private	87 Kennebec 73 Oxford	. '20. 'S1b.
	Prost. Moses	Mess. mil	Private	73 Oxford	-0. 010,
'35c	Frost, Nathaniel	Mass, line	Privata	Ti Varia	3 F.L
'20	Frost, Nathaniel	Mass	Sargaane	10 1012	d. Feb. 17, 1829.
`40	Frost, Phinehas		cergesset	100 1 1	D D
'35e	Frost, Phinehas Frost, Samuel	Mass.line	Sergeant	46 Oxford 70 Kennebec	(20)d. Oct. 27.
'40	Frest, Sarah			76 51	1823.
'35e	Frost, Stephen	Cont. navy	Marine	76 York 82 York	abin Da
10-	F			di di	
	Frost, William			80 York	8, 1824. (20) d. June 2, 1827.
35e	Fruthy, Joseph	Mass. line	Privata	80 Hancock	3 1021.
'35e	Fruthy, Joseph Frye, Ebenezer	N. H. line	Cartain	33 Hancock	('20, '28), d.
'35e	Frye, Nathaniel, St.	Mass. line	Liett	75 Hancock	March 9, 1825. (20, '28, '29) Re-
					linquished bene- fit of act of 1818
'35e	Ewo Vash1-1	36 11 - 1			f 12 . / + 222
	Frye, Nathaniel	Mass. line, 5th	Lieut	- Oxford	d. Apr. 17,1833; Dolly Frye, wi-
'35d	F., 11	regt.	i		
140	Fuller, Aaron.	Mass. line	Private	78 Oxford	down fire, with
'40 '35e	ruller, Aaron			83 Cumberland	Res Oriofold
906	Fuller, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	78 Oxford. 83 Cumberland. 78 Lincoln.	(20) d. Jan. 31,
10-	P			Limit Ottl	
'35e	Fuller, Barzilla	Mass. line 5th	Corroral	_ O=0-1	1820.
		7 57		- Oxford	(29) d. Aug. 8,
'35e	Fuller, Barzilla Fuller, Enoch	Yess line	P-i	200	(29) d. Aug. 8, 1833: Mary Ful- ler, widow.
'35c	Fuller Frank	Mass. Ime	rrivate	69 Uxford	('20, Barzillia,
40	Fuller, Enoch				
				S5 Kennebec	Res Winslam
35e	Pull- Hannah			S5 Kennebec S5 Lincoln	Res Cushin-
000	Fuller, Hannah Fuller, Isaac	Mass, line	Private	72 Kennahas	('20) d. Apr. 27,
40	F		1	Tremmenee	(TU) (L. A.D. 21.
35e	Fuller, Mary Fuller, Robert	Mass. line	Private	89 Oxford	1833. Res. Hebron. ('20) d. March 18,
					roon d. March 18,
35d	Fuller, William	Mass. line.	Pyt &Corn		
40 -			True Corp.	73 Kennebec	
35e]	Furbush, Benjamin Furnald, Nicholas	V H line	Deimara	13 Dennenee	Res. Gardiner.
35e]	Furnald, Nicholas	Mass line	Daimage	13 Kennehee	
				72 Oxford	('20)d. May 25, 1822.
Jour 1	Furnham, Ralph	Mass. mil	Pvt. and Serg.	78 York	Same as Farnham?
1					



SOMETHING ABOUT ARTEMUS WARD By Charles E. Waterman

Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward) was born in Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1834, son of Levi and Caroline (Farrar) Brown, and died in Southampton, England; January 23, 1867. His body first found a resting place in Kensal Green, England, but was afterward brought to Waterford for reinterment. Artemus Ward's uncle Daniel married Anna Hamlin, sister of Hannibal Hamlin.

Colonel Henry Watterson is running a series of reminiscences in the Saturday Evening Post on men, women and events during eight decades of American history entitled "Looking Backward." Colonel Watterson is always interesting, no matter what he is writing about; but it was scarcely to be expected he could write on a subject connected with Oxford County. During his long life Mars' Henry has come in contact with most of the important personages of his own country, and some of those across the water. These include such men as Huxley, Tyndall, Mill and Spencer. Paradoxical as it may seem his only acquaintance with Oxford County was gained across 3,000 miles of water in England. His point of contact and acquaintance was Artemus Ward, who was then (1866) making a lecture tour through that insular kingdom.

It is well known that at this time Charles Farrar Browne, or Artemus Ward as he is more generally known, was in the last stages of tuberculosis, or consumption as it was called at that day. "His condition was pitiable." says Colonel Watterson, "he was too feeble to walk alone, and he was continually struggling to breathe freely * * * Nevertheless he stuck to his lecture and contrived to keep up appearances before the crowds that flocked to hear him."

In this issue of the Post (March 22) Colonel Watterson gives a detailed account of Browne's last days, which are quite generally known to Oxford County people, and then proceeds to give a biographical sketch of him and his parents and in this he makes some mistakes. He says his father (Levi Brown) was state senator and probate judge; but a perusal of the list of senators fails to disclose his name, and no documents among the records in the probate office of Oxford County can be found with his signature as judge. Nor does the History of the Town of Waterford published in 1879 mention such a fact

It seems probable there has been a mix-up in the political records of the family. Daniel Brown, (the children of Levi Brown were the only ones to add a final e to the name) an older brother and partner of the father of Artemus Ward, was state senator, but not Levi Brown. The only man by name of Brown to hold the office of probate judge in Oxford County was Dr. Thomas H. Brown of Paris.

Colonel Watterson says "little is known" of Artemus Ward or his antecedents, which appears to be a fact, for he is not the only writer to make mistakes concerning him.

Don Seitz, business manager of the New York World, wrote an article about Artemus Ward and his birthplace in Scribner's Magazine away back in 1881, when he was editor of a local paper printed in Norway, only a few miles distant from Waterford, and he made the statement that Levi Brown was a merchant and land surveyor, and that he served the town of Waterford as clerk, selectman and representative to the legislature. The town records disclose the fact that he served the town in the first two capacities but not in the last. It was his brother, Daniel Brown, who was the legislative representative,

People of Oxford County are interested in everything which pertains to Artemus Ward, for not only is he her foremost humorist but he is near the head of his class in the English speaking world.

If Artemus Ward's father never assumed the dignity of probate judge in Oxford County, the will of the humorist reposes in the archives of the office. It was his fast "goak." By this document he left millions to Horace Greeley to provide an asylum for printers—millions he never possessed. Quite likely he felt the need of such an asylum, and this grim "goak" may have put it into the heads of Arthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs to build the stately home for aged printers at Colorado Springs.

Colonel Watterson also says Artemus Ward apprenticed himself to a printer, serving out his time first in Springfield. Masse, and later in Boston. This may be a fact, but there are traditions in his native county that he learned the trade in Norway in the office of the Advertiser, which was owned at that time by his brother, Cyrus W. Browne, The History of Norway says he was employed as compositor there.

There is one woman yet alive, Mrs. David Porter Stowell, now of Dixfield, who remembers him while employed in the Advertiser office.



LIST OF VOTERS IN BERLIN, NOW A PART OF PHIL-LIPS, MAINE, 1831

The Legislature of Maine by an Act passed January 31, 1824, incorporated the town of Berlin which comprised "all that part of Plantation No. 6 in the County of Oxford, which lies east of the line dividing the tenth and eleventh lots west of the four thousand acres, so called, with the inhabitants thereof."

In 1846 (Chap. 46 Special Laws of Maine) the former act was repealed and a part of the town was annexed to the town of Phillips in Franklin County.

Recently Mr. W. Burt Cook, Jr., Assistant Librarian of the Law Library, Brooklyn, New York, presented to the Maine State Library the following list:

Samuel Aspinwall, Thomas Aspinwall, Charles Austin, James Brackett, Nathaniel Brackett, Seth Billington, Daniel Beedy, Nathan Beedy, Peter Beedy, Joseph Beedy, Moses Berrey, Elliot Berry, John Berrey, Ebenezer Berrey, Jacob Catr. Daniel Catr. Osgood Catr. William Caiden, Joseph S. Carlton, Joseph S. Carlton, Jr., William Carlton, Thomas Calder, James Dill, Frederick H. Evelett, Ichabod Foster, Benj. Fairbanks, James M. Fairbanks, Robert E. Fairbanks, Jacob Fish, Lewis Fish, Peret Fish, James Hewey, Ezekiel Harper, Eben Harnder, Pearley Hoyt, John Jewell, Joel Judkins, William Kempton, Wm. Kempton, Jr., Joseph Kempton, Ezra Kempton, James Luskin, Steven Luskin, John Luskin, Benjamin Luskin, Ebenezer Levitt, Daniel Marrow, Cabin Marrow, Joseph Masterman, David Marrow, John Newman, Christopher Orr, Leonard Pratt, Sylvanus Pratt, Benjamin Pratt, William Parker, N. C. Parker, T. J. Parker, Asa Reed, George Reed, Samuel Thorn, Rufus Thompson, Daniel Tracey, James Tuck, Jeremiah Tuck, Josiah Tuck, John Toothaker, Stevens Thomas, Reuben Smith, William Smith, Jeremiah Stutson, Nathaniel Winship, Richard Winship Ebenezer Whitney, Thomas Booker, Daniel Booker,

> ICHABOD FOSTER, JOEL JUDKINS,

> > Selectmen of Berlin.

QUEEN ANNE'S MOOSE. (From Old Massachusetts Records.)

At a Council held at the Council-chamber in Boston, upon Thursday, the 13th of November, 1712, present: his Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq'r., Gov'r: the Hon'ble William Tailer. Esq'r. Lieut. Gov'r: & of ye Council, Elisha Hutchinson, Peter Sergeant, Penn Townsend, Joseph Lynde, Andrew Belch, El'm Hutchinson, Isaac Addington, Esq'rs: present, also, the Hon'ble Govern'r Saltonstall, of Connecticut: Captain Elford, of the Hector man of war.

His Excellency acquainted the gentlemen that he had yesterday received a letter from Captain Elford, importing that he was commanded by the Lords of the Admiralty to transport to Great Britain, in her Majesty's ship



Hector under his command, three moose deer that are upon Fisher's Island, and that the ship is at New Yorke, fifty leagues distant from the said island.

Captain Elford then further acquainted the gentlemen present that it is impracticable at this season of the year to bring the queen's ship around from New Yorke to Fisher's Island, to take in the said moose deer, without utmost hazard of her Majesty's said ship. Governour Saltonstall informed that the stag moose was lately killed by his own unruliness, but that the

dam and the young stag were well and fit to be transported.

It's concluded that there is no method for transporting the said moose to New Yorke but in a large open boat, of which there are numbers at New Yorke; and that his Excellency Governour Hunter be desired forthwith to send one such boat, well man'd, for that purpose, and an officer to oversee and take care of their transportation to New Yorke, Governour Saltonstall declaring there is no open boat within his government capable of that service; that the Honourable Governour Saltonstall be desired to direct Captain John Prentice, of New London, whome he named for that end, to take such assistance as he shall think necessary to see the said moose deer well ship'd off, with the advice of Governour Hunter's officer and one officer from Captain Elford, and that Governour Saltonstall shall furnish hav & gates necessary for their passage; that a letter, with a copy of this agreement and resolve, be sent to Major Winthrop, or his son, at New London, to be ready to deliver the said moose accordingly: and another copy be sent to Governour Hunter, and copys of the same be given to Governour Saltonstall and Captain Elford by the Secretary; that the matter may be effected with all care possible.*

ISA. ADDINGTON, Secry.

^{*}The united efforts of three provincial Governors failed in delivering these moose on board the Hector, as shown by a letter without address, dated April 1, 1714, and signed by J. Burchett, Secretary of the Admiralty. He recites the failure of Captain Elford to bring home three moose deer "procured by Gen'll Nicholson for the Queen, and kept on an island in New England belonging to Major Gen'll Wait Winthrop"; and he directs his correspondent (evidently the captain of another man of war) to notify Major-General Winthrop and the Governor of Connecticut that a fresh attempt must be made to ship them, or such of them as after so long an interval may be still living. The following reference to them occurs in a letter to Wait Winthrop from his son, dated New London, August 20, 1713: "Deacon Plum came just now to tell me y't Havens and Latham, &c., was terrified by ye buck mooses running at them ye last Sabbath day. and they drove them into ye water, and chast them about with a canoe till they tyred them, and then with a saw cut off ye buck's hornes: and he immediately gott ashore and dyed in a moment. This is y'r story. They are a company of base, distracted fellows, and I doubt, it being a very bott day, that they surfetted ye poor creature, or else kill'd him with clubs. And I am airaid they did it because the creature had bitt some of y'r corne, and to get ridd of them. They kill'd ye other ye last year after such a mad, improdert manner. And if ye Queen should send a ship on purpose for them, what should we doe? Doubtless Nicholson will have some orders about them. It is a great misfortune to us to have them come to such an end after all ye noyse has been made about them."-Eds.



PLYMOUTH COLONY GOVERNORS

(From 1620 to 1692, elected by the people for seventy-one years.)

John Carver William Bradford Edward Winslow Thomas Prince Josiah Winslow Thomas Hinckley

MASSACHUSETTS COLONY GOVERNORS

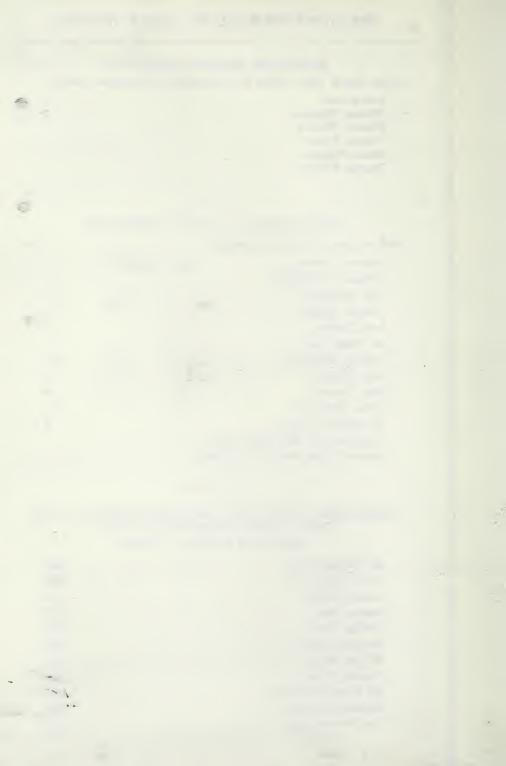
(1628 to 1692, elected by the people)

Mathew Cradock	year	s of	service	I
(Chosen in England)				
John Winthrop	66	66	64	13
Thomas Dudley	66	66	14	3
John Haynes	a	-66	66	I
Sir Henry Vane	66	44	66	1
Richard Bellingham	14	66	46	10
John Endicett	44	66	66	16
John Leverett	er .	64	44	6
Simon Bradstreet	- 64	46	66	11
Sir Edmund Andros	66	64	66	3
(Appointed by King James as	nd			
deposed by the people of the c	olony)			

GOVERNORS AFTER UNION OF THE COLONIES AS THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

(Appointed by the King of England)

Sir William Phips	1692
Earl of Bellamont	1699
Joseph Dudley	1702
Samuel Shute	1716
William Burnet	1728
Jonathan Belcher	1730
William Shirley	1740
Thomas Pownal	1757
Sir Francis Bernard	1760
Thomas Hutchinson	1770
Gen. Thomas Gage	1774



STUDENTS OF FOXCROFT (MAINE) ACADEMY FALL TERM, 1840

(Contributed by Henry M. Packard)

Name

Hiram Anderson. Orin Bartlett. Sedman K. Bartlett. David Barker. Jacob Bemis, Axel H. Bicknell. George W. Blethen. Isaac D. Blethen Jonas L. Blethen. Evans Blake Joseph D. Brown. Joshua Buck. Seth L. Carpenter, Charles Coiran. Elkanah A. Cummings, Thomas Doe, Orville B. Favor. Samuel W. Furber, Ebenezer H. Gibbs. Daniel W. Gibbs. Davis N. Gower. Thomas C. Gower. John Harrington, Francis B. Haskell, Augustus Herring, Alvin Herring, America Harlow, Jacob V. Herrick. Abner Hinds. James W. R. Hill. Ruel W. Hough, Freeland S. Holmes. Thomas N. Hosmer, Mark C. Jennings, J. W. P. Jorden.

Jeel W. Kelsey.

William Lowney.

David Moulton,

Abner S. Oakes,

C. Orin Palmer.

Cyrus A. Packard.

Lewellyn D. P. Palmer.

Aaron L. Kelsey.

Residence
Sangerville.
Abbot.
Harmony.
Exeter.
Wellington.
Sebec.
Foxcroit.
Dover.

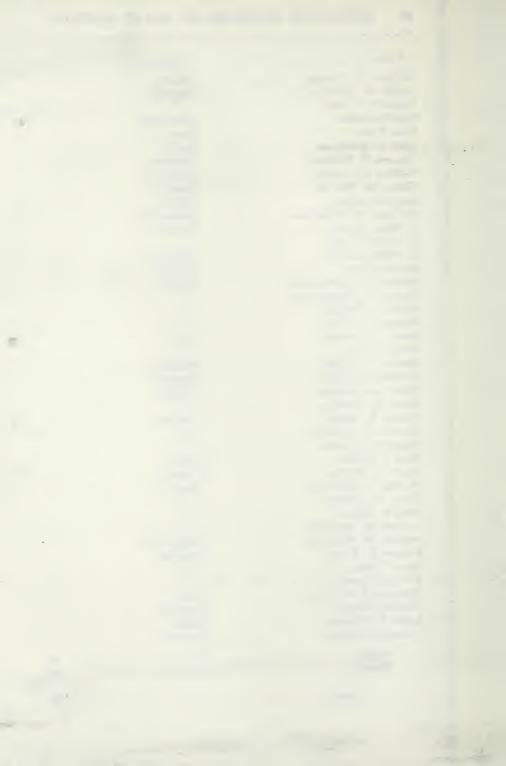
Foxcroft.
Guilford.
Guilford.
Foxcroft.
Dexter.
Parkman.
Glenburn.
Dover,
Milo.
Glenburn.

Abbot.

Parkman.
Sebec.
Guilford.
Guilford.
Sangerville.
Harmony.
Dover.
Sangerville.
Dover.
Foxcroft.
Camden.
Dexter.

Guilford. Guilford. Sebec. Foxcroft. Sangerville. Blanchard. Athens. Dover. ₹ **-**%

. Name	Residence
William T. Pearson,	Bangor.
Joseph W. Prentiss,	Foxcroft.
Richard H. Rice,	. "
Charles Rogers,	Cambridge
Silas Royal,	Dover.
Wm. W. Robinson,	Dover.
Thomas B. Seabury,	Parkman.
William H. Soule,	Harmony.
Collins M. Stevens,	Foxcroft.
Decatur Stetson,	Dover.
Elbridge A. Thompson,	Sangerville.
J. Stacy Tucker,	Foxcroft.
L. Lincoln Tucker,	ge a
E. Henry Williams,	Winthrop.
Hannah Buck,	Guilford.
Hannah F. Chamberlain,	Foxcroft.
Harriet S. Chamberlain,	«
Emily S. Chandler,	
Augusta A. Edes,	
Susan O. Farnham,	Dover.
Abby A. Foss,	"
Sedelia A. Follett,	Wellington.
Araminta R. Greely,	Foxcroft.
Eliza Ann Herring,	Guilford.
Emily H. Herring,	**
Jerusha R. Holmes,	Foxcroft.
Clarissa W. Holmes,	"
Elizabeth C. Jones,	u .
Mary E. Kidder,	Dover.
Sarah A. Moulton,	Foxcroft
Marilla S. Nickerson,	Dover.
Narcy W. Palmer,	44
Eliza B. Sawyer,	46
Augusta A. Steavens,	46
Amanda E. Thompson,	Sangerville.
Rebecca B. Tower,	Foxcrof:.
Mary Tower,	
Ellen M. Tyler,	"
Elizabeth B. Walker,	Dover.
Cordelia Weston,	Foxcroft.
Lydia P. Whitney,	Dover.
Cynthia J. Young,	Foxeroft.
Males	
	28
Females	
Total	80



A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Tribe of Penobscot Indians have repeatedly in a perfidious manner acted contrary to their Solemn Submission unto his Majesty long since made and frequently renewed.

I have therefore at the desire of the House of Representatives with the Advice of his Majesty's Council thought fit to issue this Proclamation and to declare the Penobscot Tribe of Indians to be Enemies, Rebells and Traitors to his Majesty King George the Second. And I do hereby require his Majesty's Subjects of this Province to Embrace all opportunities of pursuing, captivating, killing and Destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians.

And whereas the General Court of this Province have Voted that a bounty or Incouragement be granted and allowed to be paid out of the public Treasury to the Marching Forces that shall have been employed for the Defence of the Eastern and Western Frontiers from the first to the twenty-fifth of this Instant November—I have thought fit to publish the same and I do hereby Promis that there shall be paid out of the Province Treasury to all and any of the said Forces over and above their Bounty upon inlistment, their Wages and Subsistance the Premiums or Bounty following viz.

For every Male Penobscot Indian above the Age of twelve years that shall be taken within the Time aforesaid and brought to Boston Fifty Pounds.

For every Scalp of a Male Penchscot Indian above the age aforesaid brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid Forty Pounds.

For every Female Penobscct Indian taken and brought in as aforesaid and for Every Male Indian Prisoner under the Age of twelve Years taken and brought in as aforesaid Twenty five Pounds.

For every Scalp of such Female Indian or Male Indian under the Age of twelve years that Shall be killed and brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid, Twenty Pounds.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston this third day of November 1755 and in the twenty ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

By his Honour's Command,

S. PHIPS.1

J. WILLARD, Secry.

God save the King.

Resolved That there shall be allowed and paid out of the Public Treasury to any Number of the Inhabitants of this province, not in the pay of the Government. Who shall be disposed to go in quest of the Indian enemy. & shall before they go signify in Writing to the Chief Military Officer of Yt. part of the Province from which they shall go, their Intentions, with their

⁽¹⁾ Spencer Phips was then Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Mass. Bay and was acting governor at this time.



names the following Bounty Vizt. For every Indian Enemy that they shall kill and produce the Scalp to the Gov. & Council in Evidence, the Sum of three hundred Pounds.

For Every Indian Enemy they shall Captivate & deliver to the Governor & council, the Sum of Three hundred and Twenty pounds.

Also,—Voted, That the same allowance be made to private Persons who shall captivate or kill any of the Indian Enemy which is made to soldiers on the Frontiers of the Province.

From Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss. Vol. 24, p. 63),

Sayings of Subscribers

William N. Titus, Lawyer, Alna, Maine:

Sprague's Journal of Maine History is a work that will always be appreciated. It takes an important place in preserving the history of Maine, and will be of priceless value to generations to come.

Charles M. Starbird, Danville. Maine:

I have every number of the last volume of the Journal, and have profited much from reading them. Number three was of special interest to me. The lives of eminent Maine men are of worth to all and a valuable contribution to the history of the state.

S. P. Crosby, St. Paul, Minn:

I read and reread the brief biographies of three Chief Justices of Maine—Appleton, Peters, and Savage—all of whom I had the honor and pleasure of knowing. All were great jurists and noted gentlemen. And the Flagg historic article relating to the War of 1812 and the conduct of the British while in Bangor, make one think of the outrages of the Germans in Belgium—only, a smaller scale.

There is some special history at the time of the Barn Raising of the "long barn" now standing upon the old Crosby Homestead in Atkinson Maine. This event would sometimes be mentioned by the older settlers of Piscataquis, when I was a boy. The late Major Isaac Blethen once told me that he was present upon that happy occasion. "with more than three hundred others," it being a large gathering for that time. It was no doubt a good old time for those days, and I believe my grandfather said "it took one whole barrel of New England rum—with head out—and each happy-go-lucky fellow could help himself." Not so much temperance then in Maine—or elsewhere—as now.

The barn was erected, I should estimate, between 1825 and 1830, perhaps earlier. And sometime in the early 80's—1880-81-82—the Bangor Commercial dug up or found somewhere quite a full account of this Crosby Raising and published the same. I read it casually at the time, and recall that at the banquet held after the frame was in place, a poem was read by some one present, which was very appropriate to the occasion. And this was published in full in the Commercial in the early 80's.



SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

PROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY

IV.

On our shelves are two Maine books, which, though nearly a century old and not classics are of interest; from their pages we obtain glimpses of Maine when it was young and ambitious, just entering upon its career as a sovereign state; and peeps at the habits, customs and sentiments of our ancestors when they were bearing the burdens of pioneers and first settlers.

When these books were written American literature as we regard it today was in its formative period.

Its real foundations were laid by the Mathers, John Cotton, Sir Henry Vane, Jonathan Edwards and their compeers. For despite their illogical theology, fanatical piety and cruel intolerance, those "stern men with empires in their brains" were the beginners of whatever system of literature the world now recognizes as the fruition of purely American ideals.

It had its birth at a time when the Puritans sent missionaries to convert the Church of England crowd in Virginia, but who were so persecuted by the followers of the Stuarts that they finally took refuge in the Catholic Colony of Maryland, where absolute religious tolerance prevailed.

11-14-1 - 14-25-25. 100 - That movement in the history of the American mind which vitalized our literature and gave it coherence—of which Ralph Waldo Emerson was the prophet, and Concord its Mecca, was then (1830-5) only in the budding process, but it soon after burst forth and made its amazing impress upon civilization.

Channing to be sure had attained to the age of fifty years, and seven years before his "Evidence of Revealed Religion," and "Essay on National Literature" had been published, but it was later that the world bowed its acknowledgment to him. England was then just beginning to discover Washington Irving, who has ever since strangely held a larger circle of admirers there than at home.

Emerson was attempting to be a Unitarian minister in the very church in Boston where Cotton Mather, a century and a half before had preached, and who, could he have foreseen the event, would undoubtedly have pronounced a curse upon him and all the transcendental breed. The future brilliancy of Emerson, Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes was not then even a dream on either side of the Atlantic

It was four years before Horace Greely had graduated from a two or three years course as a "tramp printer" and broken into New York city with a capital of ten dollars in his pocket.

Up to this time the art of literature had made but little progress

in Maine.

One of her honored sons, James Sullivan, had written the first history of its colonial period, and William D. Williamson had a few years before completed his invaluable history of Maine.

. But this can be said to the credit and honor of the men in that day: there was a larger per cent of them who were deeply interested in the history of their state, and manifested greater pride in it than has been the case of any succeeding generation.

Maine had been a state less than two years when the Maine Historical Society came into being with William King, who had been the first governor of Maine, for its first president. Its first roll of membership included names of men who were controlling factors in the business, political, religious and educational affairs of the new state; congressmen, senators, governors and judges of the supreme court; men who were then and ever will be recognized as builders of a great commonwealth, a part of the greatest government on earth, were members—not merely ornamental and passive ones but active and earnest in its work. The pages of the first series of the Collections of this society are interspersed with papers



of vast historical worth and which are gems as literary productions written by men busy with political problems of a new state and a new nation.

It is easy to say "there were giants in those days" and possibly the maturity of years prompts the saying. There may be giants in our generation. Light is glimmering—if not in the east at least in the southwest part of Maine for, down on the banks of the beautiful Androscoggin, at Lewiston Falls, one Arthur Staples presides over a literary aggregation whose work is calculated to cheer those who rejoice in all things that stimulate intellectual activity in Maine along literary and historical research lines.

Mr. Staples has just produced a delightful volume entitled "Just Talks on Common Themes."

We had previously read these "talks" in the Lewiston Journal, but again perused them with much pleasure.

The words "common themes" may be properly applied to it and yet it is full of uncommon things—philosophy, logic. humor, great thoughts—stories which are pictures of the lights and shadows of human life, its foibles, its strength and greatness, its sorrows and its joys portrayed by the hand of an artist whose vision has had a glimpse of the soul of men and of things.

But this is a rambling digression from an intended mention of two oldish books. One is "New England And Her Institutions. By One Of Her Sons." It is well known that the author was Jacob Abbot. It was published by R. B. Seeley and W. Burnside, Fieet Street, London. in 1835.

Reverend Jacob Abbot, D.D., was born in Hallowell, Me., Nov 14th, 1803. He was a graduate of Bowdoin and for a time was a professor at Amherst. In 1839, he became a permanent resident of Farmington, Maine. His death occurred Oct. 3, 1879. He was an author of note, a prolific writer of juvenile books as well as some works on American and English history and biography. In all he wrote more than 200 volumes.

This book evidently was written mainly for the purpose of giving English readers a view of country life in New England.

It vividly describes scenes, places and customs in a newly settled country which must have been exceedingly entertaining to people in the old world. Much of it relates to observations made while travelling by carriage along the highways, and one can readily recognize trips that he made in the state of Maine:



At intervals of a few miles, the log house of some enterprising settler would attract the eye, as we rode along, feasting upon the novelty of the scenes before us, till we came suddenly to the borders of a beautiful pond; which was literally encircled with mountains, from whose distant and rocky summit we looked down upon the beautiful valley.

* * * * * *

No one will expect to find in regions so distant, and in society so new, the artificial courtesies and ceremonies which regulate intercourse in fashionable circles. In the dwelling of the farmer you will generally find plain, frank, manly sense, with a good degree of intelligence respecting the general state of the world, and the political conditions of his own country.

The topics treated upon in the book are the farmer; ecclesiastical organizations; the church and religious revivals, slavery, holidays.

college life, district schools, etc.

In his chapter on holidays he names only three, Thanksgiving, Independence Day and Fast Day, making no mention whatever of Christmas, showing that, even as late as 1835, the Puritan's ancient distike of that holiday still survived in New England.

The other book is "The Budget; or Attempts at Immortality, by Messrs. Von Dunderhead." It was published in Hallowell, Maine, by Glazier, Masters & Co. in 1830. The author of this book is unknown. Maine book lovers have never been able to solve the mystery.

Joseph Williamson's Bibliography of Maine, says that "the name of the author was inquired for in Hist. Mag. 1862, but elicited no reply."

It is a book of tales and sketches, and like Dr. Abbot's book is valuable for its side-lights on human life, its endeavors and its activities in the primitive days of our state.

It contains "A Legend of the Kennebec," which is a story of the settlers around Merrymeeting Bay, during the war of 1812, "Living Yankees," etc.

Among its imageries is a tale of Bowdoin College in 1828. Possibly some one may fancy comparing college boys pranks of the nineteenth, with similar doings of the twentieth century.

Old Bowdoin's Halls have rung many a time and oft with the frolicksome shouts of a crew of lads who arrogated to themselves the proud title of "Old Dominion". Many a mad prank, and many a disturbance that has called forth the frowns of government, had its origin in their secret council chamber. Many a goose, whose mysterious abduction has astonished its owner, has yielded up its last breath in this haunt of frolic and roguery. Many an orchard has deposited its fruit, and many a garden its vegetables within the walls of "number twenty-nine."



The darkness of impenetrable mystery rested upon the doings of this dreaded club. Its existence was only known by the hieroglyphic notice on the college doorposts,-appearing, none knew how, and vanishing, none knew when, and by the consequences of every meeting. Noises,-the sound of shouts and yells,-the heavy tramping of feet, and ever and anon, the outbreaking of some discordant chorus, often roused the peaceful student from his midnight slumbers; and if perchance some one, more bold than the rest. should determine to have a peep at the noisy gang who were serenading him so sweetly, the opening of his door would be the signal for silence, and his curiosity would be unsatisfied, unless it was satisfaction to see a multitude of spectre-like figures in the likeness of nothing in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, gliding away with noiseless footsteps into the impenetrable darkness. Darkness was their element, the light of the moon they abominated, and the nights of their meetings were always dark and cloudy. Government had often endeavored to find a clew to unravel this mystery, but their penetration was here at fault. At length they gave over the attempt, comforting themselves with the idea, that it was only the effect of a natural effervescence in youth, and that this club might, like a safety valve, served to let off spirit, which, if confined, might cause a more serious explosion.

The club was composed entirely and exclusively of seniors, and but a small part of them were judged worthy or willing to become the depositories of its important secrets. The last meeting of the year had arrived, and a new set of those who were thought most meet to take the place of the departing members, were to be initiated into the deep and solemn mysteries of "The

Old Dominion".

For sometime previous, no disturbances had arisen from their meetings, and the irritated students began to hope that the troublesome society had breathed its last, and that at length they might be permitted to lie down without the fear of a midnight disturbance before their eyes. But they were doomed to hear the sonorous voices of the seniors of '28 mingling in their usual melodious howl. At midnight, when every light was extinguished, and the sound of the snorers was heard echoing through the long entries, one long, protracted shout was heard, the signal for the commencement of the usual ceremonies attendant upon an initiation into this august body,then followed, at measured intervals, the sound of heavy feet falling upon the floor. Those to be initiated were ushered into a room from whence issued heavy clouds of tobacco smoke, and which was only lighted up by the dim and flickering effulgence of a faint blue flame which issued, as it were, from the centre of the floor. Around that dim light set a circle of fiendish looking creatures, on every face of whom was a mask, and in every mouth a cigar. Every one rose at the entrance of the members elect. and one more hideous than the rest, who bore the high and mighty office of Ruler in that synagogue of devils, stepped forth, and in a voice which seemed rising from the very recess of his beautiful body, addressed them thus,-

We the ancient and honorable Dominion, which existed long before the commencement of time, and who, in the profundity of our kindness, have come to dwell in this highly honored institution, understand that you, poor miserable worms, are desirous also to come and sit among the clouds as we in our great happiness do. We have therefore deigned to listen to your wishes and to enroll you among our numbers. Listen, then, poor worms, to



the obligation you are to receive. Take the oath and break it not. You promise that you will never reveal the secrets of this, The Old Dominion, and you will neither spare lungs nor lying, in forwarding its interests, and that from time to time, henceforth, and forever, you will declare war, exterminating war, against Government and Geese,—President and Pigs,—Tutors and Turkeys.

This is not all of it, but this with the following "college song," may suffice to give the reader a glimpse of college enterprises in Brunswick village, eighty-one years ago.

Bring the jugs out, Pull the plugs out, Do not spill the cre'tur, Doff your nightcap, Drink your blackstrap: None can ask for better.

A recent issue of the Piscataquis Observer contains the following: Mrs. W. A. Hillman has an account book which her father, the late Col. Silas Paul, kept while collector of the Congregational Parish of Foxcroft and Dover when its meeting house was built. The stock for "a site and for building a house" was divided into shares of \$25 each and the first payment, one quarter, was made May 1st, 1851, or 68 years ago.

The stockholders and the number of shares each subscribed for were: Silas Paul, 4; John H. Loring, 4; William Huntress, 2; Joshua Young, 1; Joel Pratt, 4; Joseph and O. B. Crooker, 2; Cyrus Holmes, 2; Arthur Hilton, 1; Salmon Holmes, 2; Samuel Pierce, 1; C. S. Hammond, 2; Seth C. Pratt, 1; A. & L. S. Tucker, 2; T. H. Chamberlain 1; Nathan Carpenter, 2; John Hale, 3; Samuel Greeley, 2; Daniel Mansfield, 1; George W. Goodwin, 4; Benjamin Johnson, 2; John G. Mayo, 4; Sawyer & Woodbury, 4; Allen Chandler, 2; David Gilman, Jr., 3; George V. Edes, 1; Nathaniel Chamberlain, 3; Hiram Douty, 1; Henry A. Cole, 1; Chase Parker, 2; W. F. Sampson, 1; James Bush, 4; S. P. Brown, 4; G. H. Foss, 1; H. N. Greeley, 1; Moses Gary, 1; William Parsons, 2; C. P. Chandler, 3; John Osborn, 1; Lyman Lee, 2; D. & William Mitchell, 2; W. Parker & C. H. B. Woodbury in behalf of the church, 30.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED IN THE VILLAGE CEMETERY, NEW SHARON, MAINE

(Contributed by Thomas F. Dyer).

Capt. Thomas Fields (said to have served with John Paul Jones)
Samuel Bradley.
John Wyman.
James Dyer.
Ebenezer French (name in Sprague's Journa!, Vol. 6, p. 161.)
Nebenjah Hardin (or Harden).



Notes and Fragments

We take the following from the Monson (Maine) correspondent of the Piscataquis Observer:

A goodly number of members of Euclid chapter, O. E. S., were present at the regular meeting Friday evening to participate in a surprise party for Mrs. Amelia D. Knight, more commonly known here as "Aunt Amelia," which took place after the regular work of the lodge.

"Aunt Amelia" became a member of the chapter soon after it was organized 20 years ago and is held high in the esteem of its members. The following is a brief sketch of this grand old lady's life as told in her own words:

"In the old Rice family Bible in John R. Flint's house it is recorded that Amelia D. Rice was born in Monson April 7, 1839. The modern house of Dr. Varney now stands on the lot where I first saw the light. A quaint old house was there 80 years ago and a creaking old signboard announced to the public that the place was Capt. Rice's Tavern. The old building was burned in the big fire of 1860.

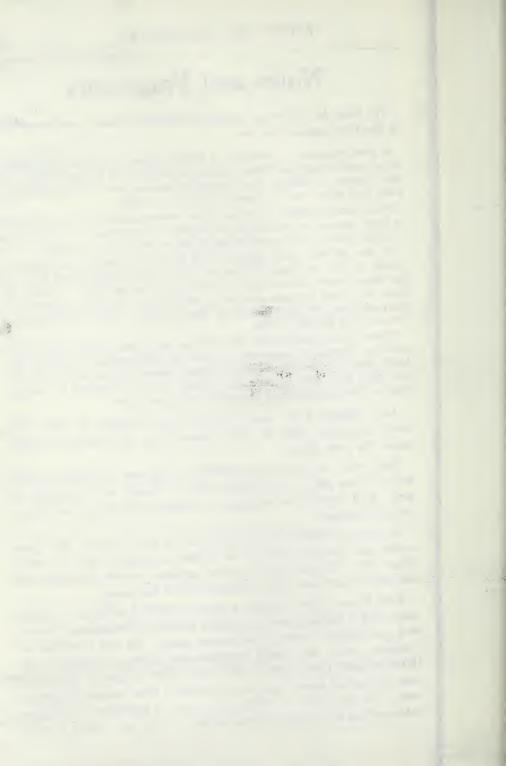
"I have lived over half my days, off and on, in the village, though soon after my marriage 60 years ago we went to Pennsylvania. Since my husband's death in 1888 I have lived in various towns in Maine but for the past few years have lived in my native village. I am surrounded by younger relatives and friends, all of whom are very dear to me.

The "Captain Rice" here referred to was Peabody H. Rice, who with his brother John H. Rice, moved from the Kennebec region about the year 1835.

Both were active and enterprising young men who later became active in the affairs of Monson and the County of Piscataquis as well. The Captain was engaged in trading, lumbering, tavern keeping and farming.

He was an office holder in Monson for many years. He represented the Monson class in the Maine Legislature for one term, about 1860. He met with a severe accident, several years prior to his death which ever after confined him to the house.

John Hovey Rice, became a lawyer, entered politics, for many years had a leading part in political events in Piscataquis County, and was County Attorney for several years. He was a member of Congress from the fourth congressional district, serving in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth Congress. He was a man of marked ability and one of Maine's most popular congressmen. His son, Mr. F. Willis Rice, now a publisher in Chicago, refers to him in a recent communication (v. 6, p. 174) to the Journal.



We thank Brother Fred Sanborn, for the following kind notice of the Journal, in the Norway Advertiser, in its issue of May 2, 1919:

The last (Feb.-March-April) number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History is here. Its leading article is by Charles E. Waterman of Mechanic Falls and tells of the Shaker Communities of Maine.

Mr. Waterman edited the Oxford Democrat the past winter during Mr. Forbes's sojourn in Augusta making laws. He is one of the best historical writers in this section.

If interested in Maine history, you ought to be a regular subscriber to Sprague's Journal, published at Dover, Me.

William Edward Gould, a former resident of Portland, died on Tuesday evening. April 15, 1919, at his home in Brookline, Mass. Deceased was a member of the well known family of that name and he was born in Portland on June 18, 1837. Of the years he had devoted much of his time in preparing family histories of his direct and collateral lines and had contributed much historical matter for the Argus columns. Mr. Gould is survived by two sisters and two brothers and by a son and a daughter. His brothers are Major John M. Gould and Samuel C. Gould of this city. His sisters are Mrs. Elizabeth Rowland of Akron, Ohio, and Miss Maria D. Gould of Portland. His son is Neal Dow Gould of Portland and his daughter is Mrs. Alice Pattison of St. Louis, Mo.

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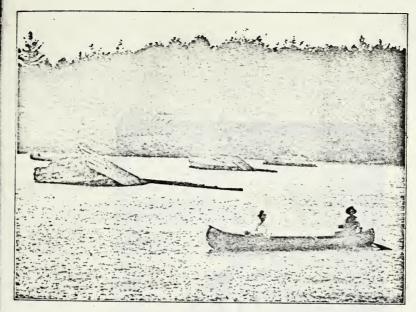
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MAINE INLAND SCENERY



Contributed by Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

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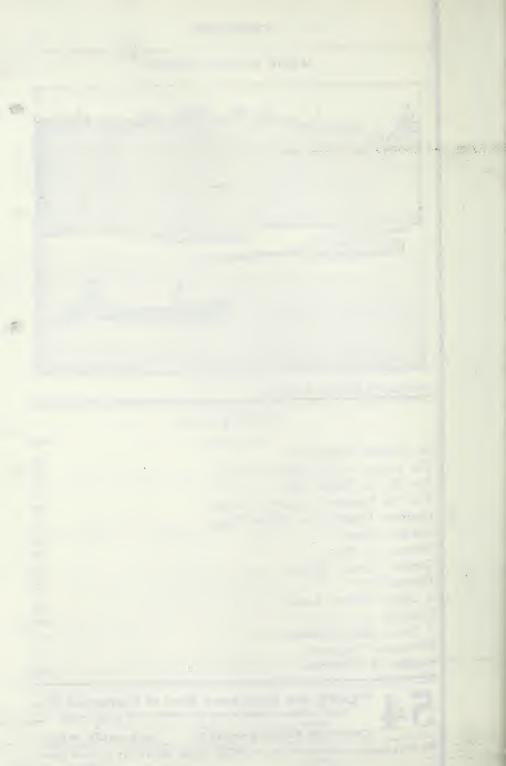
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SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.



No. 2

Sir William Pepperrell

Maine as a district and as a state has had four of her citizens knighted for activities of worth and super-importance by the English government: Sir William Phips, in the seventeenth, the first Sir William Pepperrell and the second Sir William Pepperrell in the eighteenth, and Sir Hiram Maxim in the nineteenth century.

The parents of the first and last named were poor in worldly affairs and unable to bestow upon their children such educational privileges as the youth of their times, who were more fortunately circumstanced, generally received. With the exception of the second Pepperrell none of them were college graduates. Phips, especially, was born and reared in conditions of real destitution.

Sir William Pepperrell's father had acquired some property, had established a profitable commercial business and his children never knew from actual experience the meaning of poverty as the Phips family or even, in a lesser degree, as did the Maxims.

His father, Colone! William Pepperrell, was a Welshman, a native of Ravistock Parish, near Plymouth in Wales.¹ The exact date of his birth is not known. His parents were of the common laboring folk and, when twenty-two years of age, he left his native shores for America and settled on the Isles of Shoals, some ten or twelve miles from the mouth of the Merrimac, within the borders of what is now the state of New Hampshire, and nine miles southerly from Kittery Point. Here he pursued the vocation of deep sea fishing for several years, during which time he accumulated a small amount of money that he invested in fishing boats, which he let to neighbors less frugal or fortunate than himself. This was the beginning of the foundation of what was at that time an immense fortune and that gave the Pepperrell family wide-spread influence and power throughout the colony as well as an enviable credit and reputation in England.

⁽¹⁾ Usher Parsons' Life of Sir William Pepperrell (Boston, 1855) p. 1.

the second of the language of the second A few years prior to this John Bray emigrated from England to America and made a home for himself and family at Kittery Point. He was an expert boat builder and later became a large builder and owner of ships. He also acquired wealth and was a man of prominence in the community.

One of his family was a daughter. Margery, less than two years of age when he sailed from England and when he begun life at Kittery Point. Young Pepperrell frequently had business with John Bray. So, after a residence of five or six years there, and after having met and become acquainted and much smitten with



Col. William Pepperrell. First of the Family in America.

the charms of the daughter, Margery, then a comely girl in her 'teens, he naturally decided that Kittery was a more promising location for him than the rather barren and lonesome Isles of Shoals, which boasted of no such attractive young girl among its settlers as Margery Bray. When she was seventeen Pepperrell sought her hand in marriage but her tender years were offered as an objection by her parents. The young man from Wales prospered in fishing, shipping and trade, and when Margery had attained to what her father conceived to be a proper age for wedlock, he wisely consented to the union and made the happy couple



a wedding gift of a piece of land, the site of the present Pepperrell mansion in Kittery.

When Captain John Smith visited Piscataqua in 1614, a large Indian population flourished there. This Indian settlement was called Newichewannocks, whose sachem lived at Quampegan (now South Berwick). Soon afterward a fatal epidemic swept off a large portion of his tribe making it more accessible for English settlers who began to arrive as early as 1623. In the early years houses were erected in the Piscataqua valley near the water's edge. The communication between settlers was carried on by water for the first fifty years; then rough bridle paths were constructed through the woods. The building of log houses was gradually extended away from the coast line and along these paths, which eventually developed into highways for ox-carts, chaises and other vehicles of that day, and the high power autos of this day.

Mills increased on the small rivers and lumber and ship-timber floated down the river in rafts to be shipped to various European and American ports. But the most extensive and lucrative business was the fisheries. This became a great industry. They were carried to many parts of the world and exchanged for tobacco and corn from the south; for tropical goods from the West Indies; dry goods, sails, naval stores, cordage, wines and fruit from England, Spain, and Portugal. It was this business that the Pepperrells and Brays were engaged in.

The disastrous Indian war of King Philip, in 1675, was a fatal blow to these prosperous people. And after its close Indian depredations continued to such an extent that there was but little change for the better until Governor Phips, in 1693, built forts at Pemaquid and at the mouth of the Saco river. Yet the Pepperrells, conducting a business on the ocean, did not suffer from the raids and conflagrations of the Indians, following the close of the King Philip war, as did many others on the Maine coast. They prospered and with their surplus earnings invested in lands until they became the largest land owners in that vicinity.

William Pepperrell, Junior, Sir William Pepperrell, was born at Kittery Point, June 27, 1696. As a boy he attended the village school where he acquired only rudimentary learning: but under the guide of a competent private tutor he was taught land surveying, became proficient in ship navgigation and learned something of geography. From childhood to manhood he lived in the midst



of savage warfare and breathed the air of self protection by the shedding of blood. The events, which he heard the most of as a youth, were tales of Indians burning villages and scalping his neighbors all the way from Kittery Point to Casco Bay. Reared among such scenes it was only natural that he should have been imbued with a military spirit when only a lad. At sixteen he aided in keeping ward and watch, and bore arms in patrol duty.

On the death of his only brother, Andrew, the firm name of William Pepperrell & Son was changed to The William Pepperrells.

When not attending school, he assisted in his father's store, which was laborious, for they dealt in provisions, naval stores and similar heavy merchandise. His recreations were generally water sports with boys and girls, who were the children of fishermen, and hunting game in the adjacent forests. Thus, both his work and play tended to promote muscular development and the power of enduring fatigue. They gave him a robust frame and vigorous mental quality. Such a life ever makes strong men, physically, mentally and morally.

In 1716 the Pepperrells bought of the agents of Benjamin Blackman who had purchased it from the original proprietors, Gibbons and Bonython, a large tract of land which included a considerable portion of what is now the city of Saco, extending from the ocean several miles along the Saco river. Within it were the water powers where are now situated the cotton mills and other manufacturies of that busy burg. This purchase, while made in the name of the elder Pepperrell, was purchased for his son, William, then a minor, and subsequently conveyed to him. In 1729 young Pepperrell bought land adjoining to such an extent that he was soon the sole owner of nearly all of Saco, then named Pepperrellboro, and Scarboro. He erected mills and sold lots to settlers, all of which increased their income and constantly augmented the value of their estates. Soon after the Saco purchase he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He assumed, as a partner of the firm of Pepperrells, the duties of an outside manager, having charge of the improvements made there and of contracting for the building of vessels on the Piscataqua and Saco rivers.

That ship building had become very profitable with them is illustrated by the fact that the ship carpenters of the Thames complained to the government in 1724 that their trade was being impaired by the Pepperrells and other ship builders in New Eng-



land. For the purpose of favoring British manufacturers, parliament had prohibited the manufacture of woolens in America for exportation from one colony to another, and in London were favored by an act forbidding the hatters of the colonies to employ more than one apprentice. Hence, fostering colonial ship building harmonized with England's narrow and selfish policy of restricting manufacturing here and incidentally inured to the welfare of the Pepperrells.

The younger Pepperrell also conducted much of the trade of his firm with Boston and in London. Theirs had an ascendency



Mrs. Margery (Bray) Pepperrell, wife of Col. William Pepperrell.

over all other mercantile houses in New England. Thus the young man was brought into a close and intimate connection with the public men in Boston. This led to an entrance into the delightful Boston aristocracy of that period, by which means he cultivated courtly manners and an address of ease and politeness. The history of the Puritans has been written for us in two kinds and by two classes of writers. One by the methodical historians and plodding antiquarians, by those delving into the dry details of all the events, the other by the poet, the dramatist, and the novelist. Both have instructed us and pleased our fancy. Upon Hawthorn's pages



we behold the ancient Puritan society; austere, solemn, prayerful, rigid; and we also see the later colonial aristocracy laced and powdered, with its dignified and proper dancing and amateurish indulgence in frivolities which their forbears had forbidden as having been designed only by and for the enemies of God. William Pepperrell lived in the days of the latter.

With them he was a favorite. At an early age honors sought him. He was commissioned justice of the peace at the end of his minority and was soon offered the captaincy of a company of cavalry. From this he was promoted to major and then made colonel, which placed him in command of all the militia of Maine. In 1726 he was chosen representative to the General Court from Kittery, which then included Eliot and the year following received further political promotion as appears by the following notice:

Boston, June I, 1727.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable Lieutenant-Governor and Council to acquaint you that you are elected and appointed a councillor or assistant for the ensuing year, and that your attendance at the council-board is desired as soon as may be.

Your humble servant,

J. WILLARD.

Among the Boston families which William met socially was that of Grove Hirst, a man of distinction in the colony. He was a successful merchant, had acquired much wealth, was well known and influential throughout New England. His wife was a daughter of Judge Sewall of the Supreme Court. The Hirsts were connected by marriage with that most excellent, famous and eccentric individual whose name and doings are stragely intertwined with almost everything and everybody of consequence in early York or Kittery, the Reverend William Moody, better known as Parson Moody.

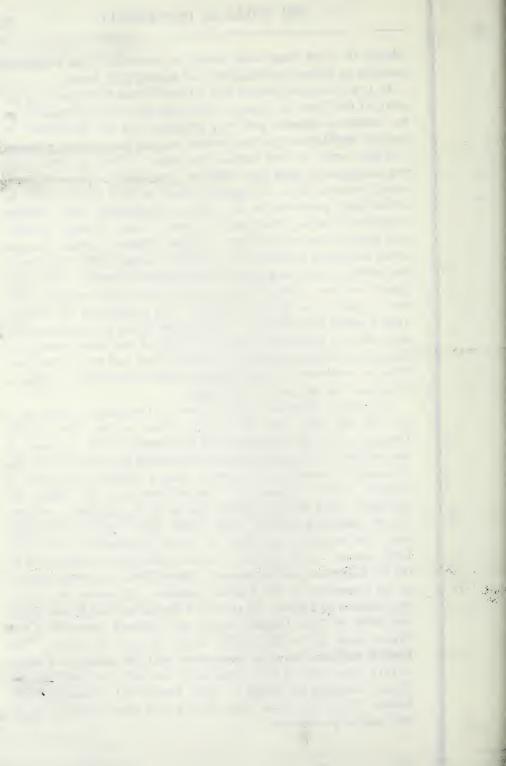
Grove Hirst had a daughter prepossessing and attractive and regarded as a beautiful young lady by young Pepperrell and one other that we have information of. He had met the lady in the social circles of Boston and when she was visiting at Parson Moody's, he made frequent calls and was quite attentive to her. The other admirer chanced to be none other than the parson's own son who was a schoolmaster in York. Possibly an embarrassing situation. But Pepperrell was successful in love as well, as afterwards, in war, and succeeded in winning Mary's affections and on



March 16, 1723, they were united in marriage. The Pepperrell mansion at Kittery was enlarged and became their home.

In 1730 Governor Belcher had a friend whom he desired to make clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, but this was a prerogative of the judges to appoint and they preferred the old incumbent. A sort of dead-lock or political contest was on between the governor and the court. It was furious but short. While the court were not compelled to obey his wishes he possessed the power to summarily remove them and appoint others in their places. This he immediately proceeded to do. His new appointees were William Pepperrell, Junior, chief justice, Samuel Came, Timothy Gerrish. and Joseph Moody, associates. In this arbitrary fashion the governor succeeded in placing his favorite in office. This was American politics in the first part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Pepperrell was not a lawyer but set about in his usual energetic manner to qualify for his new position. He commenced by ordering from London a law library. He read law as any law student would have done in those days, and devoted all of his spare moments to informing himself regarding the rules of law and court procedure. That he continued to hold this place until his death, in 1759, is assurance that he made a good judge.

The causes which led to the capture of Louisburg in 1745 are a part of the epic story of a New France in the New World. Dreamed of by the explorers and discoverers of the sixteenth, it was vitalized by the adventurers, missionaries and colonizers of the seventeenth century and for more than a hundred years was a tragical conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin for supremacy until Wolfe captured Quebec in the eighteenth century. Acadia, including ancient Nova Sotia, and English settlements along the sea coast and rivers of Maine, constituted much of its battle ground. Cape Breton, an island guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence, was in the early part of the seventeenth century in the possession of the English colonists. By treaty in 1632 it was restored to France. In 1710 with the fall of Port Royal, which was taken by New England troops and renamed Annapolis, Cape Breton again fell to the English as did the rest of Acadia. The English held this island by possession until the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when what is now Nova Scotia was ceded to Great Britain. France retaining the island of Cape Breton and renaming it Isle Royale. This was all of New France that then remained of all her Atlantic possessions.



France immediately began to fortify the harbor, formerly known as English Harbor, giving it a new name, Louisburg, in honor of the French monarch. Louis XIV. Whether or not the English representatives at Utrecht overlooked the strategic importance of this situation is not clear. But it was a menace to the interests of Great Britain and her colonial possessions. A fortified seaport on the ocean front of the island could not be otherwise. Ever since the days of Governor Phips, New England had been incessant in warning the home government of the dangers of French inva-



Mrs. Mary (Hirst) Pepperreil, wife of Sir William Pepperrell.

sion, but many times without avail. Generally the English administrations did not take a lively interest in anything regarding American affairs until some serious, international condition developed in European politics that endangered her colonial interests. Such a situation arose in 1743.

England had been involved in war with Spain. It was feared that the reverses of Spain would drive her to drawing France into the conflict as an ally and leaders in New England had foreseen it and striven to awaken the government to what seemed to them



impending perils. Events during the first of that year proved their fears to be well grounded. Early in October a government schooner arrived at Boston from England, bringing dispatches to all the governors that in ten days after her departure war with France would be declared, and orders from the Admiralty to all naval commanders on the coast to prepare for hostilities.

Colonel Pepperrell received the following letter from Governor Shirley:

Boston, October 10, 1743.

Sir—Having received advices from Great Britain that there is great danger of a rupture with France, I think it necessary and accordingly direct you forthwith to advertise the exposed towns and settlements hereof, and to take proper care that the inhabitants secure themselves and families against any sudden assault from the Indians, and that they do not expose themselves by being too far from home in this time of danger, and that the companies in your regiment that are not much exposed, be in readiness to relieve any of the neighboring places in case there should be any occasion for it. I am, Sir,

Your friend and servant,

W. SHIRLEY.

On the 13th, Pepperrell writes to all his captains a copy of the foregoing, and adds:

I hope that he who gave us our breath will give us the courage and prudence to behave ourselves like true-born Englishmen.

Your friend and humble servant,

W. PEPPERRELL.

France declared war March 15. 1744, and England two weeks later. The people in no part of the colonies took deeper interest in the preparation for the capture of Louisburg than did the inhabitants along the coast of Maine, who for years had endured so much suffering and distress from the Indians allied with the French against the English. It was the principal theme of conversation in every home, shop, mill and store and in all the pulpits as well Boston realized better than London the necessity of wresting Louisburg from the French if safety to trade and navigation and the very existence of the colonies was to be insured. Each province at that time maintained one or more armed vessels. The General Court was divided upon the expediency of undertaking this enterprise without powerful aid from England. A large number of its members were conservative, lacked faith in the possibility of success and opposed it. Had a less resolute and resourceful man than



Shirley been governor the project would probably have failed of maturing. The governor's foresight was greater than any of the others and his determination to accomplish his purpose was unwavering. In the latter part of 1744 he wrote letters to the ministry imploring them to co-operate with him in protecting colonial interests. Early in January (1745) orders were dispatched to Commodore Warren, then at the West India station, to proceed to New England with his squadron and co-operate with Governor Shirley in protecting the fisheries. The whole subject of the proposed expedition had to be acted upon by the General Court. The governor desired to know in advance what its action would be. Then he deemed it necessary that for a time all of the plans should remain a secret. Early in January he requested its members to take an oath of secrecy regarding a proposition that he was about to lav before them. Secrecy was observed for some days until a member of the legislature, who was a pious deacon, and had a habit of raising his voice when talking to the Lord, was overheard in his private devotions invoking Heaven for its blessings upon the governor's secret plans. When it thus became known the boldness of the scheme astounded everyone. It was referred to a committee who reported adversely and it was supposed that it was on the discard pile forever. But Shirley could not thus be thwarted. He caused petitions from merchants in Boston, Salem and other parts to be circulated and presented to the legislature, requesting a re-consideration of its action. After quite a protracted debate a final vote was taken, January 26, 1745. Shirley's friends carried it by a majority of one vote. From that time on the people of the colonies were seething with patriotism. All were united on protecting American interests by removing once for all from this continent the French menace.

The first and most difficult task before Governor Shirley was the choice of a commander of the expedition. New England had no trained military officers of experience. After much consideration and consultation with public men of the colonies, the selection of William Pepperrell, of Kittery, was decided upon. He was well and favorably known throughout New England, was extensively engaged in the fisheries, popular and wealthy. In the vernacular of today he was a good "mixer" of agreeable manners and had long held the office of president of the governor's council. His patriotism was unquestioned and all had faith in his sterling quali-



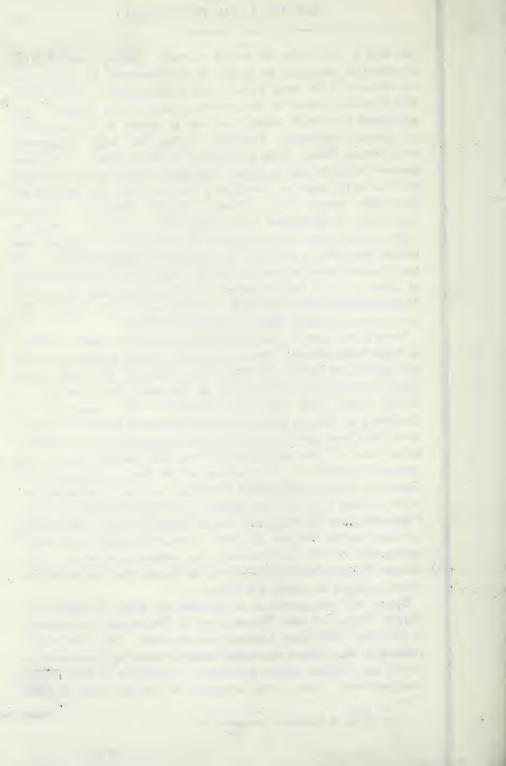
ties and a belief that he would succeed. Having decided after considerable hesitation to accept of the command, he entered on the duties with his usual tenacity and determination. He advanced five thousand pounds to the province from his own fortune. The enlistment was rapid, owing much of its success to the popularity of Colonel Pepperrell. Religious feeling ran high. Pepperrell took Parson Moody along as chaplain of his regiment. The good parson's religious zeal ingrained with more or less bigotry impelled him to carry upon his shoulder a hatchet "for the purpose of destroying images in the French Catholic churches." Deacon John Gray of Biddeford wrote Pepperrell: "O that I could be with you and dear Parson Moody in that church, to destroy the images there set up and hear the true gospel there preached." 2 In less than two months from the day the court voted, a military force of 4,220 men had been recruited. Of these 3,250 men were from Massachusetts, about one-third of which were from Maine.3 He now bore the military title of Lieutenant-General.

Nova Scotia proper extended westward from the Strait of Canso to Cape Sable and was then in possession of the English who had two garrisoned forts in it, one at the mouth of the Strait on an island called Canso, and the other on the north side in the Bay of Fundy, called Port Royal, or Annapolis. The commander at Louisburg on hearing that war had been declared attacked and captured the Canso garrison and conveved the prisoners to Louisburg before news of the declaration of war had reached Boston. A similar expedition was directed against the fort at Annapolis but Governor Shirley anticipating hostilities had sent reinforcements which enabled it to repel the assault. This was the situation when Pepperrell with his troops left Boston March 24, 1745, and arrived at Canso on the first day of April. Pepperrell sailed from Canso and landed on the place selected the following morning. Commander Warren, learning on his way to Boston that Pepperrell had sailed, changed his course for Canso.

Space will not permit us to describe the siege in detail. On May 7, Pepperrell and Warren sent to Commander Duchambon, in the name of the king, a demand to surrender. This Duchambon refused to do. There was some misunderstanding between Pepperrell and Warren before a complete co-opration of their forces was perfected. Late in the afternoon of the 15th day of June,

⁽²⁾ Ib. 52.

⁽³⁾ Maine at Louisburg, Burrage, p. 21.



Duchambon sent a flag of truce to Pepperrell's lines, asking for a suspension of hostilities and terms of capitulation. These were agreed to and finally completed on the 16th and on June 17th the provincial troops entered Louisburg at the southwest gate with General Pepperrell and Colonel Bradstreet at the head of the column and the other higher officers in the rear. The French troops were stationed in front of their barracks. Dr. Henry S. Burrage in his Maine at Louisburg (supra.) page 42, in describing this scene says:

Salutations were exchanged, and then the French "with their arms, music and standards" marched down to the shore, and were taken on board the transports which were to return them to their native land.

About two thousand of the inhabitants of the city, six hundred and fifty veteran troops, thirteen hundred and ten militia, and the crew of the French war vessel, the Vigilant, were transported to France requiring fourteen ships for their removal.

As Pepperrell viewed the magnitude and strength of the enemy's fortifications, he exclaimed, "The Almighty, of a truth has been with us."

Directly after the surrender of Louisburg, General Pepperreil gave a banquet to the officers who had so bravely conducted the siege. Some of the gentlemen expressed their apprehension that dinner would be spoiled waiting for the chaplain's long blessing. But for once the parson surprised and pleased them with brevity. When all were ready, Mr. Moody lifted up his hands and eyes to heaven and said:

Lord, the mercies thou hast bestowed, and thy mercies and benefits have been so wonderful, that time is too short to express our sense of thy goodness; we must leave it for the work of eternity. Fill us with gratitude, and bless what is set before us on this occasion of joy, for the sake of Christ our Lord. Amen.

The capture of Louisburg inscribed on its pages a new chapter in the history of the world; a forward step in the progress of American independence was taken and a new name added to the roll of Anglo-Saxon heroes and patriots.

Among the officers and soldiers engaged in this expedition, who were then and later prominent in the public affairs of the District of Maine, were General Samuel Waldo, whose name by reason of the "Waldo Patent." and in other ways, is indissolubly interwoven with our early history: Colonel Jeremiah Moulton, Colonel Dudley Bradstreet, Colonel Arthur Noble, Morris O'Brien, then from Scarboro, and later of Machias, and father of Jeremiah O'Brien, who



planned and organized the capture of the British armed cutter, the Margaretta, in Machias Bay, June 12, 1775, and the first American to haul down the British flag in a naval battle.

Pepperrell remained at Louisburg until July 4, 1746, when he departed for his home in Kittery. During all the time of his tarry there his duties were arduous, his responsibilities great, and his trials, discouragements and perplexities many.

The Louisburg affair was a most excellent preparatory course for the great drama of the revolution that fate had in store for them a little more than a quarter of a century later. It was music from the same old fifes and drums used at Louisburg that rallied the patriots at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Its recollection strengthened their confidence and self-reliance and inspired them with a new spirit of nationalism. Statesmen of foresight in other parts of the world realized that a new factor in its affairs had appeared. Mr. Hartwell said, in the House of Commons, in 1775, that the colonists

took Louisburg from the French single-handed without any European assistance,—as mettled an enterprise as any in our history,—an ever-lasting memorial to the zeal, courage, and perseverance of the troops of New England.

Yet stubborn stupidity blinded the eyes of royalty in 1776, and the birth of a new nation dedicated to freedom and human rights resulted.

The children of Sir William and Lady Mary (Hirst) Pepperrell were Elizabeth. b. December 29, 1723. and Andrew, b. January 4, 1726. They had two other children who died in infancy. Elizabeth married Nathaniel Sparhawk, May 1, 1742. Their son, William Sparhawk. by the will of his grandfather, Sir William, became heir to his great estate, conditioned that he should change his name to Pepperrell. In pursuance of this his name was changed to Pepperrell by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In October, 1774, fifteen years after the decease of his grandfather he was created a Baronet. He married a daughter of Colonel Isaac Royall of Medford. He was a pronounced royalist and at the beginning of the Revolution (1775) went with his wife to England where he lived until his death in London, December 2, 1816, when the title became extinct.

⁽⁴⁾ American Baronets No. 5, p. 150, No. 6, p. 187, No. 8, p. 259. Putnam's Mag. for Sept., 1857, v. X. p. 407.



Andrew Pepperrell, the second child of Sir William, graduated with honors at Harvard College in 1743. A writer of those times in speaking of him says: "To personal beauty in him were added grace of manners and elegant accomplishments, rarely attained in our hemisphere at that period."

In 1746 he was betrothed to a highly accomplished and beautiful young lady, Miss Hannah Waldo, daughter of General Samuel Waldo, associated with his father in the siege of Louisburg. They had been warm friends for a life-time and their families were on terms of the closest intimacy. The alliance was hailed with joy in both homes. And right here we find ourselves within the realm of romance-romance that has enchantment and yet is strange; where love intertwines with tragedy and all is overshadowed with mystery. For a half century this story seems to have run down through the pages of history in this wise: that the wedding day was appointed; wonderful preparations were made in a style and magnitude never before known in New England. It brought not only the elite from Maine but distinguished society people from other parts of the colonies as well, for all were delighted to contribute to the happiness of and do honor to the son and daughter of two of their beloved heroes of Louisburg. That at the last moment before the entire assembly the bride discarded long years of devoted love and blighted the life of her lover by abruptly declining to give her hand in wedlock; and that Andrew disappointed and heartbroken on the second day, thereafter, dropped dead is the streets of Portsmouth. and that on the third day the wedding party, gathered from far and near for a merry marriage feast, followed his cold remains to the silent tomb of his ancestors for their eternal rest.5 Usher Parsons wrote the Life of Sir William Pepperrell in 1855. In this work the author publishes certain letters as a "vindication" of Miss Waldo. He states that the "Pepperrell papers have been scattered to the four winds" and that it was only after much research "that enough have been gathered to set the affair right." Several or these letters, which passed between Sir William and General Waldo, are exceedingly friendly expressing mutual hope that the union would be consummated. Nathaniel Sparhawk, in one of his letters wrote.

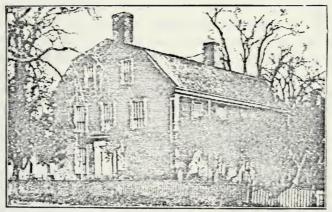
The love affair between Andrew Pepperrell and Miss Waldo, now of four years' duration, is still pending, much to the annoyance of both families, as well as trying to the patience of the young lady.

 ⁽⁵⁾ Curwin's Journal and Letters, p. 582.
 (6) Parsons' supra, p. 219.



That all of their friends and relatives took a hand in helping on the match seems apparent. Stephen Waldo, a merchant of Boston, and a relative of Waldo, wrote to Andrew:

I hope, my friend, it will not be long before we have the pleasure of seeing you in town to disappoint the enemies as well as to complete the approaching pleasure, which you have in view, in enjoying the society of so charmng and desirable a young lady as is Miss Hannah.



The Pepperrell Mansion, Kittery, Maine. Built by Col. William Pepperrell in 1682.

It appears that there was much procrastination in the affair to the evident vexation of all their friends. Some, if not all of this was caused by the ill health of Andrew. Parsons says:

* * * but a few days before the one appointed for the wedding arrived. Andrew wrote to her that circumstances had occurred which would make it necessary to defer it to another day which he named as more convenient to himself. * * * She returned no answer; the guests from far and near, minister and all, assembled at the appointed place, when she enjoyed the sweet revenge of telling Andrew that she would not marry one who had occasioned her so much mortification, and who could not have that love and friendship for her that was necessary to her happiness.

That it was a bitter disappointment to the two families is proven by these letters. General Waldo wrote Sir William from London:

I was greatly chagrined at the news of my daughter's changing her mind and dismissing your son after the visit you mention, whic' I was apprised of by her, and concluded the afficir would have have had the issue I had long expected and desired.

it ib



Parsons naively remarks that

The young lady enjoyed more consolation than any of them. In less than six weeks she was led to the altar by Thomas Fluker, Esquire, secretary of the province.

From the evidence produced by Parsons that part of the Curwin account relative to Andrew's sudden death in Portsmouth seems to fall. Other writers since Parsons, like William Goold in his "Portland in the Past" seem to concur in the conclusions arrived at by him regarding this episode. And yet we cannot escape the thought that possibly the Honorable Secretary and Miss Waldo, had they so desired, could have related something that might have made it all clearer than it has ever been since the days of their ill-fated betrothal.

Whatever the facts may have been, is there not buried in that musty bit of eighteenth century history, material for a fascinating tale of love and intrigue?

And here we may be pardoned for diverting to the fact that when the first belchings of the American Revolution startled an amazed world, a young Boston rebel was deeply in love with Lucy Fluker, a daughter of this union, much to the regret of her aristocratic parents who were fervent loyalists. It was a case of flagrant disobedience if not of actual elopement, when in defiance of parental authority she persisted in marrying the one who later became the Patriots' hero and Washington's friend, General Henry Knox.

Regarding his grandson who inherited his fortune and title, Cecil Cutts Howard in a brochure, The Pepperrells of America. says:

William Pepperrell Sparhawk born in 1746, married Oct. 24, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of Mary (McIntosh) Royall of Medford, Mass. He became chief heir of his grandfather (Sir William Pepperrell) on condition that. at twenty-one years of age, he should drop the name of Sparhawk and be known as Sir William Pepperrell.

^(*) Judge Samuel Curwin, author of Curwin's Journal and Letters (supra) was of the old New England family of that name and was born in Salem in 1715, and graduated at Harvard in 1735. He was engaged in commercial pursuits and a person of great influence in the colony. He was captain of a company under General Pepperrell at Louisburg. When the war of the Revolution broke out he remained a loyalist and removed to England. He was an intimate friend of the second Sir William Pepperrell, also a loyalist, who fled to England. Thus he must have had first hand knowledge of the Pepperrell family. He was a man of learning and ability as is fully disclosed by his writings. The work above referred to contains, besides the journal and letters, several sketches of Louisburg survivors, and noted loyalists one of which is "The Pepperrells of Kittery," and in it is this account of Andrew. The material for this book was prepared and edited by George Arkinson Ward. A. M., a well-known historical writer, and published by Leavitt. Trow & Co., New York, and Wiley and Putnam, London, (third edition) in 1845. In view of these facts, it is hardly conceivable that Judge Curwin could have been so much in error and Parsons' version of the matter would indicate; and even if he had been misled it is fully as strange that so careful a writer as Ward should not have discovered the fact.



In 1767, on arriving at his majority, his grandfather's wishes were agreed to and he assumed the title. He has been known as Sir William Second, and also, in the family as "young Sir William." The year before assuming the title, he graduated from Harvard College, and was later a councillor and mandamus councilor. A royalist, he fled to England in 1775, with his wife, children and wife's parents and kindred. His wife died on board ship and was buried at Halifax, N. S., Oct. 8, 1775. "Young Sir William" received a great deal of attention in England and was painted by West, in a large group which represented him as he was when he presented his brother Tories to the king, craving the King's most gracious favor.

Judge Curwin in his work herein referred to says of him:

The fortune of General Pepperrell far exceeded any that had been amassed in New England, and his enterprise and public spirit shed a wide-spread influence around. He loaned a large sum for the furtherance of the expedition he was destined to command. And notwithstanding that Franklin and other prominent men of the middle and southern provinces pronounced the cortempplated siege and attack of Louisburg to be Quixotic, so satisfied was Pepperrell of the feasibility of the plan, and that the reduction of that stronghold of the enemy was an object of vast importance, that he willingly hazarded fortune, fame, and life itself, for its accomplishment.

His zeal in the business imparted new life to the people, and he finally succeeded in influencing the co-operation of all the New England governments.

Fortune adhered to him in this, as in all his commercial enterprises, and to the good judgment he displayed, as well as to his example of personal bravery, is the final success of the expedition mainly to be attributed.

The Honorable Everett Pepperrell Wheeler of New York, who has made exhaustive research into the history of Sir William Pepperrell, in a pamphlet published in 1910, entitled "Memorial in support of the nomination of the name of Sir William Pepperrell, to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans," gives a most able and valuable summary of his career and achievements. From this we make the excerpts which follow:

* * He was the most enterprising and successful colonial merchant and one of the most distinguished colonial statesmen.

He was a skilful and successful colonial general. Under his leadership regiments from the different colonies learned to co-operate against regular troops entrenched behind strong fortifications. The veterans of Louisburg were the backbone of the New England forces at the beginning of the revolution.

* * He was a typical American; typical of the time when the exigencies of life were such that a man of talent could not limit himself or his intelligence to one particular occupation, but when the necessities of the situation in which our fathers were placed, compelled him to play many parts, which in a later and more complex civilization would be filled by different individuals.



- * * Jealousy on the part of Governor Shirley kept him from service in the field at that time. (1755) but he exerted himself actively to raise troops for the war then going on with the French, and he was entrusted with the command of the forces which guarded the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire. Just as the war began to be successful, on the sixth day of July, 1759, he died.
- * * He was the most conspicuous figure in America during the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War, and thus achieved a greater international reputation than any American prior to the Revolution. His achievements at Louisburg have been fully referred to. At the beginning of the Seven Years War, he was appointed by the Crown a majorgeneral and was efficient and successful in the work entrusted to him by the Newcastle ministry. But the campaign generally was unfortunate. When Pitt came into power he sent over two efficient generals, Amherst and Wolfe, and gave Pepperrell the chief command in the colonies appointing him a lieutenant general in the Royal Army.

Had it not been for sickness he would have taken the field and actively shared the glories of Quebec and the capture of Fort Duquesne. The plan of the campaign which led to the overthrow of the French sway in Canada, and prepared the way for the American revolution, was fought according to the plans laid down by Pepperell.

* * * A fisherman's son, he raised himself to honor and wealth.

Although not bred a lawyer, he presided with ability as a Chief Justice. Although not trained a soldier, he commanded the armies of the colonies with courage, fortitude, foresight and success. No record has ever leaped to light that casts a shadow upon his memory. Just and upright in all his own dealings, he knew how to be generous and merciful to others; fearless and resolute himself, he knew how to encourage the wavering, and stimulate the doubting. He was polite without insincerity, liberal and hospitable without extravagance.

The one controling purpose of his life was duty. He became in youth a member of the Congregational Church, and continued a devout and consistent adherent to its principles. But he was free from that narrowness and bigotry that disfigure the character of some of the New England colonial leaders. At home and abroad, in the counting-house and in the Legislature, on the bench or in command of the provincial army, he embodied in action the religious conviction that became in youth an essential part—indeed, the foundation of his whole character. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that prosperity never made him arrogant, or marred the simplicity and straightforwardness of the man. And thus, to the day of his death, he enjoyed alike the confidence of the Indians in the Maine forests, the British Governors sent to rule the provinces, the merchants of Boston and London, the aristocracy of Beacon street, and his neighbors at Kittery.

He was intimately friendly with Jonathan Edwards and others of that group of intellectuals of New England, of whom Edwards was a leader. His close associates were people of culture and eminence.



In these pages we have only attempted to slightly touch upon some of the principal incidents in the life of this famous son of Maine, beloved by the people of his province and honored and respected by the government of Great Britain.

His military career is an important chapter in the history of the French wars from 1745 to 1758.

He was one of the first, if not the very first, to advocate building a fort on the Penebscot. Subsequent to his death his advice was heeded and Governor Pownal erected the fortification (Fort Pownal) that bore his name and was of unmeasureable importance to the settlements of eastern Maine.

His life work as a publicist and military leader was really carrying into effect the same policy—a more vigorous one by the crown against the French—that Governor Phips, another eminent Maine character was nearly a century before the father of.

Sir William Pepperrell died at his home in Kittery, November 6, 1759, and Lady Pepperrell died there November 25, 1789. Parsons (supra) p. 320 says:

His funeral obsequies were attended by a vast concourse. The drooping flags at half mast on both shores of the Piscataqua, the solemn knell from neighboring churches, the responsive minute-guns from all the batteries, and the mournful rumbling of muffled drums announced that a great man had fallen and was descending to the tomb.

THE RHYME OF THE BARONET'S NAME.

Would you learn to rightly spell
The ancient name of Pepperrell?
Just as the Baronet of old
Wrote it out in letters bold?
Then these simple lines recite,
And you will surely have it right:

Of letters four, make ten from these,
P's and r's and !'s and e's;
Begin with P and e, and then—
Use all the letters that you can;
That is to say, in Pcppcrrell,
Use doubles p and r and 1.

-JUSTIN HENRY SHAW.



The Boy on Pulpit Rock

TO HERBERT GRAY COBB

KILLED IN ACTION Oct. 14, 1918

(By WINDSOR P. DAGGETT)

The author of these gracious lines in a note to the editor says i "Lt. Herbert Grav Cobb, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Cobb of Woodfords, Maine, was killed in action at Bruilles-sur-Meuse, Oct. 14, 1918. He was a junior at the University of Maine when he enlisted in April, 1917. He crossed to France in September of that year as leader of the 103d Inf. Baid. On his twenty-third birthday, Feb. 8, 1918, at an Officers' Training School in France. he received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant. He was assigned to Co. L of the 61st Reg. Inf., and saw service for several months. At the time of his death he was Laisson Officer for his battalion. According to the inscription on the cross at his grave, he had been raised to the rank of 1st Lieut. He is buried in the Argonne Cemetery at Romagne with 23,000 other American heroes."

Against God's open sky of searchless blue. Kissed by September breeze. Sebago shimmering at our feet: and you,

Companion of the trees,

Against that background-lake and sky and space-A living statue stood:

In all the youthful splendor of your grace, With gift of life endued.

We loved the imaged ledge, the paths entwined. And Pulpit Rock so steep,

Where lonely Hawthorne soothed his boyish mind, Hushed in the woodland deep.

I thought he stood beside your eager form-Looking so far! looked he .--

He took your hand and pressed it, oh, so warm, Then left it lingeringly.

'Gainst crimson cloud, 'gainst lurid sky, unmoored, A Yankee troopship lay:

There 'neath its world-flung, star-lit flag you stood, Beckoned by Liberty!

Oh, who could mourn your death! You pledged your dreams Of honor, valor, truth!

My heart still sings 'round Pulpit Rock, where gleams A halo of immortal youth!



You stand there still, your high gaze turned to west— Your helmet silver white;

A sun-ray strikes the cross upon your breast, Your altar fire to light.

You stand—oh, flowers are bright beyond the sea; But here where pine trees wave,

Your body'll rise, your spirit mightest be Where homing hearts are brave.



Herbert Gray Cobb, on Pulpit Rock.

THE OLD EASTERN CEMETERY IN PORTLAND, MAINE.

At a meeting of the Maine Genealogical Society, (1885), John T. Hull in a paper read by him, said:

For nearly two hundred years the Eastern Cemetery has been the only common burying place of the territory now comprised within the limits of Portland. From the time of the first settlements made on this peninsula, it has been a place of sepulture. Here, undoubtedly, after his troubled life, lies the dust of George Cleeve, the first permanent occupant of Machigonne (now Portland). His grave is surrounded by others, his contemporaries in the establishment of civilization in this former wilderness. Unhonored and unknown are the graves of our rude forefathers.

Here are also the monuments and tombs of many of the distinguished and eminent of the town, who have been prominent in its affairs during two centuries of its history.



This venerable cemetery is well worthy of the study of our historians and antiquarians, for in "this hallowed spot where our departed friends repose" the fathers of our hamlet are buried. Some of them have had their names immortalized in the history of our country, as its defenders on land and sea; and of others their lives and characters are unknown or forgotten by the present generation.

Among the most ancient gravestones that has any legible inscription thereon is the following: "Here lyes ye body of Mrs. Mary Green, ye Daur of Capt. Nathanael and Mrs. Mary Green of Boston, aged 54 years. Decd May ye 23d 1717."

The earliest maps in existence, of the territory now Portland, show this place designated as the "burying ground." It was thus probably appropriated by George Cleeve, as it joined his homestead lot on the north side, although no title of it was ever given the town. After the re-settlement of the town in 1719, and the coming of Parson Smith to Falmouth, he by some means obtained a title to the land on the south side of Smith (now Congress) street, which included the School House lot, and the present Eastern Cemetery. This was undoubtedly one of the titles which caused him great vexation of spirit, for although a portion of it was in use as the common burying ground, the town had a doubtful claim to it. They laid out a street or passage way to the yard from Congress street over the land owned by Mr. Smith, which was called "Funeral Lane." The people and authorities were urging the Parson to give them a good deed to this burying ground, yet he held on to this old graveyard with its mouldering remains of our forefathers, with a tenacious grasp. At length when on his death bed, and when he had become unable to sign his name, he made a conveyance to the town of the land which now comprises the School House lot and the Eastern Cemetery. A clause in his deed is as follows, viz.: "Meaning to convey all the land I now own, possess or claim, on the southeast side of Smith (now Congress) street, between the stone wall of the neck; the fence that separates the burying ground from the land of the late Gov. Hancock (John Hancock) and others, and the land in the possesssion of the heirs of the late Moses Pearson and others, and said Smith street; whether included in the above described or not."

The sum paid by the town for this lot was \pounds_{71} 5s. The witnesses to the deed were Peter T. Smith and John Frothingham. The deed was executed May 6, 1795. Mr. Smith died on the 25th.

The burying ground at that time, and for twenty-five years later, was that portion of the present cemetery south of the main avenue. The entrance to it was by the Funeral Lane, previously mentioned, now included in the school house yard. The land between this avenue, Congress and Mountfort streets, was unfenced and used as a public common. On Fourth of July and muster days it was the place for shows, venders of eggnog, beer, gingerbread, &c., which place and booths are we'll remembered by our older citizens as kept by some of the prominent characters, among the colored population. One of Portland's poets has written the following:

"About Marm Shepard's booth they hang,
As scores of children come and buy,
While some rude boy pours out this slang,
'And 'beer! eggs! pies! a dozen cry.'



PERTINENT INQUIRIES FOR MAINE PEOPLE TO CONSIDER.

(Portland Evening Express.)

Maine will observe its 100th anniversary as a State next year and what would be more fitting than that it, or some designated organizations, mark as many as possible of its historic sites? There are many notable events that will be forgotten unless some permanent memorial is erected to recall them to future generations. Who knows the location of the birthplace of the first governor of Maine in Scarboro, or who knows the renowned leaders in city, tate and nation who rest in the old Eastern or Western cemeteries? What marker commemorates the first naval battle of the Revolution at Machias? Where is the tablet that should designate the house where the immortal Lafavette stayed while in Portland? Who knows from any permanent marking that a future King of England, then Prince of Wales, sailed from Portland after his memorable visit to the United States? How do strangers know the house at Brunswick where the wonderful story. Uncle Tom's Cabin. was written? Who will remember in the years to come the spot in Maine where the steamer Roosevelt, which made possible the discovery of the North Pole by Peary, was built and who knows where the explorer spent his boyhood? Who has any idea where the parents of Longfellow are buried, or where Nathaniel Hawthorne spent his youth? Do tablets mark the scenes of the birth of Sir Hiram Maxim and his equally famous brother Hudson? Does anyone know the house in which Hannibal Hamlin spent his declining days and finally died? What marking is there to point out the James G. Blaine mansion, outside of the indistinct door plate? Who knows where the world-renowned Artemus Ward was buried? A person who tries to locate the grave of Elijah Kellogg has great difficulty to tell which of the Elijahs on the tombstones is that of the famous preacher and author. Where is the site of the first house in Portland or the first church in Maine? What tablet records the wonderful history of Portland Head light. or the original tower which stands today as firmly as it did in Washington's time? What marking has the old home of Thomas B. Reed, or in fact of any of the homes of the men who have made the name known throughout the civilized world? What bronze or granite record is there of John A. Poor's memorable fight to make the Grand Trunk a reality, or to mark the spot from which was started the first train over this now great system?

Some of these may already have been attended to by the patriotic and vigilant Malne D. A. R., but many of them are being shamefully neglected; and the list can be surprisingly increased by a little study along the lines indicated by the above timely article.—(EDITOR.)



Norway, Maine

Fragmentary Notes from DAVID NOYES,
HISTORY OF NORWAY, Published in 1852
First Churches and Meeting Houses.
Capt. Jonathan Cumming's Dream.
The Old Time Raisings, and Musters.
(Continued from page 27.)

The meeting house built in the village was the first in the town, and, as some (who ought to know) say, was the first Universalist church erected in the District of Maine. In 1805, the Universalist Society of Paris and Norway was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

I now proceed to give some account of the Congregational church and society in Norway, as that was the next in order of organization, except what was done to fulfil the requirements of the law, before any society was formed.

It seems, by the best authority within my reach, that Mr. Gould, some years afterwards settled in Bethel, was the first minister that was hired to preach in the town; and it being summer-time, he preached in Jeremiah Hobbs' barn—length of time unknown. A minister by the name of Chapman, who probably resided in Bethel, used sometimes to pass through the town and preached a few times; and occasionally a missionary made a visit, and ministered to the people. Mr. Nathan Merrill, of Gray, a Baptist preacher, sometimes visited the settlement, even before its incorporation, and generally preached when he came here: he likewise solemnized several of the first marriages in the place.

In 1832 and '33. William A. Evans made a short stand in Norway, as an attorney, and did some business for the time he was here, but finding the feed rather short, sought a better field. Moses B. Bartlett, an attorney from Bethel, and William W. Virgin, an attorney from Rumford, came into Norway village three years or more ago; they are doing a decent business, and bid very fair to become useful and eminent gentlemen of the legal profession. I do not feel disposed to eulogize living characters too strongly, lest it might excite feelings of vanity in the subjects, and of envy in the minds of others; but I will add one word in regard to Mr. Virgin, who has commenced one very important suit since coming



here, and it has had a happy termination in his marriage with a daughter of H. G. Cole. Esq. Mr. Bartlett married a lady from Brunswick before coming to Norway.

A minister by the name of Stoddard, about 1801 or 1802, preached for a considerable time, and the people were so well satisfied, that they came to the conclusion to settle him; but some things derogatory to his character as a preacher coming to light, they finally dismissed him from any further duty—as they believed him to be a wolf in sheep's clothing, who might devour some of the lambs. Mr. Stoddard was probably witty, if not good; and thinking (rightly too) that Capt. Jonathan Cummings exerted considerable influence adverse to his settlement in the town as a minister of the gospel, on preaching what he termed his farewell sermon, he paid rather a sarcastic compliment to Cummings. He pretended to have had a remarkable dream, and obtained the latest news from the infernal regions. Beelzebub, the Prince of Devils. had hastily summoned a grand council of his co-workers in evil, to consult on the furtherance of his nefarious designs. He stated to his compeers that he had received intelligence that the town of Norway, on this earthly ball, was about to settle a minister of the gospel, and that there must be some plan contrived to prevent such terrible obstacle to his own rule and reign in poor Norway. After much elaborate discussion, his Satanic Majestv ordered his best and fleetest horse to be brought up, while he was making hasty preparations for his journey. In the meantime, some one of his sage counselors inquired of him if there was not some person in Norway who could be furnished with an agency to do the business for him, and save the journey. He began to deliberate on the subject, and suddenly exclaimed. "O yes! there is Jonathan Cummings: I had at first forgotten that he was there; he can do the business just as well as I can, so you may put up my horse again." And it seems he was not mistaken in his agent, for he has done the business just as well as his master could, had he come on purpose.

In old times, in this town, it was a custom at the raising of buildings, when the frame was completely up, to have what was called a name for the frame, which was always either a poetic couplet, or several verses, according to the taste or inclination of the person giving the name. The ceremony of naming a frame was as fol-



lows: The hands on the frame paraded either on the ridge-pole, or front plate, and the two persons who were to be the speakers were stationed, one at each end; a bottle of good liquor was sent up by the owner, and after it had passed from one end of the frame to the other, one of the speakers sung out, "Here's a fine frame, that deserves a good name, and what shall we call it?" The other speaker then gave the name, and when through, the first cried out. "Will that do?" Those on the ground answered, "O yes!" The hands on the frame then gave three cheers, which were responded to by three more from those on the ground: then one closing cheer from the frame, and the bottle of liquor was thrown from the frame by the person who gave the name. The circumstance of raising a house for a favorite minister called forth a poetic effusion for a name from one of the boys.

In the fall of 1812, Capt. Bailey Bodwell undertook to raise a company of volunteers to serve one year in the war; and later in the season obtained a full company from this and neighboring towns. After completing the compliment of men, they chose Bailey Bodwell for their Captain, William Twombly. Lieutenant, and William Reed, Jr., and Gustavus A. Goss, of Paris, second and third Lieutenants: they finally marched to Burlington early in the winter. Bodwell, on account of some improper conduct, left the army and returned home, some time in the summer of 1813; but the company generally served out their year, and then mostly returned home. Seth Pike, a son of Dudley Pike, died in the campaign, as also did Jacob Tubbs, Jr., a son of Jacob Tubbs. Joseph Dale came home sick, and never recovered; he died in a few months, leaving a family of nine children to the care of his widow, with little or nothing for their support.

It appears by the record that Lieut William Twombly obtained his discharge in the summer of 1813; and on the 11th of September, William Parsons, Jr., was promoted to Lieutenant. and Cad F. Jones was elected Ensign. The company then had 70 privates, exclusive of commissioned officers and Sergeants; and the south company numbered nearly as many more, altogether making suite a formidable military force.

Sometime in the summer of 1816, Capt. Amos Town was promoted to the rank of Major, and subsequently to Colonel of the regiment; and as a natural consequence, by regimental order, the



company met and elected Lieut. William Parsons, Jr., for Captain, Ensign Cad F. Jones, for Lieutenant, and John Whitmarsh, Ensign.

On the 10th of Oct., 1815, a Court Martial convened at Paris, for the trial of Capt. Bailey Bodwell, on several charges exhibited against him by Enoch Knight, and fourteen others. After hearing all the testimony and arguments, pro and con, the Court decided that Capt, Bailey Bodwell be removed from office, and disqualified for holding any military office under the Commonwealth for one year.

At the May inspection, in 1818, the company, then commanded by Henry Rust, Jr., "after inspection, the reading of the law, and partaking of some refreshment, was marched to the ground selected for the purpose, and attended to target-firing. The judges appointed for that purpose, awarded the first prize, \$5, to Mr. E. F. Beal for the best shot; the second, \$3 to Mr. Stephen Greenleaf; and the third, \$2, to Mr. Malachi Bartlett."

Perhaps some of the great guns among the modern peace societies, and other modern reformers, may turn up their noses and sneer at such historical matters as this; but they ought to remember that our forefathers, and even many who are now upon the stage, have seen the times when a good military force, well equipped, with twenty-four ball cartridges in their boxes, was a much more solid argument against an invading foe, and made a far deeper inpression, especially if used, than all their paper manifestoes.

The city of Auburn, Maine, on Sept. 12, 1919, held its semicentennial celebration. The historical address was delivered by the Honorable George C. Wing who is one of the men of Maine who takes a deep interest in its history.

Step by step, from earliest beginnings, he traced Auburn's growth—in industry, in commerce, in education; and it was a narrative that must have brought a little thrill of civic pride to those who heard, for it showed, in Judge Wing's clear and illuminating style, how this fair community by the Androscoggin has won an honored place among New England cities.

One does not exaggerate in saying that this history by Judge Wing will become an historic document—a striking contribution to Maine's literature and knowledge.



NORMAN H. FAY. By the Editor.

Do you believe in visions and the visionary? This is a true recital of a young man's vision in Maine years ago and what came of it. The writer broke into the world as a very verdant vound attorney at law, at a pretty spot on the River Piscataguis that was locally known as "Abbot lower village," but apparent to the world at large through the U.S. postoffice department as Abbot Village. Maine. At about the same time a young man from Massachusetts was residing there temporarily with Mr. and Mrs. George West. parents of the young lady who had then recently become his wife. The Wests lived on a small farm on the cross road leading from the "west road" up by the farm of a good old friend-long since passed to the beyond-" Tail" Rice. The Wests were a family of intelligence, culture and respectability, thrifty but not wealthy as I now recall the facts. This young man and myself were of about the same age. He was a reader and lover of books and we soon became congenial spirits in many ways and spent pleasant hours together discussing Napoleon and other great world characters. I recall that he was considerable of a student of Natoleon and much more familiar with the literature of the subject than I. Regarding the current politics of our country we were also in full occord. Rather ill health was, as it now occurs to me, the principal reason for his remaining there unoccupied for so long a period. He told me of his trade which was that of a machinist and confided to me some of his hopes for the future. His aim was to begin a small business in his line somewhere in Maine. He felt that it was a much better place for one with little capital, depending largely upon his own labor with which to make a start than was his own state. He had a high opinion of Maine and liked the state and its people! thus having an exalted appreciation of the whole state as well as of one of its fair daughters. Soon I learned of his locating at Dexter, occasionally met him and as the years passed watched his progress in the industrial world with keen interest.

On June 15, 1919. I attended his funeral. It seemed as though all the inhabitants of Dexter had turned out to do honor to his memory. The large Universalist Church building was filled to its utmost capacity. Three hundred and sixty or more of his employees, the Masonic fraternity of the town, the governor of the state, the speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, the presi-



dent of the Maine Senate, Ex-Congressma Frank E. Guernsey, and many other eminent men and state officials, including the surviving members of the executive council of which body he was a member when stricken by death, were fresent to fay man's last hamage to his fellow man. All in that long procession of his workmen who followed his remains to their last resting place were sincere mourners, some of whom had been with him from the first. Among such were the two "Fassett boys"-known in the days gone by when all were young as "Cal" and "Addie"-who went with him from Abbot Village to Dexter as helpers when he made his humble beginning as a leading iron worker of Maine. Many years had flown away since I had last seen them-seen them as merry, laughing lads. I knew them instantly despite the finger marks that the touch of time had left upon them and they reminded me of the old days. Looking into their saddened eyes, I saw the Norman Fay of forty and more years ago. He was a likeable fellow, even the cynics liked him, yet bespoke ill luck for him. They said he had only a vision and they were nearly right. But his vision was not of finding riches in city streets, not of wealth from mines of gold or silver or copper glittering in the shade of far western mountains, not of spouting oil fields, not of stocks common or preferred. It was only a Massachusetts boy's vision of the field of opportunity for boys in Maine. He followed the beckonings of that vision. Its trail led to wonderful success, and the story of his following it is a romance in the annals of industrial activities in Maine. It is a bit of Maine "History of Our Own Times" that I know of and myself observed.

No history ancient or modern has been or ever can be of value, except as it is used as guide posts in directing humans down the avenues of time. Boys of today may be guided to success and prosperity by heeding this story of Norman Fay of Dexter. Maine: for the field for opportunity for the boys in Maine is broader, richer and better now than it was when he first behold his vision of it while resting in that quiet little Piscataquis village, near a half century ago.

Selections from Maine Newspapers:

Norman H. Fay of Dexter died suddenly at his home on Free street early Friday forenoon, June 12, 1919, after but ten minutes acute illness.

Mr. Fay was born in Upton, Mass., March 9, 1852. He attended school, including the high school in his native town and later went to Friends'



boarding school in Providence. R. I. He attended Wilbraham Academy, Wibraham, Mass., for some time and at 17 started to learn the business in the boot and shoe factory of his father, W. B. Fay.

Several years later he went to Hopedale to learn the machinist's trade in the Hopedale Works. He then went back and became associated with his father who was in business in Worcester. In 1872 Mr. Fay married Mis Ada E. West of Garland and four years later as he was in poor health they moved onto a farm in Abbott, remaining there three years.

In the spring of 1879, Mr. Fay came to Dexter for the N. Dustin Co. and in 1881 he went into partnership with Walter Scott. They started the business in a room 27 by 70 leased of the Dustin Company. In 1884 the lease expired and the site of the present Fay & Scott plant was purchased. In August of that year they moved into the new buildings the shops being 40 by 80 and the foundry 30 by 100. And from that beginning has been built up the great business of manufacturing machinery which is sold in every part of the world. In 1897 Walter Scott sold his share of the business to Mr. Fay. In 1900 the business was incorporated with Mr. Fay as president and up to the time of his death he was active in the administration of its affairs.

- * * The name of Norman H. Fay has long been linked in the minds of recele, his town and his section with every good movement, with every ideal of high citizenship, with generosity, uprightness and fine character. Though a man of quiet disposition, reserved, dignified, he was yet a man who won lasting friendships, one whose mind and heart seemed ever ready to accept real friendship and to give it in return.
- * * Able, energetic, a business man deeply engrossed in the success of his work, Mr. Fay always found time to give his community. He served in the legislature from 1891 to 1892 and again from 1915 to 1916. In 1917 he was elected to the governor's council, served in 1917 and 1918 and was re-elected for the term of 1919-20. He was associated with the Dexter Trust and Banking Company and with the Dexter Loan and Building Association, being president of both associations. Last year Mr. Fay, finding that the youth of Dexter had not the proper facilities for obtaining an education, he made the cause his own and Dexter became the owner of a fine high school building, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Fay. At th time of his death he was chairman of the board of selectmen of Dexter.

Mr. Fay is survived by his wife and by a daughter, Mrs. Peter Plouff, and one son, Winthrop L. Fay, both of Dexter.

Mr. Fay as a fraternal society man, had a very wide acquaintance, being not only a 32d degree Mason, but a Shriner, an Odd Fellow and known in both orders over a large territory. He was one of the most prominent members of the Dexter club, and as organizer and during its life one of the most active members of the Elkinstown club, one of the principal factors in the development of the summer life on Lake Wassookeag, on the shore of which he has maintained a commodious cottage for many years. Mr. Fay attended and was ever a strong supporter of the Universalist church.



STEPHEN ORMAN BROWN.

1841-1919.
By the EDITOR.

Stephen Fearson Erown preceded the Mayos of Foxcroft, as one of the founders of the woolen industry in eastern Maine, by about seventeen years, the Mayos coming in 1846, and nine years later than the Abbotts, who settled in Dexter in 1820.

Mr. Brown established himself at Dover, then a part of Penobscot County, in the year 1829. He was the son of Stephen Brown of Weare, New Hampshire, and, as Stephen Orman Brown states in notes written by him in his lifetime, he came from a family of "clothiers," and adds that:

"Clothier" meant in those days a cloth manufacturer, or a man engaged in the custom cloth dressing and manufacturing business in a small way.

In these notes he further savs:

I knew but little of my father's father except that his name was Stephen Brown and that he came from Weare, N. H. He married my grandmother. Mary Pearson, who also came of a family of clothiers in Byfield, Mass., on August 23, 1803. They moved immediately to Bucksport, Maine, then known as "Buckstown," where he went into trade. He branched out into the West India trade and failed. I do not know the exact date of his failure, but it was near the time of the breaking out of the war of 1812, which may have had something to do with it.

After the breaking up at Bucksport, my grandmother went back to Byfield, while her husband went a privateering, and, not long after, died of ship fever in Boston.

Their children, both born in Bucksport, were Cellissa, b. Aug. 13, 1804. d. March 27, 1831, at Vassalboro; Stephen Pearson, b. Nov. 12, 1867, d. July 22, 1867, at Dover.

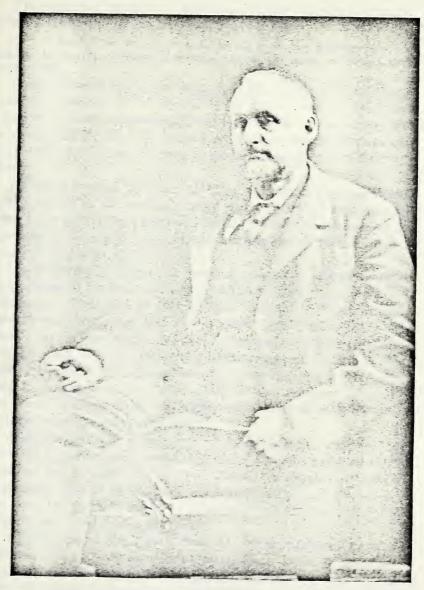
My mother was born Nancy Perkins Foss, at Meredith, N. H., Jan. 11. 1811. She married Stephen Pearson Brown, March 30, 1833, at Dover, Maine. She died Nov. 16, 1882, of heart failure, suddenly and painlessly, in apparent good health, at Bangor, on her way home from a visit in Boston.

Her father was James Foss of Meredith, N. H., and her mother was born Susan Sinclair.

Stephen Pearson, the father of Stephen Orman Brown, lived with his widowed mother in Byfield during his boyhood days and attended the famous old Dummer Academy. He learned the woolen business early in life, beginning when only a boy to work in the mills at Amesbury, Mass.

While there he became acquainted with Charles Vaughan of Hallowell. Maine, one of the early proprietors of the town of





STEPHEN ORMAN BROWN



Dover, and interested in the development of the new town. It was this event in his life that led him to settle there.

His enterprise began in a small way. Little's Genealogical and Family History of Maine, (p. 1999) saying that

* * * in 1837 the firm was manufacturing goods and trucking them to Bangor by ox team, whence they were shipped by water to Boston and Philadelphia.

Stephen Orman Brown was born in Dover, Maine, Nov. 21, 1841, and was educated in the schools of his native town, at Foxcroft Academy and at a commercial school in Boston. When a boy he went into the woolen mill, learned the trade of making cloth in all its details and became a successful woolen manufacturer for a lifetime.

He was a man of superior intellectual capacity, a lover of books and a student of the world's choicest literature. Had his ambition been other than to be a good and useful citizen of his state and his community, he might have attained eminence as an author for he was endowed with ability for it.

He was urged by friends at home and abroad to engage in politics. Some of his most intimate associates in Maine were active in this work. Such men as Blaine, Hale, Thomas B. Reed, Manley and Boutelle, beckoned him to the arena. His qualifications for such a career were ample and fully recognized by political leaders. He did yield to such solicitations to the extent of serving as the county member of the Republican state committee for a few years and as a member of the Maine senate for two sessions. His performance of these duties was highly satisfactory to both his constituency and the party organization.

Always actuated by a high sense of duty to what he conceived to be right, ever fearless in advocating a just cause, his integrity never doubted and his popularity with all classes unassailable, it seemed regrettable that he should have no desire for political preferment or taste for political strife. Undoubtedly his conclusion in this regard was a real loss to his party.

A high type of the noblest State of Maine manhood, he, in a manner, held a unique place in his community. While he possessed some of the finest qualities of one who may be best described by that oft misused expression, an aristocrat, he abhorred anything like caste or class and was one of the most democratic of men.

He was a good citizen in the full meaning of that much used term, a loyal friend in any exigency and a true and upright man.



Mr. Liston P. Evans, editor of the Piscataquis Observer, and a life long friend of Mr. Brown, recently published in that paper. from his own pen, a fine appreciation of him-afterwards reprinted for private distribution—in which he said:

* * * Mr. Brown was a great reader and lover of art. His library and pictures were always a joy to him and his reading and travels abroad had given him a wide knowledge. He was an illustration of what a man without the advantages of a college education can become with reading and study.

Some people may have thought that because he had confined himself so closely to his office or home. Mr. Brown was not interested in people outside of his immediate circle, but that was not so; anything connected with his home friends, his "old townies," as he called them, never failed toawake in him the greatest interest. The night before the short attack which ended two days later in his death, he had his bed, as was his custom, moved to the window that he might watch the mill operatives going home from work, speaking of those whom he knew as they passed.

His interest in the people whom he employed is shown by the fact that during the business depression of 1893, when so many of the woolen mills were closed, he operated his mill at a great financial loss that he might give the hands employment. He did not look upon them as servants, but as friends, and many of them had been in his employ for a long time.

Mr. Brown never headed subscription papers, but his money was given freely to people to whom illness or misfortune had come, but always privately. Neither did his name appear in connection with the board of trade or similar organizations, but by enlarging his mill and giving employment to so many people, he did more for his town than any other citizen has done.

The strongest interest in Mr. Brown's life was in connection with the mill, an interest which continued after he had ceased to be connected with it. He watched the construction of the new dam as if it had been his own property and as much as he enjoyed his camp at Sebec lake he was very loth to leave the dam last summer to go to it.

The changes and improvements at the mill during his connection with it were made under his personal supervision. He never complained if a job done as he had ordered was unsatisfactory but would have the necessary changes made. He had a very correct eye and noticed quickly anything about the mill that was wrong. A man who had done a great deal of work for him told me that on one occasion a piece of shafting was hung which because of its bad location was known to be a small fraction of an inch out of level. The instant Mr. Brown came into the room and looked at the job he called attention to the defect. He was very methodical and in the mill office are some note books in which he had made a record of every improvement in and about the mill during his long connection with it, giving figures, dates, formulae and other information which are invaluable.

Mr. Brown had been a Republican all his life and while never active in politics he took a deep interest in the party and its activities. He was a member of Mosaic lodge. F. & A. M., of Piscataquis Royal Arch chapter and of St. John's commandery.



He had been very lame from rheumatism for several years and for a time before his death was unable to leave the house. His children were all with him the last week of his life and he enjoyed their presence very much. He did not know that they had come because of his illness but made plans for the summer and what he would do when he was out again.

Mr. Brown is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary P. Gurney of Foxcroft; a son. Stephen P. of New York City; two daughters, Mrs. J. Arnold Norcross of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Clarence F. Doore of

Melrose, Mass.; and a sister. Miss Susan A. Brown of Bangor.

As the home could not accommodate the large number of friends and neighbors who wanted to attend the funeral it was held in the Congregational church, where Mr. Brown had worshipped. Wednesday afternoon, under the direction of L. C. Sawyer, who was associated with him in the management of the mill and who succeeded him as agent. The large attendance indicated the esteem in which Mr. Brown was held by the community. The service consisted of organ selections by Mrs. Annie B. Clarke, Scripture reading by the pastor, Rev. John H. Wilkins, and brief remarks and a prayer by Rev. George A. Merrill of Taunton. Mass., a former pastor of the church and a close friend of Mr. Brown's. Beautiful flowers had been sent by the relatives and friends.

The business places were very generally closed from 2 to 3 o'clock out of respect for Mr. Brown.

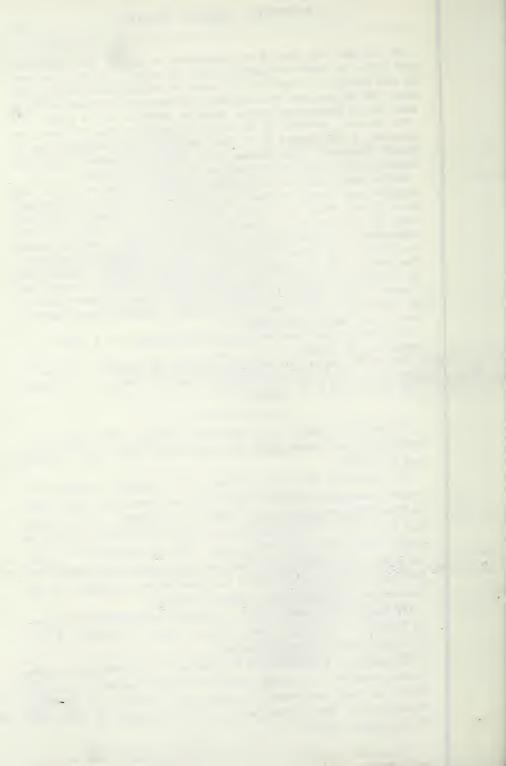
The burial was in the family lot in Foxcroft cemetery. The bearers, were L. C. Sawyer, W. C. Woodbury, Francis C. Peaks, V. L. Warren, J. H. Taylor and A. T. Spaulding.

Christopher Leavett was the first European who discovered. appreciated and wrote about Casco Bay and what is now Portland and its harbor.

He landed at the Isles of Shoals from England in 1623. He visited Piscataqua and then sailed with two boats and several men to Cape Elizabeth, Casco Bay and on to Boothbay. King James had given him six thousand acres of land to be located where he might choose east of the Piscataqua. He was exploring for a site for a city. His first view of the spot where is now the city of Portland convinced him that it was the place he was seeking. In this he certainly exhibited sense and good judgment.

He built a house there, lived in it about a year and then returned to England, expecting to bring back a colony to settle at Casco. For some reason he never returned.

He published a narrative of his journey and a description of the country entitled, "A voyage into New England, begun in 1623 and ended in 1624, performed by Christopher Levett, his majesty's Woodward of Somertshire, and one of the Council of New England, London, 1628."



Documentary

ANCIENT DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE OLD HOWE TAVERN. (Contributed by ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM.)

Exeter, N. H., July 5th, 1919.

Dear Editor:—In the East Cambridge Court House, recently, I was shown the original of the enclosed document, and told that it had not, as far as known been in print.

This, as you will see, is the recognizance of Thomas Howe of Marlborough, Mass., Innkeeper of the so-called Howe Tavern, since made famous by Longfellow in his poem Tales of a Wayside Inn.

ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM.

The scroll reads, "By the man of Howe,"
And over this, no longer bright.
Though glimmering with a latent light,
Was hung the sword his grandsire bore.
In the rebellious days of yore.
Down there in the Concord right.
(Prelude to Tales of a Wayside Inn.)

Mddx Memoranda: That on ye. Nineth Day of May in ye. year of our Lord sixteen hundred & ninety & In ve. second year of ve. Reign of our Soveraign Lord & Lady Wm. & Mary by ve. Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King and Queen Defenders of ye. Faith &c Before ye. County Court at Charlestowne, By adjournme, from Cambridge 16th. Aprill last past, Thomas How of Malburrow in ve. County beforesaid became bound in ve. Summ of Twenty pounds Current Money of New England for wch. he doth acknowledge himself to ow, & stand justly indebited to our Soveraign Lord & Lady King Wm, & Oueen Mary, theire heirs & successors to be Levied on his goods & Chatteles Lands & Tenements-The Condition of This Recognizance is such vt. whereas ye. said Thomas How above bound is admitted and allowed by ve. said County Court to keep a Common Publick house of Entertainment, and to use Common selling of wine. Beer Ale Syder Brandy Rum & other Liquers for ye, year Ensueing in ye, now Dwelling house of said Thomas How If therefore ve. said Tho How During the time aforesaid, shall not Pmitt Suffer or have any playing at Cards Dice Tables Bowls Ninepinns Billiards, or any other unlawfull game or games in his said house or vard garden or Backside, nor shall Suffer to be or remain in his house any Pson or Psons, not being of his own familie on Satturday nights after it is dark, or on ye. Sabbath daies or in ye. time of Gods Publick Worship therein nor shall entertaine as Lodgers in his house any strangers, men or women above ve. space of forty eight hours, but such whose names and Sirnames he shall deliver to some one of ve. Selectmen or Constables of ve. Town, unless they be such as he verry well knoweth,



and will answer for his or their forth Comeing. Nor shall sell any Wine or Liquors in any wise to any Indians or Negroes, nor suffer any Children or servants or any other Pson to remain in his house Tipling or Drinking after nine of ye. Clock in ye. night time, nor shall buy or Take to Pawn any stollen goods, nor willingly or knowingly harbour in his house, Barn stable, or other where any Rogues vagabonds Theives Sturdy Beggers masterless men or women, or other Notorious offenders whatsoever, nor shall Suffer any Pson or Psons whatsoever to sell or utter any wine Beer Ale Syder Rum Brandy or other Liquors, By Deputation, or by Colour of his Licence, Nor shall entertaine any Pson or Psons of whom he shall be prohibited by Law, or any one of ye. Magistrates of ye. said County as Psons of an Idle Conversation and given to Tipling. And shall also keep ye. True Assize & Measure in his Bread & Potts & otherwise in uttering of any wine Beer Ale Syder Rum Brandy or other Liquors, and ye. Same sell by Sealed Measure, and in his said house shall use and maintain good order and Rule, and is and shall be well provided, with sufficient houseing and Two Beds at ye. least for entertainment of strangers & Travadlers. And shall attend ye. Laws and orders of Courts referring to that Imployment. Then this sent Recognizance to be void or else to stand and be in full power force and virtue.

In wittness whereof he hath hereunto sett his hand and seals this Day & year above written-

Cianal Carl 10 D 1

Signed Sealed & Del. In psence of

In psence of

Thomas How (Seal)

Samll: Phipps Katharin Phipps Commonwealth of Massachusetts Middlesex ss. Registry of Probate

A true copy of a paper on file termed, Recognizance of Thomas How-Case no. 12121—1st Series,

Thomas How of Marlborough.

Attest, F. M. Esty

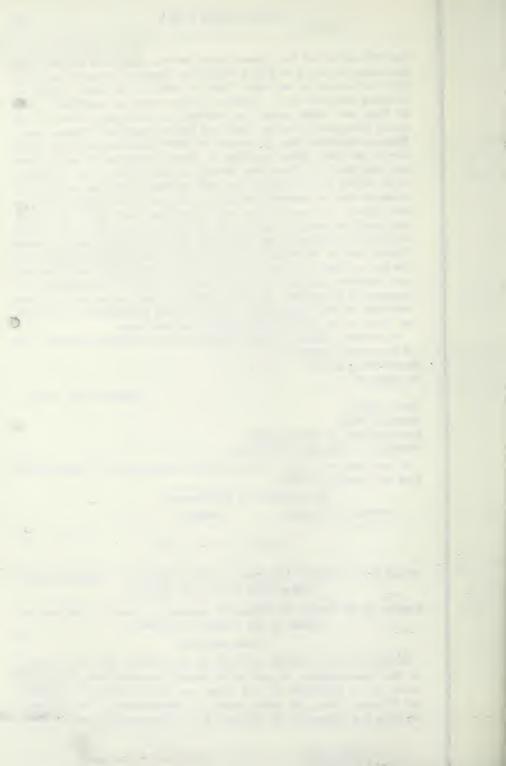
Register

RESOLVES PASSED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE 1818-20, RELATING TO MAINE.

Resolve on the petition of William R. Lowney, in behalf of the town of Sebec, in the County of Penobscot.

June 8th, 1819.

RESOLVED. For reasons set forth in said petition, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the inhabitants of said Sebec, one bound volume of the Colony and Province Laws; the ninth volume of Massachusetts Term Reports; the three first volumes of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, and the Laws



and Resolves of the General Court, passed in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and fourteen, in lieu of those destroyed by the British, when at Bangor.

Resolve on the petition of John Neal and others.

January 26th, 1820.

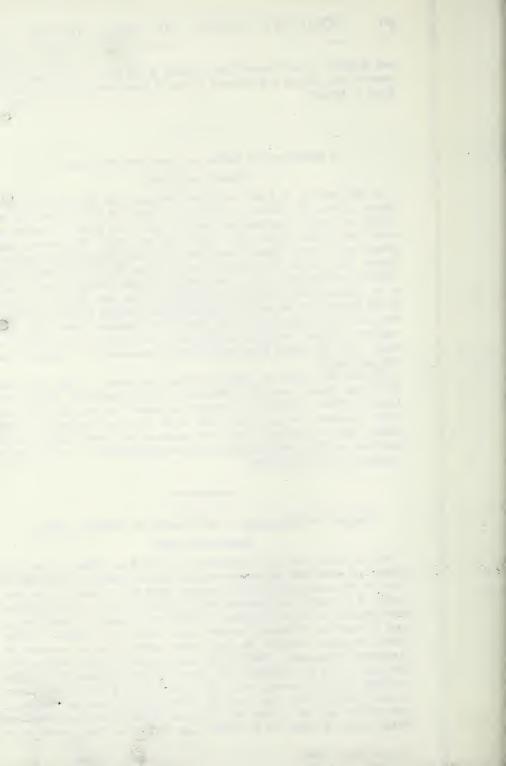
On the petition of John Neal, John Dennis, Jesse Pike, Daniel Ring, Junior, Joshua W. Watson, and David C. Burr, all of Litchfield, in the County of Lincoln, representing that they have been united in matrimony with their present wives, viz.: John Neal with Polly Hutchinson, John Dennis with Betsey Walker, Jesse Pike with Sally True. (since deceased.) Daniel Ring. Junior. with Betsey Dennis, Joshua W. Watson with Judith Tibbetts, and David C. Burr with Catherine Fuller, having a lawful right so to do, and their intentions accordingly having been legally published, by the Town Clerk, of said Town of Litchfield, and that they have severally been married by Ministers of the Baptist or Methodist order, who were regularly ordained, according to the rules of said Societies, as Ministers at large; and that doubts have been expressed, respecting the validity of the said marriages:

RESOLVED, That the several marriages aforesaid, of the said John Neal, John Dennis, Jesse Pike, Daniel Ring, Junior, Joshua W. Watson, and David C. Burr, solemnized in manner aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby declared to be legal, and valid, to all intents and purposes of marriages: and the children of the said marriages are hereby declared to be legitimate, as if the said marriages had been solemnized by a person legally empowered for such purpose.

Resolve on the petition of the Trustees of Williams College.

January 27th, 1820.

RESOLVED. That the Commissioners of the Land Office be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered, to satisfy a grant of a township of land, of the contents of six miles square, made by a resolve of the nineteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, to the President and Trustees of Williams College, by locating the same, and conveying to said Corporation, Township number three, second range, north of Bingham's Penobscot purchase, the same being number four, as surveyed by Alexander Greenwood: PROVIDED, said grantees, or their assigns, shall first pay to said Commissioners, the expense of surveying and locating said township, and give security to the Commonwealth, in a manner satisfactory to said Commissioners, that they will, within one year from the passing of this resolve, cut out a road two rods wide, from the termination of the road, commonly called the St. John's road, (which has been opened under



the direction of said Commissioners. from Penobscot River into township number two, the first range, to said township, to be conveyed, and clear a travelled path therein, of one rod in width; and that within two years, they will clear a like road through said township, so to be conveyed, and make the necessary causeways and bridges thereon, all in a manner to be directed by said Commissioners; and within three years, will place on said township thirty families, as settlers, of the description named in the act, for promoting the sale and settlement of the public lands, in the District of Maine; and also, reserving in said township the usual public lots.

Resolve for Conveying Land to Joseph Treat, on conditions. February 7th, 1820.

RESOLVED, That the Commissioners of the Land Office be, and they hereby are empowered and directed to convey to Joseph Treat, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, five thousand acres of land, now owned by this Commonwealth, on the easterly side of Penobscot River, bounded as follows, viz.: beginning in the north or head line of the nine townships, formerly purchased of the Indians, where the same strikes the easterly bank of Penobscot River; thence extending east on said line, to the westerly bank of Cold Stream Pond; thence northerly by said Pond, until a line drawn west, or parallel with the aforesaid line, to Penobsct River; and then down on the easterly side of said river, to the place of beginning, shall contain five thousand acres; the same to be laid out under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, at the expense of said Treat: PRO-VIDED, HOWEVER, that this conveyance be made to said Joseph, on the sole condition, that the said Treat shall, for himself, and for, and in behalf of Richard Winslow, release and surrender to said Commissioners, all the right, title, claim and interest, which they the said Treat and Winslow have, or may have, by virtue of any lease or leases from the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, to any lands, or timber, or meadow grounds, belonging to the Commonwealth: AND. PROVIDED FURTHER, that said Treat execute a bond to the Commonwealth, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that, within two years from the passing of this resolve, he will failthfully erect and put in operation, a good and sufficient saw mill and grist mill, on Cold Stream, so called: AND PROVIDED, ALSO, that the reciprocal interchange of deeds and writings herein mentioned, of the said Treat and said Commissioners, be made before the close of the present session of the General Court, and not afterwards.

Resolve on the petition of John Merrill.

February 22d, 1820.

RESOLVED. That the Court of Sessions, for the County of Cumberland be, and they hereby are authorized to adjust the account of John Merrill, for services and medicines rendered to prisoners confined in the gao! of said county, on criminal prosecutions, in behalf of the Commonwealth.



during the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and allow him such sum as may be just and reasonable, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

Extracts of a Letter from Capt. Samuel Goodwin. Frankfort on Kennebeck River May 15, 1754.

I would further Inform your Excellency that the Indians have not been in to hear your first Letter altho desired by Cap. Lithgow sundry times & some of their Chiefs he informed Viz Passaguant &c; in my passage to Tecounet I met one Indian Canoo with two men & one Woman in it, who informed me, that all the Indians were come from hunting & were at Nerigwock; I informed them that your Excellency had sent another Letter to the Indians to inform that your Excellency was coming down to see them & had set the time. & desired them that they would inform all the Rest; but they told me that the Indians were at Nerigwock & that I would not go there, but I told them that your Excellency ordered me up as high as Tecounet to see if I could see them &c. Capt John North Informed me that he was at Georges about fourteen Days ago, & that Cap Jabez Bradbury told him, that the Indians had told him that the French were building a Fort on the Back of Mount Disert Hills which I suppose he has informed your Excellency of.

The Stragling Indians that have been into Richmond Fort last week have informed the German Settlers at Frank Fort that the Canada Indians would certainly fall on English in two Sabbath days more. & that all the old People were to be Killed & the young carried to Cannada. & told them to take care of themselves, & they are now all in Garrison, & what to do they know not, but intreat your Excellency's favor & protection.

I am further inform'd by John Howard at Richmond Fort that the Indians that were last in, told him, that the Arresigunticook Indians were gone to fall on the English at Saco River, or thereabouts.

And the Indians have killed a hog at frank Fort, for one John Tufts; & one Abram Wyman went to Challenge them with it, & one of them discharged a Gun at him & would have kill'd him but one of them struck the Gun aside, & bid him quick walk, or else he would be killed; this was about 3 Weeks ago there is none of the Indians that comes in to trade only now & then one or two, who are look'd on only as Spies, so that they may have the better Advantage of the English: Cap. North gives his Duty to your Excellency & is always ready to obey your Commands: all which is humbly

Submitted. & beg Leave to Subscribe myself Your Excellency's most dutiful, most obedient & very humble Servent.

SAMUEL GOODWIN.

According to the Reverend Samuel Souther in his address at centennial celebration of Fryeburg. Maine. April 6th, 1863. a newspaper was published and printed in Fryeburg as early as 1798-9, called "Russell's Echo or The North Star."



LETTER OF DANIEL WEBSTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY UNDER PRESIDENT TAYLOR, RELATING TO A MAINE MAN.

(Contributed by RAYMOND FELLOWS of Bangor.)

In a note to the editor Mr. Fellows says: "The enclosed was secured by a Portland soldier, who in company with a squad of other Union men visited the home of the Prestons in Smithfield, Virginia, during the Civil War.

I am not sure about Lally, but think his home was in Hallowell. So far as known this was never before published.

Washington April 5, 1849.

To the Honble

Wm. B. Preston

Sec. of the Navy;

Sir,

I beg to recommend to your favorable consideration Col. F. T. Lally, of Maine, a civil Engineer of great merit and ability.

Col Lally was at the head of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the American Party in the late joint Commission for running and marking the line of Boundary under the Treaty of Washington. The Superintendence of that Commission belonged to the Department of State; & I had consequently full opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits & talents of the Gentlemen composing it. Col Lally was regarded, by both the American & British commissioners, as equal, at least, to any officers of either Party.

At the breaking out of the late War with Mexico. Col. Lally was appointed a Major, in the 9th Infantry, & for his gallant conduct in the field rec'd a Brevet promotion. There is little reason to doubt, that if his political sentiments had accorded with those of the late Administration he would have been Commissioner for running the line between the United States & Mexico, under the late Treaty

Col Lally is capable of rendering efficient Service, in any of the Navy Yards, or other Stations, in the construction of Docks, Embankments, or other works, requiring the Superintendence of an Engineer. Having great personal regard for Col Lally, & in the full consciousness that the Public would derive essential benefit from his employment in its service. I shall be quite gratified to hear that he has attained the object of his wishes.

I have the honor to be,

with great regard,

Your Ob. Servant

DANIEL WEBSTER.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

ADVANCEMENT IN MAINE.

It is with feelings of gratification that we observe a real advancement in public opinion relative to the importance of the study of state history in our public schools.

For the past ten years the writer has advocated this in the press, in occasional public addresses, and in the pages of the Journal.

In volume one (pp. 194-195) the Journal said:

The record of the struggles, the victories and the defeats of the toilers and the moilers of today will be either an inspiration or a warning to those who will toil and moil tomorrow. It is inevitable that the story of the past may, if utilized, serve to light the pathway in making the story of the present.

If this is a fact regarding history generally, the history of races, nations and peoples, it follows logically that it applies with comparative force to the history of a state, a county, a city or a hamlet, a country town, a remote plantation or a backwoods settlement. Then the study of your own local history developes and cultivates an interest in the entire history of the evolution of the world's civilization.

For trace back as you may the circumstances surrounding any of the first settlements in Colonial Maine and within your ken is the fascinating history of Europe, and her social, economic, political and religious development during the same period of time.

We behold not only the human ferment of more than two hundred years participated in by Catholic, Protestant-followers of Luther and Calvin, and



are not only in close touch with the intrigues and clash of the old world in those days, but we also see much of the lurid tragedy of the red man's race and its pathetic fading from off the face of the earth.

The efforts and failures of his ancestors will create in the citizen not only a reverence for them and their achievements, but also a desire and a determination to improve upon their methods, to work upon more advanced and progressive lines, and to finish in a better fashion what they had begun. Such is the beginning of true statesmenship and the formation of the loftiest ideals. It helps to evolve righteous government, to lay the foundation for true progress, and to produce the highest type of Americanism and good citizenship.

And ever since the above was printed the Journal has, as our readers are well aware, endeavored in its feeble way to emphasize the ideas therein expressed. Therefore we rejoice at signs of progress.

The work which has been undertaken by the Maine Research Club, to publish during the present year a school reader written by Maine authors about the past history of Maine for the use of Maine scholars in the schools of Maine, is strong evidence that a change for the better along these lines is surely coming. And this is strengthened by the fact that, standing behind these patriotic Maine women in their laudable effort in this behalf is Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, the superintendent of schools for the State of Maine.

In a recent reference to this matter the Lewiston Journal says:

In discussing this plan and the Research club book now in process of printing. Dr. Thomas said, recently: "It is one of the regrettable things that there is no really adequate history of Maine in existence. Really," went on Dr. Thomas, "there is no good published history of the state."

This plan which the State superintendent has in view is to have pupils in the various schools search out, by their own efforts, important historical information in their own neighborhoods. He proposes to have the teachers assign to these pupils things to look up and write about. This will be a part of their regular course of instruction and each child will be ranked according to the work accomplished, as in all other studies.

By having the boys and girls find by their own research and diligent effort the story of an old fort, or ancient house where some important event in the history of Maine took place, and then write it in their own language, from their own viewpoint and according to their own understanding. Dr. Thomas feels that they will get a better understanding of the true history of the state than in any other way. When these stories have been prepared and passed upon, they will be arranged and published in book form for school use.

"It will be a step inspired by and additional to the work which the Maine Writer's Research club has undertaken, and as such will be of great value to the instructional work of Maine," said Dr. Thomas.



Parenthetically we can state that we have confidence that the forthcoming volumes of Dr. Hatch's work, now being published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Co. of New York, which will be a complete history of our state from statehood to the present time, will be satisfactory to all who have long felt the need of what Dr. Thomas alludes to.

Apropos hereto we quote from Honorable James Phinney Baxter, Maine's eminent historian (Address on Samuel Moody, Portland's first settler, June 16, 1916.) as follows:

I have long contended that the pupil who first learns the history of his own town, and its place in the history of his state, is more likely to acquire a taste for historic knowledge. than by the system of study which has so long prevailed, and which he too often considers the dryest and the most uninteresting of all his studies. This is the fault of the text book whose author lacks imagination, and therefore fails to visualize the events of which he treats. Were the works of such authors avoided, no matter how high their reputation as scholars, the demand for more interesting books would no doubt result in a supply of them.

A BRAVE MAINE IRISHMAN.

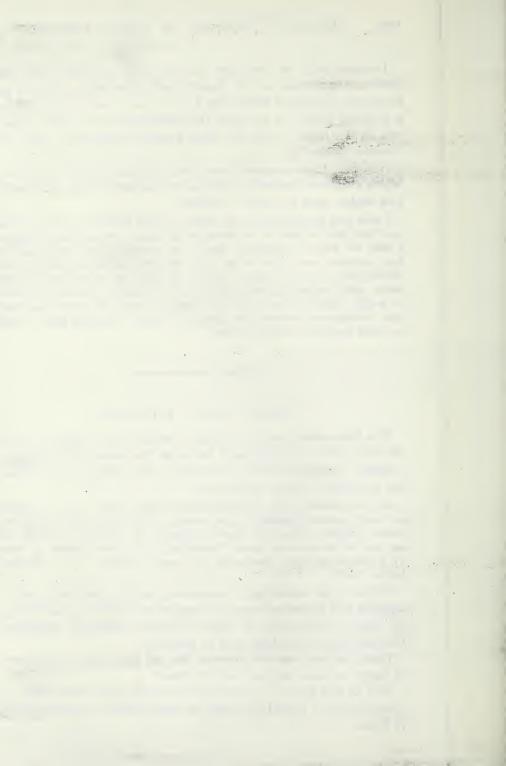
The Honorable Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in a syndicated article in the press of the country, entitled "Population of Ireland Ruined," and published in the Boston American, July 31, 1919, says:

He (the Irishman) was, as historians tell us, the first to raise the banner of revolt against England in this country. According to that scholarly volume "Hidden Phases of American History," by Michael J. O'Brien. 38 per cent of the rank and file of Washington's army were Irishmen or sons of Irishmen—the most determined, the most unfaltering enemy England had in America.

There is an exceedingly interesting, highly important—really amazing and bordering upon the impossible—chapter in the history of Maine, coroborative of Judge Cohalan's contention regarding the patriotism of the Irish race in America.

Every patriotic son or citizen of the old Pine Tree State knows or ought to know this epic story by heart.

And in this day of yearning and striving for a new birth in Americanism, it should be recited in every public or private school in Maine.



One of the farthermost eastern English settlements in eastern Maine, in 1775, where dwelt quiet and peace loving descendents of Pilgrim and Puritan, was Machias with its humble homes and shops scattered along the green and grassy banks of the charming river of that name.

For several days prior to Sunday June 11th, 1775, a British armed schooner of one hundred tons, the Margaretta, had been anchored and defiantly flying the British fiag in Machias Bay.

The sight aroused the ire of these back-woodsmen and rekindled in their breasts the same fires of patriotism, as, a few days before had impelled Paul Revere to carry his immortal message to the farmers of Lexington.

The decision to attempt the capture of the Margaretta was made on the eleventh day, and on the morning of the twelfth the O'Briens and others sailed down the river. They were in the sloop Unity, while Lieutenant Benjamin Foster started from East Machias in a schooner, the Falmouth Packet, with a volunteer crew that he had gathered that morning, intending to sail down the East Machias river and join the Unity at the "Rim" to participate in the attack. It was, however, the misfortune of Lieut. Foster and his crew to get aground on their way down the river. Foster immediately despatched a messenger in a little fishing skiff to inform the Unity of his inability to reach them. The crew of the Unity, then within sight and in pursuit of the British vessel, held a meeting, voted not to turn back or await the coming of Foster, and elected Jeremiah O'Brien, Captain, and Edmund Stevens, Lieutenant. The Margaretta was manned and officered by men trained to naval service.

commanded by Captain Moore, and having an armament of four (some say ten) six-pounders, twenty swivels—(short and thick guns firing a one-pound ball, and mounted on swivels placed on the vessel's railing), two wall pieces, forty muskets, forty cutlasses, forty pikes, forty boarding axes, two boxes of hand-grenades, and ten pairs of pistols with an ample supply of powder and ball. She was manned with two commissioned officers and thirty-eight warrant and petty officers and men—forty in all.¹

The Unity had from forty to fifty men, but entirely untrained, rever having had the slightest military or naval experience. Besides their brave hearts and strong arms, the following constituted the sum total of their preparedness for inscribing upon the scroll of men's great achievements the first chapter in the story of America's naval victories: twenty fowling pieces, with three rounds of pow-

⁽¹⁾ Sherman's Life of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, p. 54.



der and ball, thirteen hay forks, a number of axes, a small bag of bread, a few pieces of pork and a barrel of water: the last thing being to mount an old wallpiece that they had found somewhere in the village, on bits of the windlass. With only these unprepared raw sons of the woods and the sea coast, and with this crude and pitiable outfit, Jeremiah O'Brien in Machias Bay, on the coast of Maine, won America's first naval battle—the "Lexington of the Seas," first thus named by J. Fennimore Cooper, in his "History of the United States Navy,"—and was the first American to haul down the British flag in the war of the American Revolution.

A few years since the writer became interested in this wonderful accomplishment of these men of old Machias, examined what records and authorities were attainable regarding it and penned a brief article (see the Journal, Vol. I, pp. 157-164-175-184) and in it made these observations:

In all the history of war, on land or sea, it is doubtful if there is a record of any adventure which exceeds this one for dauntless courage and a bold defiance of death.

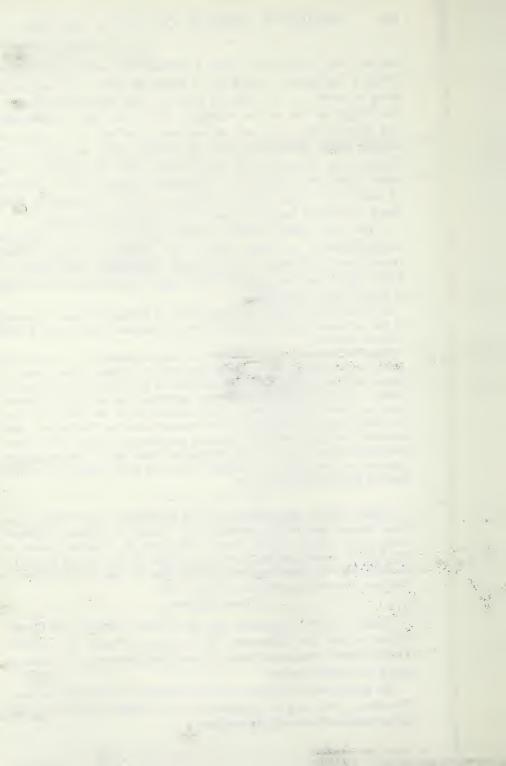
Sometime, someone may undertake the task of compling in one work how much this American Nation owes the Sons of Ireland. Their name is legion and their vallant deeds are inscribed on every page of our country's history. That fair "Emerald Isle," ever suffering from the blight of oppression, has given us gallant heroes, brave and worthy, in our every war from the village green of Lexington to the tranquil waters of Manila Bay. And whenever that grand record is made up no name will receive more honorabl mention than he. who, in the rays of the rising sun of that bright June morning, on the waters of Machias River, was made commander of this perilous and desperate adventure.

Monday, May 19. 1919, marked the 25th anniversary of the ordination of three Bangor men in the priesthood, Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan, permanent rector of St. John's Catholic church; Rev. John W. Houlihan, pastor of St. Joseph's church, Deering; and Rev. Charles Collins, who is in Massachusetts and who were ordained in Paris May 19, 1894. Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan observed his anniversary June 2, 1919.

(Maine Newspaper.)

Father Houlihan founded the St. Thomas church in Dover, Maine, where the Reverend P. A. Hayes is now the pastor; and St. Ann's church in Dexter, Maine, the Reverend T. C. Maney being its present pastor.

His good work for many years in Piscataquis county and western Penobscot, will long be appreciated by all those interested in the advancement of community welfare.



Notes and Fragments

In the village square in Oakland, Maine, is an old fashioned "watering trough" for man and beast. To the weary and thirsty autoists on a hot and sultry day it is an exceedingly inviting and welcome object, for through it is continuously and generously flowing the purest of spring water.

Upon its side is chiseled an inscription as follows:

Oakland Water Co. 1898 W. T. Haines Geo. L. Learned Promoters

"W. T. Haines"—the Honorable William Thomas Haines, always known to a legion of friends as "Bill" Haines—was the son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Eddy) Haines. He was a direct descendant of the eighth generation from Deacon Samuel Haines, who sailed from Bristol, England, in one of Sir Walter Raleigh's ships, in 1635.

Wrecked on the Maine coast, the crew and passengers landed at Pemaquid, August 15 of that year.

Born on a little farm in Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, Aug. 7, 1854, his parents too poor to render much of any material assistance to an ambitious youth planning on being Governor of his state, he fought his way through gulfs of obstacles in the zones of both poverty and politics, finally landing the governorship at the election of 1912, serving two years.

He had been seated in the chair of the chief executive only a few weeks before friend and foe alike discovered that he was himself the governor without any assistants and few if any advisers.

But his name goes into the pages of our history as one of the strongest characters who have ever held this high office.

He was proud of the old Pine Tree State, its history and its traditions, and stood as firm as a rock for all that he convieved to be for its greatest welfare. He was a good lawyer, had been Attorney General of Maine, was a business man of marked ability, and amassed quite a fortune.

He died June 4th, 1919.

The Journal gratefully acknowledges receiving from Prof. Samuel J. Guernsey of Cambridge, Mass., an autographed copy of Archaeological Explorations in Northeastern Arizona, (Bulletin 65, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology.) by Alfred Vincent Kidder and Samuel J. Guernsey. Published at Washington, D. C., 1919.

At the regular meeting of the "Ladies' Society of Winslow, Maine, for the Support of the Gospel," June 17th, 1919, the one hundredth anniversary of this organization was observed.

The meeting was held in the Congregational church which was erected 1796, and was an occasion of historical interest and importance. The society was established in 1819.

The charter members were as follows:

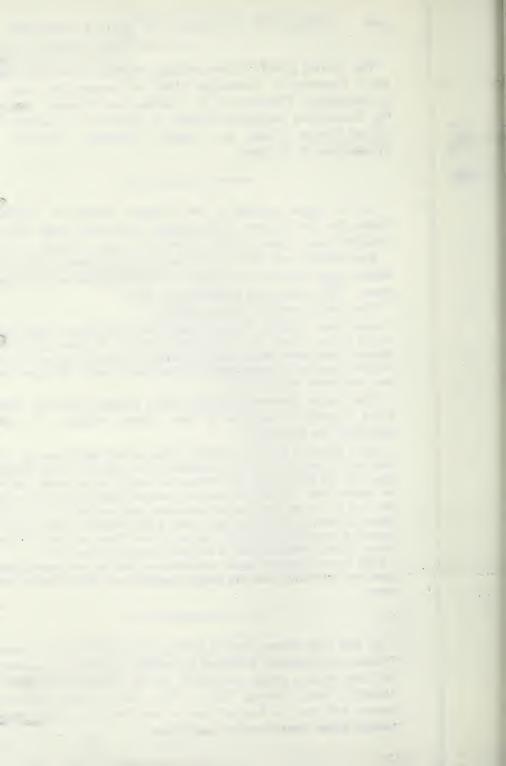
Ruth Wood, Elizabeth Freeman, Abiel Ware Paine, Hannah Child Swan, Keziah Talbot, Lavinia Swan Adams, Susan Dingley Whitman, Ruth Parker Howard, Sibyl Parker Pattee, Sarah Swan Rice, Susanna Dingley, Demands Hayden Drummond, Sarah Hayden, Nancy Smith, Eunice Haywood Straton, Jane Smith, Sarah Keith.

Mrs. Carrie Stratton Howard, read a valuable historical paper, being biographical sketches of these charter members. We take therefrom the following:

Eunice Haywood Stratton came here when she was eight years old. She lived on the north side of the Sebasticook river and used to tell her children how she played with little Indians and said it was a wonder she had not married one. Instead she married Hesekiah Stratton and went across the river to live on the farm that has always been occupied by her family. Robert Horne is there now, her great, great, grandson. From her are descended Jennie Howard, Emily Horne. Mildred Paine and Mary Howard. Robert Horne's little girls are in the sixth generation from her.

Ellen Garland, Jennie Howard, Ruth Robinson, 3rd, and her granddaughter Ruth, are descended from two charter members and Mary Howard from three.

In that well known English literary and historical store house, "Notes and Queries." published in London, in one of its numbers for July, 1856, a writer contributes an old doggerel (parody on Moore's Those Evening Bells) written years before, when an income tax even in England was a new idea, and which many readers today may appreciate, as follows:



That Income Tax! that Income Tax! How every clause my poor brain racks, How dear was that sweet time to me, Ere first I heard of Schedule B.

Those untaxed joys are passed away, And many a heart that then was gay Lies sleeping 'neath the turf in packs, And cares not for the Income Tax.

And so 'twill be when I am gone, That "Candid Peel" will still tax on, And other bards shall sadly ax "Why not repeal the Income Tax?"

The Barkers of Exeter and Bangor, were one of the notable families of Maine, of the same generation as were the Hamlins, the Washburns, and later the Powers. The two most famous Barkers were known as "Dave" and "Lew." Noah, a noted land surveyor was a good second to either. They were intellectual people and each one a unique type.

Lewis was a bright lawyer, a Republican politician who was in his prime when that party was born, and for many years had a national reputation as a brilliant and picturesque stump speaker.

David was also a lawyer, but won his real fame as a writer of verse—a poet loved by the common people, for his simple and fervent rhyme touched their hearts and won their praise.

In 1872, David Barker was a member of the Maine House of Representatives. In the "Biographical Sketches of the Members Elect" for that year, appears the following:

Barker, David, Exeter. Republican, religious sentiments: "My hope is for a better life somewhere, with less friction than here;" lawyer; age 55. Born in Exeter, Sept. 9, 1816, where he has ever since lived. We give the remainder of his biography in his own words: "You allude to my poems. I have no ambition to be remembered in that direction, unless for a few I have written, among which are, first, 'The Covered Bridge' through which you and I and all other mortals must pass. Second, 'The Empty Sleeve,' which was wrung from my heart when our country was wading knee-deep in blood."

Noah Barker of Corinth was a member of the Maine Senate for the years (then annual sessions) 1879 and 1880. In the Biographical Sketches (supra) his record is as follows:



Barker, Noah, Corinth, (Penobscot County). Independent; no isms in religion, "do right and risk the consequences;" land surveyor and farmer, or "own my farm and farming tools;" married; age 72. Born in Exeter, then a plantation called Blaisdell town. Educated in the common schools and at Hampden and Foxcroft Academies, but mainly at the family fireside. For many years a member of the superintending school committee; town clerk; selectman; county commissioner, and State Land Agent. Member Maine House of Representatives in 1838, 1840 and 1856, and of Senate in 1879. Was a Democrat till the party leaders were for extending slavery into our free territories; then a Republican.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mrs. Georgia Pulsifer Porter, Secretary of Esther Eayres Chapter, D. A. R., Old Town, Maine:

Perhaps you would like to know that Esther Eavres Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Orono, Maine, is interested in local history and to promote a study of the same this chapter through and by the request of its Patriotic Education committee, Mrs. W. J. Morse of Orono and Mrs. C. B. Porter of Old Town have offered prizes for the best and second best essay written on the subject of the first railroad in the section of these two towns-Orono and Old Town-The railroad commonly called the Veazie railroad and said to be the second railroad in the United States. This offer is made because the members of this Chapter believe a study of local history will lead to the study of history in a broader sense and thus promote the best sort of patriotism and really bring the best patriotic education. These essays will not be asked for until the closing of the schools for the Thanksgiving recess-the prizes will be \$2.00 for the best essay written by the pupils of the Old Town high school and \$1.00 for the second best in this school also \$2.00 for the best essay on this subject in the Orono high school, and \$1.00 for the second best. The judges will be selected by the members of the Esther Eavres Chapter. Perhaps you will be interested to know that the Esther Eayres Chapter is named for the first white child born in Orono. Date of her birth April 30. 1777.

It is also expected that this Chapter will later mark some sections where this railroad passed in the two places—Old Town and Orono—and thus begin its work of calling to public attention the history of which we should be proud.

The majority of the members of the Esther Eayres chapter have beer members of D. A. R. chapters for some time but there has not been a chapter in either of these two towns and now that there is, and a chance for a united effort for the study of local history and historical markings it is expected much good work in this line will be done.

I am sending this to you hoping you will deem it of sufficient historical importance to either print it as it is or to make a readable article of it for a number of your valuable Journal.



Honorable John C. Stewart, York Village, Maine:

In receiving my check in payment for the Journal, the satisfaction is not all on your part. If you knew the pleasure and profit I get out of it you would know how to value it.

James W. Sewall, Old Town, Maine:

Permit me to congratulate the Journal on its continued good work.

Honorable George C. Wing, Auburn, Maine:

I was particularly interested in the last copy of your valuable magazine and for fear that I am in arrears, I send you herewith pay for a year's subscription and assure you that the State of Maine is greatly indebted to you for your researches and accumulation of facts touching the early history of the state, and while a great many feel as I do, they may neglect to give you the same assurance which I feel you are entitled to receive. Do not be discouraged for you are accomplishing much that has hitherto been sadly neglected.

Selden Hinckley Kilgore, Topeka. Kans.:

I certainly feel that the native sons of Maine should give Sprague's Journal strong support, as it is needed to secure and publish many very important facts of Maine history, that might otherwise be neglected until such information would be lost to future generations.

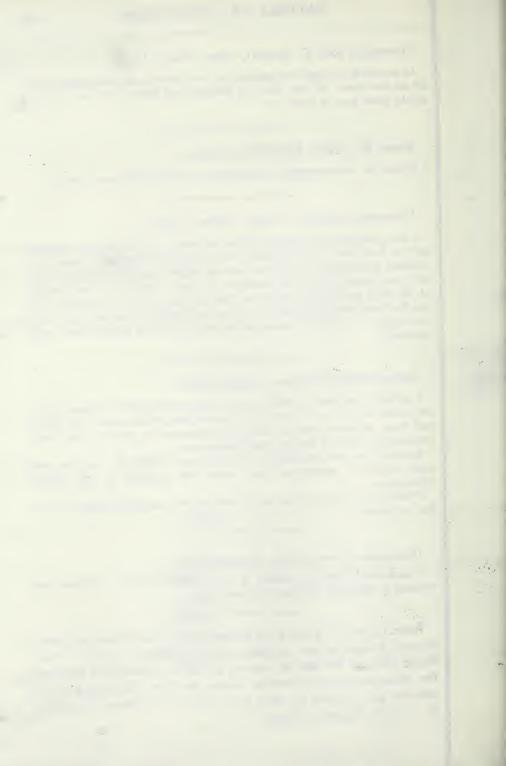
Research into the past history of our country reveals the fact that very many events of consequence have never been published or only slightly referred to.

Wishing you success in this work, I am proud to subscribe myself a Native Son of Maine.

Honorable Clarence Hale, Portland, Maine:

I congratulate you on making a very valuable work. I preserve the volumes of Sprague's Journal with great care.

From the very beginning the Journal and its work have had many staunch friends whose frequent acts of kindness we prize more highly than we are able to express in words. Recently it afforded the editor immense pleasure to receive the lines following and the splendid gift referred to, from one of the best of these—Honorable E. C. Carll, Augusta, Maine:



I remember you once wished for a copy of Hakluyt's Discourse on Western Planting, Vol. 11, Documentary History of the State of Maine. I am reminded of it by seeing a copy advertised by Huston. When the residence of the late Mrs. Georgania Staples Davis of Augusta was cleared of its contents a lot of books were junked that had belonged to her and to her brother, Augusta's beloved Col. Henry G. Staples, whose name is now borne by our Sons of Veterans Camp. I picked up a fine copy of Hakluyt in the lot, and Mr. O'Connor gave it to me. I now take great pleasure in presenting the book to you.

In 1584 the brilliant Sir Walter Raleigh was thirty-two years of age, related to the Champernouns, a great name in early Maine history, was well upon his career as a founder of British Colonies. England was at war with Spain. Raleigh, learning the military and naval weakness of Spain in the New World, advocated attacking her at the source of her great wealth, and as a part of that policy, the settling of British possessions in America. With this policy in view he employed Richard Hakluyt, a preacher at Oxford, thirty-one years of age, who had a high reputation as an authority in maritime studies, to write a Discourse to Queen Elizabeth, showing why the American possessions should be settled. It appears that Elizabeth was close in money matters, and it was difficult to induce her to loosen up.

If the great people of those early English times can see things as they are here today, how they must compliment the author on the wisdom of his arguments.

An interesting thing is the change in the English language. Hakluyt used the good English of his day. Note the advice on things an expedition to America should provide; these from a list of several pages.

Hoggs fleshe, barrelled and salted, in great quantitie.

Befe, barrelled, in lesse quantitie. Passeneape Sede Syders of Ffraunce, Spaine, and England.

Bores, Sowes. Cockes, Hennes. Graffers for frute trees.

Mastives to kill heavie beastes of ravyne and for night watches.

Men experte in the arte of fortification.

Capitaines of longe and of greate experience.

Souldiers well trayned in Fflaunders to joyne with the younger.

How many years, up to our own time, has England had soldiers in Flanders Fields of Poppies.

All of these things you know, but it interests me to write them.

I trust you will welcome this book into your well selected and valuable historical library.

Charles F. Marble, Executive Secretary of the National League of Patriotic Propagandists, Portland, Maine:

While I consider any commendation that I may give your Journal of Maine History and your personal efforts in the compilation of that excel-



lent publication, a very humble tribute, I am anxious to accord the same to you, and it, because I believe such an enterprise to be in direct line with the demands of a great national need, a more pronounced and intelligent Americanism, an outstanding patriotism and a citizenship convinced of the wisdom of democratic government, and that can at all times, give a reason for the faith that is in them. This can only come from a somewhat more definite knowledge of the history of our country, the testing times that have shaped its destiny and, in all, what our country means to us.

To be sure, your educational work is largely confined to the State of Maine, but inasmuch as the citizen who is most loyal to his state is the citizen who is most loyal to his country, your work is of most vital impor-

tance.

I trust such success may follow your efforts that you may greatly enlarge your scope and that your Journal may be officially adopted as a recognized authority in the curriculum of the schools.

I personally welcome your Journal as an important factor in the great business of elevating the standard of American citizenship and helping to make the future of the nation safe by laying the foundation of intelligent citizenship in the minds and hearts of the prospective citizens, the students of the public schools.

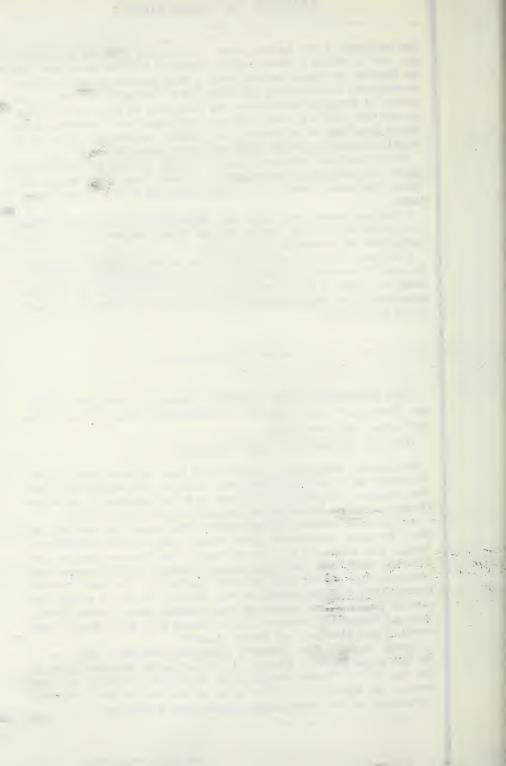
Miss Elizabeth Mayhew, says the Commercial, who died in Bangor, November 29th, 1918, was a descendant of Mary Howard the first white child born there.

It is "an unusual fact" says this writer

that although Bangor has not been settled quite 150 years, there are few descendants of the earliest settlers here. Many of the so-called older families of Bangor date back only 100 years, and representatives of the earliest families, before the Revolution for instance, are rare in this vicinity.

Miss Mayhew, however, claimed descent from one of the very first settlers. Her great grandmother, Mary Howard, the first white child born in Bangor, then Kadesquit, first saw the light of day here on June 30, 1772. That was three years after Jacob Buswell, Bangor's first permanent white inhabitant, built his log cabin near the junction of York and Newbury streets. Mary Howard's father, Thomas Howard, was one of a party that came to Bangor in 1771, numbering Jacob Dennett, Simon Crosby, Thomas, John and Hugh Smart, Andrew Webster, Joseph Rose, David Rowell, Solomon and Silas Harthorn, and Joseph Mansell.

Thomas Howard, Miss Mayhew's great-great-grandfather, built one of the first frame houses in Bangor. It is now standing the oldest house in the city. A. H. Thaxter, the Exchange street grain merchant, who now owns it, has improved it to such an extent that the old lines are hardly recognizable, but the nucleus of the original house is still there.





A Colonial Puritan as he appeared in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth
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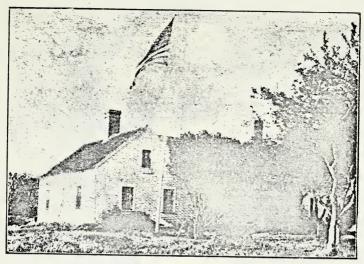
W. B. GOULD

292 Hammond St.

Bangor, Maine



MAINE COAST SCENERY



The Pearl House, Orr's Island, Casco Bay, Maine. Made famous by Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel "The Pearl of Orr's Island."

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YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

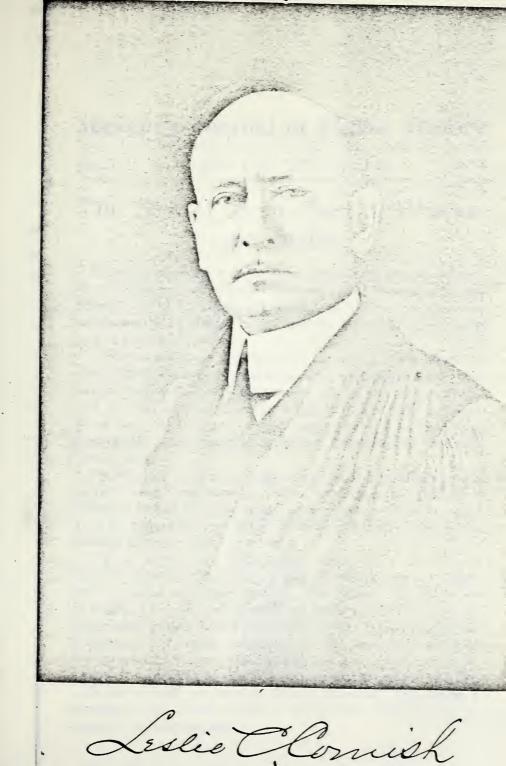
Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

(Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE

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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VII

NOV. DEC. 1919, JAN. 1920

No. 3

The Sewall Monument at Wiscasset, Maine

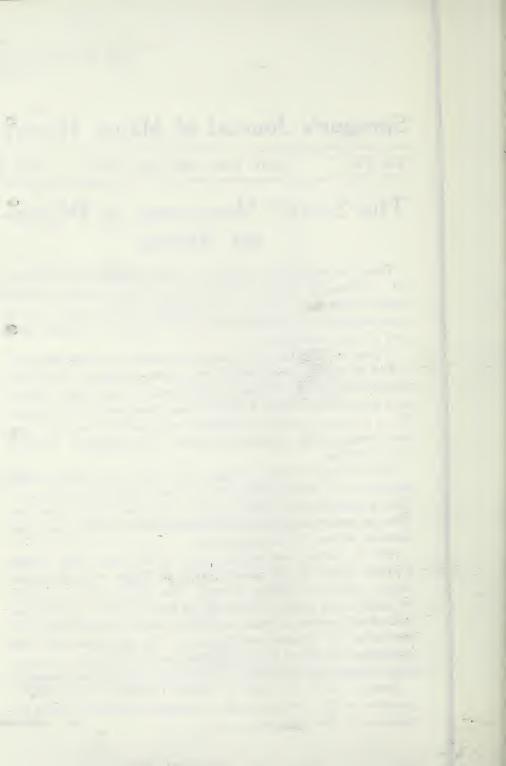
There has stood for a century and more, in the town of Wiscasset, a monument erected to the memory of the Honorable Samuel Sewall, once chief justice of the supreme judicial court for the commonwealth of Massachusetts when the district of Maine was a part of that jurisdiction.

A year or more ago, the Honorable Leslie C. Cornish, chief justice of the supreme court of Maine, while presiding at a nisi prius term of the court in the historic old Wiscasset Court House, discovered that this monument had for a long time been sadly neglected. He at once took measures to restore and preserve it so that it may ever remain as an important historical New England landmark here in Maine.

The Honorable Arthur P. Rugg, chief jutice of the Massachusetts supreme court, upon learning of these facts begged the privilege of sharing with him the expense of the restoration of this monument. Thus its preservation for future generations is entirely due to the patriotic efforts of these gentlemen.

And we cannot here refrain from adding that Chief Justice Cornish is one of the cultured men of Maine who are appreciative readers of Maine history; who believe that it should be taught to the youth of Maine in our public schools; and that the state should pursue a broad and liberal policy in encouraging the publication of literature relating to it. He appreciates and ever encourages all efforts in this direction and his counsel and assistance to those working in this field are always inspiring and valuable.

Samuel Sewa'l was born in Boston December, 1757, being a grandson of Dr. Joseph Sewal! a distinguished divine among the churches of New England.



He was prepared for college at the Dummer school and graduated at Harvard in the year 1776.

He began his professional life in the town of Marblehead, and continued to practice in the county of Essex until he became known as one of the most eminent lawyers at the bar.

For several years he represented Marblehead in the legislature of Massachusetts.

This period in his life is referred to by Judge Parker in "A Sketch of the Character of the late Chief Justice Sewall," published in Mass. Law Reports, eleventh vol. p. 556. as follows:

In times when talents and moral worth were passports to popular favor, he was chosen, for a succession of years, to represent the town of Marblehead in our legislature. There he soon acquired the influence due to his talents. It was a time of innovation and visionary experiment. On more than one occasion, when a learned but eccentric statesman attempted to introduce a popular but dangerous change into the criminal code of our state, and seemed to carry the multitude along with him, the forcible and unanswerable arguments of Sewall arrested the course of experiment, and preserved things in tried and safe channels.

In a foot note the Judge states that the "learned but eccentric statesman" referred to was a Maine man, John Gardiner of Pownalboro in Lincoln county. The fact that he was practicing 1 w in that remote town on the lower Kennebec, may emphasize the suggestion of eccentricity on his part. William Willis in his "History of the Lawyers and Law Courts of Maine," p. 121, says that "it is difficult to conceive the motive that should have induced him to fix his residence there."

He had not lived there very long before the people of that vicinity elected him to represent them in the Massachusetts Legislature.

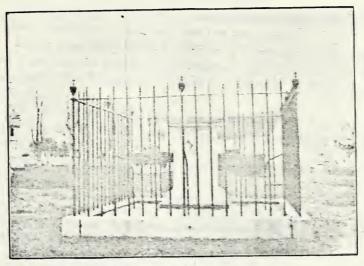
At the time referred to by Judge Parker he was one of the District of Maine representatives from that town.

Thus it becomes of interest to know more of who and what this man was, not only because he was from Maine, but also for the reason that the story of his legislative controversy with Judge Sewall is an interesting side-light on the progress of events and changes in public opinion in New England during the past century.

He was the son of Dr. Silvester Gardiner for whom the city of Gardiner was named. Dr. Gardiner was Maine's most famous loyalists at the time of the revolution, and fled to England where he lived until its close.



Hence John was educated there and had practiced law before Lord Mansfield prior to his adventure in Pownalboro. He was a lawyer of ability and a brilliant public speaker.



The Sewall Monument, Wiscasset, Maine

It is interesting to note that his opponents, in their labors in "preserving things in tried and safe channels" unsuccessfully opposed Gardiner's efforts in abolishing the law of primogeniture according to Willis (supra) p. 122. Another one of his daring attempts in his "course of experiment" was a bill to abolish special pleadings. In this he was such a long distance in advance of his compeers—Willis says forty years—that he was necessarily defeated. As he was about a half century ahead of his time in most of these matters, his greatest accomplishment was his noted forensic encounter with Mr. Sewall. Both were among the intellectual leaders of that day. As their points of view regarding such questions were entirely opposite, their debates attracted attention throughout New England, gave them much fame and, in point of ability, were creditable to both.



And yet as much as we may admire Gardiner's ability and fearlessness, it must be admitted that some of his "law reforms" appear impracticable if not dangerous as contended by Judge Parker in his sketch; and some have never been adopted.

In the year 1797 Mr. Sewall was elected to Congress for the South

Essex district and re-elected for the next term.

In the year 1800, while a member of Congress, he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme judicial court. In 1813, he succeeded the Honorable Theophulus Parsons as Chief Justice of this court

He had served in this office but little more than a year, when he was stricken by death while holding a nisi prius term of the court at Wiscasset.

Upon the east side of the monument above referred to is this inscription:

Erected by the members of the bar, practising in the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, to express their Veneration of the Character of the Hon. Samuel Sewall, late Chief Justice of the said Court, who died suddenly in this Place on the 8th of June. 1814. Et. 56.

Upon the north side is the following:

The remains of Chief Justice Sewall having been here interred. afterwards were removed, and deposited in his family tomb at Marblehead.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

Dec. 22, 1620.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Wild was the day; the wintry sea Moaned sadly on New England's strand, When first the thoughtful and the free, Our fathers, trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light, With years, should gather round that day; , How love should keep their memories bright, How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their bays: but greener still Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed. And regions, now untrod, shall thrill With reverence when their names are breathed.

Till where the sun, with softer fires, Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep. The children of the Pilgrim sires This hallowed day like us shall keep.



Old Fort Western to be Restored by the Patriotic and Generous Act of the Honorable Guy P. Gannett of Augusta, Maine

In recent years we have felt that the people of Maine were sadly indifferent to the necessity of preserving sites and places of historical note and interest. We have shared with others a fear that this indifference was becoming fixed and permanent: that there might never be a revival in Maine of the same patriotic attitude towards these things that ever animated the greatest and most intellectual of our forefathers, of those sturdy men who separated themselves from Massachusetts and erected the Pine Tree State.

Hence it was with much gratification that we learned that Hon. Guy P. Gannett of Augusta, member of the Maine Senate, has, in a recent letter to Hon. Burleigh Martin, mayor of that city, announced his intentions of presenting to Augusta the sum of \$10.000, for the purpose of restoring Fort Western to what it was when built in 1754, and preserving it for all time.

Senator Gannett makes this gift to his city as a memorial to the memory of his mother. He is a direct descendant of Margaret Howard Patterson, daughter of Captain James Howard first commander of this fort.

The Journal believes this to be one of the most patriotic, commendable and praiseworthy acts that any citizen of Maine has ever done.

Fort Western is one of Maine's important historic landmarks. And in these days when all the states of the Union vie with eachother in calling the attention of travelers and autoists to just such attractions as this, its restoration must have a considerable measure of value to Augusta and the state at large.

Fort Western's story is of profound interest and closely identified with the fortunes of Plymouth Colony. In the early days of the settlement there it was known as Cushnoc.

It begins with the year 1625, when Governor Bradford, desirous of procuring valuable fur products from the Indians to ship back to England for food and supplies, despatched a squad of Pilgrims commanded by Edward Winslow with two "shalops which their carpenter had built them ye year before." laden with corn. "God preserved them and gave them good success, for they brought home 700 lbs. of beaver, besides some other furs." The Augusta historians, North and Nash believe that they went as far up the Kennebec as Cushnoc, for that was for a long period after an English trading post.



Hon. Guy P. Gannett.

From the Jesuits we get much knowledge of a branch of the Abenakis nation known as the Kennebec Indians. They were a powerful tribe, but more friendly disposed to the white men, both the Jesuits and the English traders, than were other eastern Indians.

It is well known that Cushnoc,—now Augusta—and from there on to Winslow was a favorite resort or resting place for these tribes in their journeys to and from the lakes to the ocean.

In 1646, John Winslow had charge of the Plymouth trading post at this place. And here is possible material for an entertaining tale.

The 29th day of August of that year saw Father Gabriel Druilettes start from Quebec, carrying only the missal and crucifix and a few articles of priestly necessity, with an Indian chief by name



of Negabamat and two or three other Abenakis who were to be his guides, going down rapid rivers, crossing Lake Megantic, wading through swamp and logans to the waters of the Kennebec. He was to confer with other Catholic missionaries who were being sent forth by New France to christianize unknown savages. Shortly after this he established the Kennebec mission at Old Point, later to be succeeded by that remarkable character Sebastian Rale, whose career ended in the tragedy of Aug. 23d. 1724, that is a dark chapter in New England history. He was the first white man who had ever entered the Kennebec region from the north. Happily surprised was he to discover another one at this place. That distinguished Pilgrim at once extended his hospitality to the black robed missionary. The comforts of the trader's log house were not luxurious but far preferable to the squalor of the Indian huts which had sheltered him thus far on his journey.

It was a strangely assorted couple, the sturdy Pilgrim and the pious father, each representing two great races, destined for the next century to wage an irrepressable conflict, its purpose to be no less than a death grapple for the possession of North America. For two weeks they lived together as host and guest. As neither understood the other's language, the conditions were not favorable for intimate and pleasant intercourse, but through the aid of Indian interpreters they conversed much together and became warm friends.

And yet there are other chapters equally as interesting in this alluring story of old Fort Western and ancient Cushnoc.

One of these often told, yet never wearisome, opens on a bright morning in September, on (probably) the 25th day, year 1775, five months after the battle of Lexington had been fought. It was a time of stress and strain all along the Kennebec. The inhabitants of its sparse settlements from its mouth to its source were bitterly divided in sentiment. Americanism had burst forth on the battle-fields of Lexington, Concord and Eunker Hill. While most of these settlers were in hearty accord with the patriots, there were loyalists on the river led by the Reverend Jacob Bailey. He was a man of great intellect and power, a natural leader of men and no less zealous and determined than were the followers of Washington and the Boston leaders.

All was bustle and activity in and around Fort Western. Every man was at his post, every helper busy. General Arnold and his troops were there taking their last rest before plunging into the



great northern wilderness on their proud march to invade, conquer and capture Quebec. He and his officers and his soldiers must all be duly honored, treated and toasted according to the customs of the day, for this was the most important point at which they had stopped on their way up the river.

The headquarters was at Esquire Howard's, "an exceedingly

hospitable, opulent, polite family," as the old records say.

On Gen. Arnold's staff was a young man of fine physical proportions, good to look upon, mentally keen and brilliant with a fascinating personality. A young Indian girl named Jacataqua,—called by Mrs. E. C. Carll in her charming tale in The Trail of the Maine Pioneer, "Queen of the Kennebec"—a descendant of a noble old Sachem who once flourished at Swan Island, was following the army. She was comely and attractive and had formed a romantic attachment for this youth. These two were despatched to go to the woods and kill game for the feast.

Little could this young man, Aaron Burr, when he went forth on that joyful hunt in the Kennebec forests, have realized what a strange and paradoxical life fate was preparing for him; a brave soldier, a favorite in the highest social circles, an able lawyer, a sagacious politician, a great and honored statesman—United States Senator and Vice-President of his government. He was to be all these and then—in a duel to kill one of the greatest of great Americans; be accused of and acquitted for the high crime of treason to his country; be mainly right but enough wrong for his real motives to be woefully misunderstood; for public opinion to finally condemn him to the wretched life of an outcast.

These young hunters brought in as their trophies, three bears for the festive board. These were roasted whole in true frontier fashion. Other delicious fruits and viands from field and forest were added. It was truly a great occasion for Fort Western. Local celebrities from other river settlements were invited guests—William Gardiner of Cobbosseecontee; Maj. Colburn and Squire Oakman from Gardinerstown: Maj. Bowman, Col. Cushing, Captain Goodwin and Squire Bridge of Pownalborough and others were there to drink toasts to their honored guests.

And these are only fragments of what this spot represents: of what to the thoughtful it is a reminder of.

It is well that it be preserved.



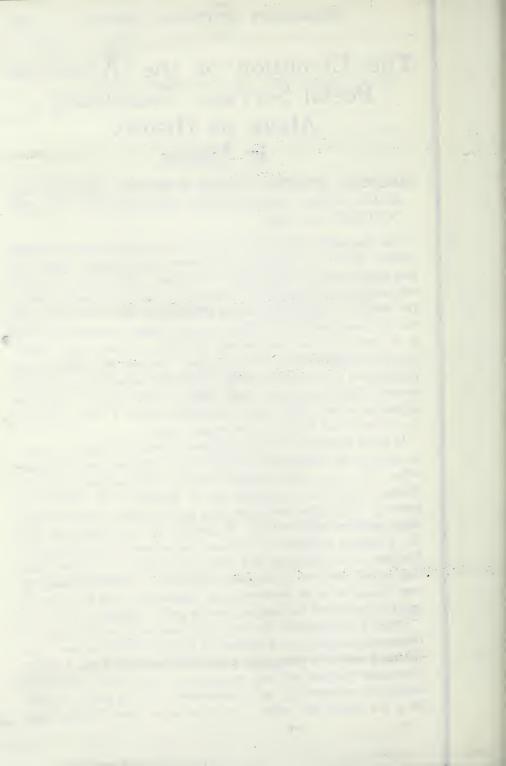
The Evolution of the American Postal Service. Something About its History in Maine

(ADDRESS OF HON. CARTER B. KEENE, BEFORE THE MAINE PRESS ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND, MAINE, OCTOBER 10, 1919.)

—The Honorable Carter B. Keene of the town of Freedom in Waldo county, Maine, entered the government postal service under the first administration of President Cleveland. Since that day political conditions throughout the country have passed through wonderful changes. Administrations at Washington have come and gone but the young man from Waldo county, Maine, remained through it all, unmoved and undisturbed. Partisan turmoil never endangered his standing with our Uncle Sam. Instead, his efficiency and faithfulness in serving the public continually advanced him until he became Director of the United States Postal System. He was appointed to this highly important position when it was established by Congress and holds it at the present time.—

It was a pleasure for me to reinforce Ernest G. Walker last year in securing the distinguished speaker who addressed you at Waterville. But it was more through courtesy than necessity that Mr. Walker invoked my assistance for he belongs to the resourceful group of Washington newspaper men fully capable of accomplishing their purposes without help. In passing let me remind you that Mr. Walker is a Maine man without reservations or interpretations. Embden is his birthplace and the principalship of the Skowhegan high school was one of his early activities. He stands among the very foremost in his profession in Washington, and has won his spurs by push and fair dealing, not by pull or chance.

While I was gratified that you could have with you last year the recognized authority on a subject of special interest to your association, I was a bit disappointed that the Honorable First Assistant Postmaster General did not interpret my secret but unexpressed desires by commanding me to accompany him as guide or valet. So a few weeks ago when a feeler-invitation came floating down



from Skowhegan. I picked up the message first and suggested to Mr. Koons that he go to Portland with me and do the official illuminating while I did the home coming stunt. Of course, he ratified the proposal, for the charm of October days in Maine and the warmth of your former welcome had inclined his ear for an encore. But, aside from a perennial hunger to get back to the old state on the slightest provocation. I was particularly eager for an opportunity to renew acquaintances with the Maine Press survivors of 1896. I went with your party on the memorable tour through the Aroostook. What a delightful trip it was! What a wonderful region was unfolded to many of us! And the congeniality of the party was equaled only by the sincere hospitality of our northern friends.

Your association in later years has been represented in Washington public life by two men of conspicuous ability-Asher C. Hinds of Portland and Herbert M. Lord of Rockland. The work of one has ended and time is still recording the achievements of the other. Maine has been generous in recognizing the real worth of her sons and daughters. But I sometimes wonder whether the intellectual strength and high character of Asher Hinds are appreciated in the State at large as they were in the National Capital. If not, it is because seif-effacement, which characterized his life and work, has obscured at home the sterling qualities of the editor-statesman. His chosen work in Washington was cone alone and only when the product of his brain and industry forced him into the light did the public appraise his full measure of ability. As a parliamentarian, he was the peer of any man, living or dead, and the wonderful compilation of parliamentary precedents which bears his name will guide Congressional action for all time. In mid-life, his great frame and brain broke under self-imposed public duty. Asher Hinds was tru'v great.

The other graduate from your association, Brigadier General Herbert M. Lord, was formerly editor of the Rockland Courier-Gazette. You will recall that General Lord came to Washington as clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means when Governor Dingley held its important chairmanship. He was an army paymaster during the Spanish-American war and was later transferred to the regular army. Untiring industry and good down-east judgment singled him out for Director of Finance of the War Department. He has disbursed billions of dollars for the army. Never in the history of



the world have such stupendous sums been placed under the control of one man. Promotions came rapidly—and deservedly too—until now General Lord enjoys the distinction of being one of the two officers who have been made permanent Brigadier Generals since the signing of the armistic. A Distinguished Service Medal further attests his fidelity to duty.

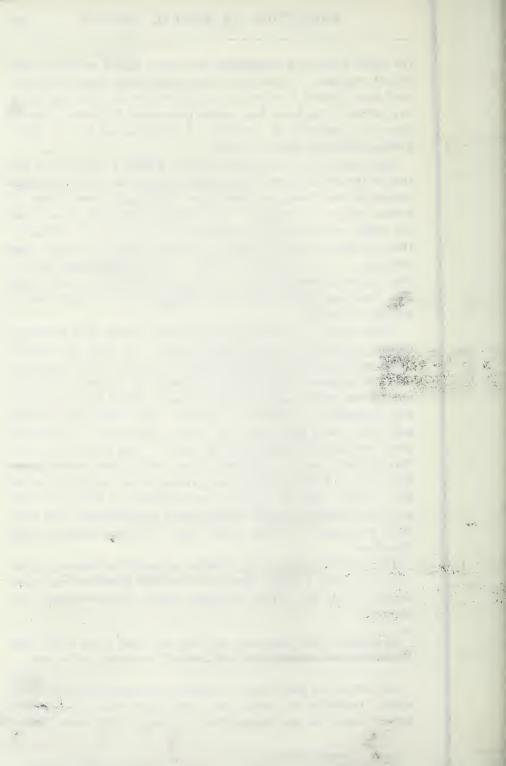
But State pride is luring me from my assigned subject, so I will turn to the development of the postal service—the one Government enterprise that knocks at every door and touches every phase of human interest and activity. Time forbids even a peak to leap over the crude systems of early communication in Europe. But out of them all stands forth the fact that postal systems have kept step with the march of individual liberty. England instituted her service for the accommodation of royalty and for military advantage. The American postal service was established for the people and the pursuits of peace.

"Ship letters," or letters from over-seas, are the first communications mentioned in our colonial history. In 1639, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that all "letters from beyond the seas" be deposited with Richard Fairbanks of Boston, who was to receive one penny each for their delivery. Thus Richard became first postmaster of record in America. And since Massachusetts and Maine were then one, may we not claim that the American postal service had its birth in "Our State?" But should it be urged that Richards narrow functions did not entitle him to the dignity and glory of first postmaster, our prestige is not impaired, for the first "public" post in America was established in Boston in 1677, when the General Court of Massachusetts commissioned John Hayward postmaster "to take in and convey letters accoring to their directions."

The first newspaper in the colonies appeared in Boston in 1704. John Campbell, a Scotch bookseller, was the publisher, also postmaster of his city. The following notice appeared in the first number:

All persons in town and county may have said News Letter weekly, upon reasonable terms, agreeing with John Campbell, postmaster, for the same.

So even in the early days we find the press and the post closely allied. Indefinite as were the subscription rates—"reasonable terms"—may we not assume that the literary Scotchman pitched



upon rates fair to the publisher, just to the Government, and reasonable to the public—a delightful trinity, which some charge has been jarred in the shifting events of later years?

Poorly paid as were postmasters in the colonial days, there came to their relief some compensating advantages then that would be aliuring even in our day. One of the early Philadelphia postmasters was Andrew Bradford, publisher of the "Mercury." By a strange coincidence the Mercury was delivered by mail, while its competitor. Franklin's Philadelphia Gazette, was not. A little later Franklin succeeded to the postmastership, and in commenting on his new assignment said:

I accepted it readily and found it of great advantage; for, though the salary was small, it facilitated the correspondence that improved my newspaper, increased the number demanded, as well as the advertisements to be inserted, so that it came to afford me a considerable income.

Benjamin Franklin, Massachusetts born, was the great moving genius in our postal growth. Successful administration of the Philadelphia post office and his wide reputation for business sagacity led to his appointment in 1753 as Deputy Postmaster General of America. Out of meagre and scattered postal facilities, he began the construction of an orderly and co-ordinated service and, while the results of his labor appear almost ridiculous when compared with the undertakings of later years, the fact remains that Franklin was the man of vision and force who blazed the way for the superb postal privileges we enjoy today.

Franklin held his commission under British rule until 1774, when he "was displaced by a freak of ministers," as he described it. The Continental Congress soon undertook the management of postal affairs and he was the unanimous choice for Postmaster General under American authority. The Revolutionary struggle forced Franklin into important fields abroad, and out of his memorable service in France we see Lafayette beside Washington at Yorktown and Pershing beside Foch at the Marne. The postal service almost disappeared during our eight-year conquest for independence. The army was its chief patron and the Deputy Postmaster General followed the troops from place to place on foot in heroic effort to keep them in touch with home.

On the adoption of the constitution, the Government took over what was left of the Colonial system—28 post offices, 14 of which



were in Massachusetts, and a few broken-down mail routes. Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, appointed in 1789, was the first Postmaster General under our constitutional form of Government. New York and Boston were the leading postal centers. But their business was amusingly limited. Sebastian Bauman, the first postmaster of New York under Osgood, kept his office in a grocery store and his clerks boarded with him in part payment of their salaries. In 1812 the force of the office was reduced to two clerks because of lack of business. New York today has a postal roll of over 10,000. The postal force of Boston consisted of a postmaster and two clerks as late as 1817. It is now 3.000.

Congress early contracted the habit of investigating the executive departments-a habit which has never entirely disappearedand as the result of one of the first investigations the postal activities in our own state are disclosed. Among the mail routes in operation in the United States from October 5, 1789, to January 5, 1790. was one from Portsmouth to Portland and one from Portland to Wiscasset. These routes and terminal post offices came down from colonial days. Joseph Barnard was the post-rider from Portsmouth to Portland and \$600 per annum was paid him for three trips a week in the summer and two in the winter. Wiscasset's mail supply was meagre indeed. Richard Kimball was the postrider and made a trip every two weeks for \$150 per annum. Portland and Wiscasset were the only post offices in Maine when Samuel Osgood began the construction of the greatest postal service in the world. Portland was the first office in the State and Samuel Freeman, appointed February 16, 1790, first presided over the mails under our present form of Government. Ebenezer Whittier was appointed postmaster at Wiscasset on the same day. Whether these postal pioneers served under the Colonial Government is not shown by the records of the Post Office Department. But we do know that some postmaster at Portland received \$7.22 for his official services for the three months ending January 5, 1790, and for that period also some postmaster at Wiscasset received the munificent salary of thirty-six cents. Bath. Biddeford and Kennebunk were added to the Maine post offices in 1791.

The evolution of the postal service is the interesting story of improved transportation and business expansion. The post-rider of colonial days gave way to the stage coach and the stage coach, after stubborn competition, surrendered to the trains: then fol-



lowed the railway post office and the different systems of individual delivery.

No great postal advance has been promoted that did not encounter violent opposition both in Congress and outside, and it has often been necessary to launch improvements under the guise of experiments. Even when the Colonial postal service was taken over and the new one instituted, authority was found under the dubious title, "An Act for the temporary establishment of a post office." But the experiments of today are the settled policies of tomorrow. The speeches in Congress in condemnation of many of our indispensable postal adjuncts are as amusing today as the jurid forecasts of some of our revolutionary fathers in their resistance to the adoption of the American Constitution. But great postal reforms have finally succeeded and will continue to succeed as public demand and changed conditions suggest their necessity.

Repeated calls for a money order system fell upon indifferent ears in Congress until the public, incensed over the distressing losses suffered through soldiers of the Civil War trying to send money home, spoke in no uncertain terms. A system was authorized in 1864, and on November 1st of that year Augusta, Bangor, Eastport and Portland offered the first money order facilities in Maine.

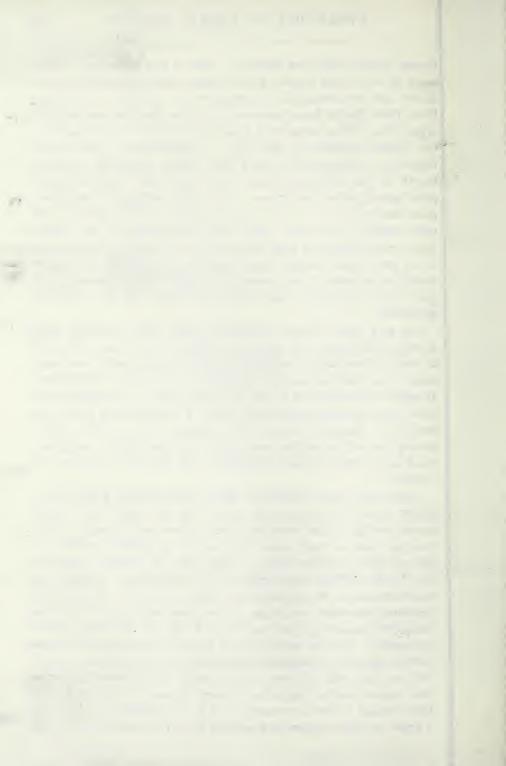
Rural free delivery was urged also for years before authority for the service was granted. The alarming decline in rural life hastened the legislation. The boys and girls were flocking to the cities. farms were being abandoned, production was falling off and the "old folks" were left behind almost as caretakers among the scenes of former thrift and contentment. How well I remember the alarm felt in many quarters as the Government was about to embark in reckless extravagance. Rural free delivery started as an experiment. On October 1, 1896, three rural routes were installed in West Virginia by Postmaster General William L. Wilson. Maine was alive to her opportunity, and on November 23, 1896, three Maine routes were authorized: one from Gorham with John E. Manning as carrier, another from Naples, with Benjamin F. Graifam as carrier, and the third from Sebago Lake with Gilbert E. Moulton as carrier. The service spread like wild fire, and miserly experimental appropriations quickly gave place to generous allowances. Additional routes followed closely and today 480 rural free delivery carriers are delivering mail at the gates of more than 250,-000 patrons in our state. The daily newspaper was useless to the



farmer before rural free delivery. Now it is a necessity. Thousan's of our Maine farmers get the latest market quotations before dinner and are thoroughly informed on the big news of the day. Even Babe Ruth's latest prowess at the bat does not escape their argus eves. What wonderful relief rural delivery has brought to the former isolation of farm life! Approximately 43,000 rural routes are in operation in the United States, supplying over onefourth of our entire population with daily mail. Such an enterprise almost defies description. If the daily mileage of rural carriers were reduced to a line, it would extend 1,127,110 miles, a distance equal to forty-five times the circumference of the earth. Rural free delivery has been the great force in farm life betterment; it has gone much farther than speeding up the mails. In almost inevitable sequence it has aroused the public to the advantages of good roads, and good roads make the farmer and the consumer neighbors.

But as I look out over prosperous rural Maine, with her mail carriers, telephones and improved highways, my mind runs back to the old New England neighborhood whose individuality—we must admit—has faded as modern agencies have made men independent. It seems to me that out of the to'l and sacrifice and dependence of those days sprang a comradeship, the old neighborhood spirit, that beautifully displayed the real New England heart and life. Who among you will write the story of the old New England neighborhood before the landmarks disappear and while the sweetness yet remains?

After forty years of desultory effort, Postal Savings gained recognition in the Act of June 25, 1910. But the force that brought postal savings to the front and kept it there until Congress acted was the panic of 1927, when big financial institutions trembled or fell and gold ran into hiding. Eight years of practical operation has, I hope, fulfilled the prophecies of its advocates. Certainly the apprehensions of its opponents have been dissipated. Six hundred thousand depositors are happy in the knowledge that Uncle Sam holds \$165,000,000 of their savings and will pay back every dollar on demand. But the real success of postal savings cannot be measured in figures. It reaches much farther, as you will see, when I tell you that 90% of these savings stand in the names of people born under another flag who through groundless fear will trust their savings to the Government and the Government alone. And I know, in these restless and anxious days, that the Postal Savings



System is a wonderfully comforting and steadying influence. Postal savings promotes thrift and economy and thrift and economy lead from the sweatshop to the school, from the alley to the home. The banks are the churches of saving; postal savings the Salvation Army of thrift. On January 3, 1911, the postmaster at Rumford opened the first postal savings bank in Maine.

Parcel post and postal savings ran together for a time in their quest for Congressional sanction. I remember that in 1908 the Postmaster General sent me to Muskogee, Oklahoma, to discuss postal savings and parcel post before the Trans-Mississippi Congress in session there and, if possible, to get an endorsement of the projects. Postal savings had a smooth passage, but parcel post stirred up such petulant opposition that it looked as if resolutions of condemnation would be adopted. It was urged that parcel post would utterly exterminate the small merchants and that "catalogue houses," as the large mail order houses were styled, would be supreme. Everybody seemed to forget that the mails that go out also come back. Parcel post finally won its way and on August 24, 1912, Congress gave the Postmaster General authority to go ahead. The following January the new service made its bow. It was a success from the start. Rates of postage have since been reduced, larger and heavier packages are now accepted and a greater indemnity is offered. Parcel post fil's a long neglected field in our postal service and its possibilities are almost limitless.

Each mail carrying agency has yielded in turn to the irresistible march of inventive genius, and now thousands of letters taken up from mother earth into the unmarked highways of the sky are driven through space with almost incredible speed. Aerial mail is less than two years old. It was started between Washington and New York in ili-suited aeroplanes built for war, not for commerce. Troubles followed as in the early days of automobile travel. More reliable machines with greater carrying power have been secured and eight mail planes now fly daily, rain or shine, between Washington and New York, New York and Cleveland, and Cleveland and Chicago. Each plane carries between 13.000 and 15.000 letters. The very fastest New York-Chicago train carries the mails between those cities in 22 hours. Air mail goes in 9 hours. Five hours is the limit of railway speed between Washington and New Yorkaerop'anes carry the mail in half that time. The wonderful progress in air navigation the past year is but a beginning of mechanical



possibilities and I stand with those who believe that the day is at hand when business and social mail will take wings between the great distributing points of our country.

In closing let me pay a sincere tribute to the postmasters of the United States and their subordinates, high and humble? The great world war bowed them down with stupendous responsibilities which the public little appreciates, and it is a constant source of gratifying amazement to me that they were able to carry the burden at all -that our postal service did not utterly collapse as was virtually the case with every other belligerent nation. Let me take you behind the scenes. Constantly increasing mails, with an enormous parce! post business of a night's building, found the postal employees of the United States up to their efficient physical power in April, 1917. Then came the war, and thousands of virile and trained men in our post offices answered the call. Postal experts are not born. Their value comes through years of tedious toil, and the brightest novice is almost useless for weeks and months. The loss of skilled man power was a shock as severe as it was sudden. Unprecedented bond sales were launched and thousands upon thousands of tons of printed matter in furtherance of the loans were forced into the mails. Then followed a two billion War Savings campaign with its enormous mailings of literature. Nor was this all. More than 80% of all the War Savings and Thrift stamps sold were disposed of by postmasters and their employees. Millions of revenue stamps were rushed to our post offices for expeditious sale or delivery: car loads of draft questionnaires calling for immediate delivery were heaped upon the service. Postmasters became recruiting officers for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. In the smaller cities and towns, they were required to register alien enemies and the Department of Labor turned our post offices into effective employment agencies. The Food Administration literally deluged the mails with conservation literature; and the volume of regular mail kept flowing all the while. With courage and patriotism unsurpassed, 300,000 postal employees of all grades and stations performed their full duty to the public and to the Government.



Roosevelt Day

The schools of Maine observed Friday October 24th, 1919, as Roosevelt Day in accordance with the following request by State Superintendent Thomas:

Dear Co-Workers:

It is fitting that we observe in our schools Oct. 24 the anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt and that we emphasize those qualities of manliness and strength, sacrifice and courage for which he stands. Teachers in all our schools are requested to give over the opening exercises to a program of Americanism; patriotic songs, salute to the flag, a talk on Roosevelt, a discussion of America, the responsibility of the citizen and how we may serve our country best.

As the best type of manhood and of stalwart Americanism Theodore Roosevelt stands a monument for all time. It was he who saw the necessity for greater civic righteousness and who translated the golden rule into action. His wonderful grasp of world events and his keen sense of situations warned America of impending calamity while the nation was still basking in the sunny delusion of eternal peace. His advocacy of preparedness and his doctrine of one hundred per cent Americanism aroused the people to an appreciation of the worth of the citizen.

To the young man he is an ideal; to the seasoned citizen an inspiration; to the political crook he was a terror; to the upright an encouragement: to America he is a son who loved his country better than his life. A half hour with Roosevelt will be valuable to our young citizens.

Very sincerely,

AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS.

October, 1919, was the 155 anniversary of the birth of Prentiss Mellen, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Born in Sterling, Mass., October 11. 1764, he was graduated at Harvard in 1784, admitted to the bar in 1786, came to Biddeford in 1792, and 14 years later took up his residence in Portland. He served on the Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1808. 1809 and again in 1817. In 1818 he was elected to the United States Senate and served until May, 1820, when Maine having been admitted as a separate state he resigned in consequence of this change. He was the first Chief Justice of Maine serving from 1820 to 1834 when he retired having reached the age limit of 70 years. He died December 31, 1840, in the house on State street that he built in 1807, and which was recently purchased by Bishop Walsh and arranged as a schoo' for girls. Judge Mellen was for 20 years a trustee of Bowdoin College. Both as judge and lawyer he held high rank. His son, Grenville Mellen, was a gifted poet.



An Appreciation of Colonel Stanley Plummer

(BY SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD.)

I esteem the privilege afforded me to offer my tribute of love and respect to the memory of Colonel Stanley Plummer of Dexter, Maine. I knew him well. I had for him such deep affection, such keen appreciation, that I feel I can speak of him with knowledge and with justice. He was true and loyal. His friendship once given, ably and faithfully he fulfilled its demands. And it is with a feeling of great personal loss that I trace, briefly, the history of his career.

Stanley Plummer was born in Sangerville, Maine, February 25, 1846. He attended the Dexter public schools, and entered Bowdoin College in 1863. After graduation he studied at Albany Law School and began the practice of law in Bangor in 1872. In 1874 he went to Washington, and from 1880 to 1894 was Postmaster of the United States Senate. He was a member of Governor Burleigh's military staff, and from 1899 to 1903 was State Senator. In 1903 he married Miss Elizabeth Burbank, of Boston, who survives him. He died at Atlantic City, February 12, 1919.

So much for mere facts and dates—but how inadequate to express a man with the noblest impulses and with a heart as warm and true as ever beat within the human breast. At a casual meeting his general bearing was aristocratic and aloof; but when you knew him well, you found Stanley Plummer genial, generous and lovable.

He was well-equipped for the duties of a statesman. He was a ready debater, a good impromptu speaker, and an orator of unusual ability. His voice would immediately appeal to his audience. Everyone would be impressed with the careful preparation and the thorough knowledge which marked his speech, and what he said would be accepted as truth without question.

He had a large circle of acquaintances in both public and private life. His scrupulous honesty and his unswerving integrity won for him a host of friends. He was the confidant of such men as Blaine and Hannibal Hamlin. His position as Postmaster of the U. S. Senate also brought him in close touch with the Senators and with all public and national affairs.



His State recognized his worth and sought him for office. His name was mentioned as candidate for Governor. But, modest as always, he felt he did not care to make the effort necessary to secure the nomination; and although he would have made Maine an able executive, Colonel Plummer would not give the matter consideration.

In the State Legis'ature, however, he could always be depended upon. He was open and brave. His vision was broad and his decision wise. More than a half century ago he was urging upon our Maine Legis'ature adoption of the suffrage amendment. At last it has been accomplished. And my satisfaction is tinged with regret that the victory did not come in his lifetime.

He asserted his convictions with courage and frankness and with purity of purpose. In this connection I recall most pleasantly a little incident which aptly illustrates his generous spirit and his fine sense of fairness and fitness. In the Maine Legislature in 1901 Senator Frye's name was to be presented by Colonel Plummer (who was twelve years my senior) and I was to second the nomination. A few days in advance, however, Mr. Plummer came to me and said he felt that inasmuch as Senator Frye and I were from the same county, I ought to present the name and he would second it. A little thing—but typical of the thorough gentleman I always found him.

Our close personal friendship ripened and intensified with each passing year and continued throughout his life. Often have I been a guest in his home and always received a most gracious we'come. I was favored to see and to know him intimate'y and to value his sterling qualities. Though retiring and reserved, he loved his fellow men; and in the warmth of his own fireside he became the genial, expansive, entertaining host.

His home life was ideal. He and his wife were exceptionally companionable. Theirs was a spiritual union and a loving devotion seldom equalled. Together husband and wife discussed the questions of the day, of national and international importance; and in Mrs. Plummer he found a sympathy and an understanding and a response that is as enviable as it is rare.

At his death he left her the sole executrix of his estate. And it seems particularly appropriate that the home which afforded them so much comfort and happiness should now, through his generosity and in honor of his father and mother, be made a memorial hospital affording comfort and relief to humanity.



Although he never paraded his religion. Colonel Plummer was full of reverence and he lived a Christian life. He sent forth his quiet influence; he left his message to the world; he was beloved by all who knew him. I shall ever hold in high esteem the memory of this friend whose nobility of character will be an inspiration and whose life is worthy of emulation.

A Genealogy

OF A FEW LINES

OF THE

SIMMONS FAMILY OF MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

DESCENDANTS OF

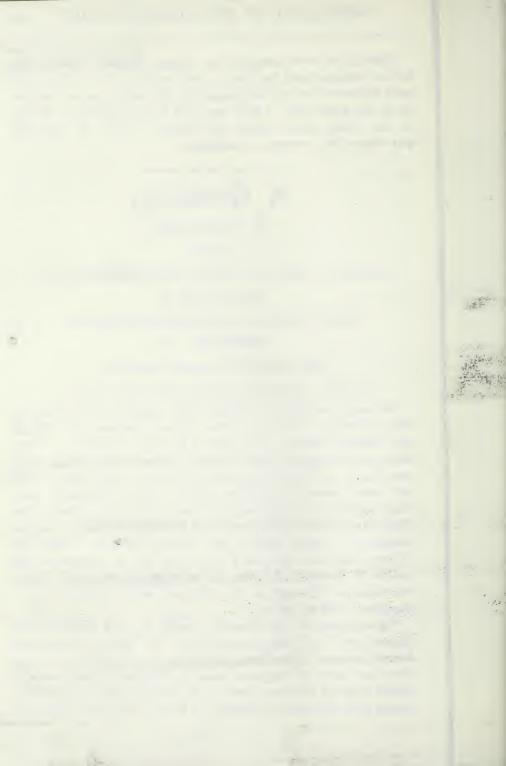
MOSES SIMMONS (MOYSES SYMONSON).
"FORTUNE," 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

MOSES SIMMONS (MOYSES SYMONSON).

The early records have revealed little regarding the ancestry of Moses Simmons (formerly written Moyses Symonson, also Simonson, Symons, Simons), who came in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. Some one has suggested that Moyses Symonson may belong to the same family as Samuel Symonson who came to New York in 1640 and whose ancestors have been traced back two hundred years. There appears to be some basis for this Dutch ancestry theory since all the early accounts state that Moses Simmons was born in Leyden, Holland, of Dutch parents, and Edward Winslow wrote that "Moses Simmons was a child of one that was in communion with the Dutch Church at Leyden, and as being admitted into Church feliowship at Plymouth in New England and his children also to Baptism as well as our own."

The members of the Simonson family in New England soon dropped the "on" and some added an "m," giving the name the present spelling. This change in spelling together with the fact that there are many of the same name in England has led some to believe that the Simmons family is of English origin, possibly connected with Symonds or Simonds of Dorcet, Somerset, Gloucester,



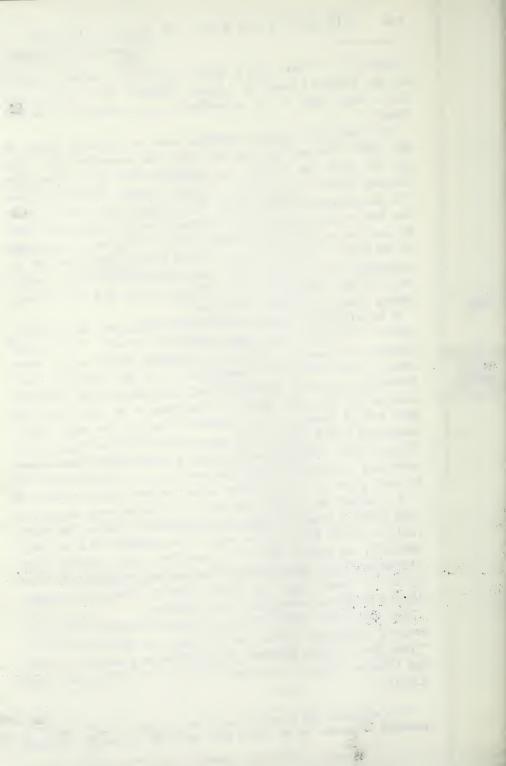
Norfolk, etc. There was a Roger Simmons, a probable member of the Pilgrim Church at Leyden. Holland. His ancestry may throw some light on the antecedents of the American Simmons family.

It is known that Moses Simmons came to Plymouth, Mass., in the ship "Fortune" in 1621 and had land allotted to him. The lot, Mr. Davis has written, was probably either where stands the Samoset House, or a lot on Cushman street, Plymouth, Mass. "In the division of land made in 1623, he received one acre, beyond the first brooke, to the woods westward," and in March 28, 1628, he sold one acre of land to Robert Hicks, "lying on the north side of the town." In the division of cattle May 22, 1627, the first lot, consisting of the "Four black heifers that came in the 'Jacobs,' and the two 'sheegoats' fe'll to Francis Cooke and his company, among whom was Moses Simonson."

A list of a few of those in the Colony (1633) who paid taxes by order of the Court, shows their comparative wealth. Mr. William Collier's tax was two pounds five shillings, while that of some others. Moses Simmons among them, was nine shillings each. Preceding the list of tax-payers and assessments is the following court order (Ply. Col. Rec.): "According to an order in Court held 2nd of January in the seaventh yeare of the reigne of or sovereigne lord, Charles, by the grace of God. King of Engl., Scotl., France & Irel., defendor of the faith & c. the p'sons heere under menconed were rated for publicke use by -----, to be brought in by each p'son as they are heere under written, rated in corne, at v. s. p bushell, at or before the last of November next ensuing, to such place as shall be heereafter appointed to receive the same. And for default heere of, the value to be doubled, and accordingly leavied by the publick officer for yt end "**. The 25 March, 1623, (Wynslow Govr) Moses Symons' tax was nine shillings; the same the 27 of March 1634; 7th March 1636-7 (Bradford Govnor), Moyses Symonson among the list of freemen.

The 5th March 1638-9 (Prence Govnor) Plymouth Colony Rec. under Presentments by the Grand Enquest, we find the following, "John Roe, William Sherman, Moyses Symons p sented for drinking tobaccoe contrary to order." "Pd. 12d." (Plymouth Court Laws).....

[&]quot;It is enacted by the Court that any p'son or p'sons that shall be found smoaking of tobacco on the Lord's day: going to or from the meetinges



within two miles of the meeting house shall pay twelve pence for every such defaults to the Collonie's use."

Moses Simmons was in Duxbury, Mass., in 1637, as he was at that time one of a Jury of (12), twelve, "to set forth heigh wages." The court order is as follows; 2 May 1637 (Bradford Gou),

"It was ordered by the Court that a jury should be empanelled to set forth the heigh wages about Plymouth, Ducksborrow, and the Eele River, weh was accordinge sumoned, and upon the ninth day of May next after they appeared before the Gounor and tooke their oathes to lay forth such heigh wages about the townes of Plymouth, Ducksborrow. & the Eele River equally & justly, Wthout respect of pson, and accordinge as they shall be directed by informacon of others, & as God should direct them in their discretion for the genall good of the colony, and with as little pjudice to any man's pticular as may be, and to marke the treeys upon said way, and so it to remayne a way forever."

John Done Willam Palmer Loue Brewster Experience Mitchell Phillip Delanoe Thomas Cushman Francis Cooke Richard Burnes Moyses Symons Robte Bartlet Richard Higgens

In 1638-9 Moses Simmons received a grant of forty (40) acres of land in Duxbury; in 1643 he was on the list of those able, "to bear arms;" in 1645 was one of the 54-6 original proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass. (Satucket). (Each proprietor had one share which included land four (4) miles ("every way where they shall set up their centre"). Moses Simmons at an early date sold his right in Bridgewater to Nicholas Byram.

Excerpt of deed-record at State House, Boston and at Plymouth, Mass. I, Moses Simons of Duxborrow, in New Plymouth Collonie with the Consent of my wife, Sarah, for Valuable Consideration have bargained, sold, etc * * * to Nicholas Byram of Weymouth * * my whole Right of land in Bridgewater town * * etc.

In 1646 we find Moses Simmons on the list of freemen of Duxbury. (A freeman has a right to take part in the elections and other business of the Colony. However church membership was a prerequisite for the right until 1686, and thereafter a certificate of good moral character from the pastor was required. In 1664 the Church membership qualification was partially given up.)

⁽¹⁾ The copyist may have erred; high ways probably intended in original text.



The colonial records for March 7, 1652 state that Moses Simmons had one of the thirty-four (34) shares, "of a tract extending 3 miles E. of the E. part of the river or bay called Acushena, and soe alonge the sea side to the river called Coaksett lying on the W. side of point prill—, and extending 8 miles into the woods."

Moses Simmons was a surveyor in Duxbury in 1657 and 1662; was one of the original purchasers of "Old Dartmouth" (New Bedford) and in 1662 one of the proprietors of Middleborough, his lot being the 18th 'bounded with a red oak and a Walnut tree Marked;" "October 25, 1668, on jury to settle difference between Winslow brothers."

The following excerpts from the early Plymouth Colony, and Duxbury records may prove of value in determining the place of Moses Simmons' house.

At a Court of Assistants held the second of January 1636-7 (Pl.y Col. Rec.) there was granted to Edmond Chandlor fourty acres of land lying on the east side of Moyses Symonson, where Morris formly began to clear for Mr. Bowman (This was made voyd & 60 acres granted afterwards "March 20, 1636-7 (Bradford Governor)," granted "To Mr. Vincent, hey ground betweene Moyses Symons' field and the landes lately given to Edmond Chaundlor, toward that wch is appynted to Colyer; April 2, 1638 (Bradford Gouvenor)" three score acres of landes are granted to Edmond Chandlor, Duxborrow side and to be layd forth by Captain Standish and Mr. Alden, wch was accordingly layd forth on the northeast side of the land graunted to Moyses Symons, and ranging as his doth in length North by east and south and by west from the marked trees;" February 4. 1638-9 (Prence Goun) Mr. Alden, Jonathan Brewster, and Willam Basset are appoynted to lay forth Edmond Chaundler's landes, and Moyses Symonson's landes, as likewise the landes granted to Solomon Lenner;" On the same date, "Moyses Symons is granted forty acrees of land on Duxborrow side, lying next to the garden plotts, some comon lands being left betwixt, ranging north and by west, and south and by east in breadth, north east and by east, and south west and by west from the marked trees, and next to the landes graunted to Edmond Chaunlor on the south west sides."

Dec. 1, 1663 Upon complaint of Samuel Chandler, "that the range of the land is not sett betwixt Moses Simons and himselfe, the Court have ordered Willam Paybody, Phillip DeDlanoy, and Leistenant Nash to run the range of the said land according to their best intelligence and with the best care they can;" August 1, 1665 (Prence Gour) "The Major Winslow. Anthony Snow, John Bourne, and Willam Paybody are appointed by the Court to rectify a difference and Controversy between Moses Simons and Samuel Chandeler, in reference unto bounds of theire lands where they now inhabite in Duxburrow."



May I, 1656 (Prence Gour) "Whereas by an order of Court bearing date of the first of August 1665. Major Winslow, Anthony Snow, John Bourne and Willam Paybody, were appointed and impowered to issue a difference between Moses Simons and Samuel Chandeler in reference to the bounds of theire lands where they now dwell: in order therunto, wee, the above named, mett upon the place on the 28th of March 1666, and having seen both theme, viewed the bounds on the out sides of both theire lotts, and heard what could bee said on both sides, wee judge there is a mistake in ranging Edmond Chandeler's land north and by east between Moses Simons and him, whereas the other ranges on both sides are north and by west, wee settled the range between from an old root in the conor of Moses Simons his orchyard, north and by west to a little Walnutt above the orchyard, and thence to a stake and heap of stones, and so up to a great blacke oak marked on four sides north and by east and south and by west throughout

In witness whereof we have heerunto sett our hands "Josiah Winslow, John Bourne, Anthony Snow and William Paybody" Duxbury records

Volume, Page 205, under date of June 5, 1665.

"We whose names are below written, were empanelled upon a Jury for laying forth of a sufficient footway through the land of Moses Simons and Samuel Chandler, the which we have done according to our best discretion and bounded it as follows, that is to say, from the east side of the land of Samuel Chandler, unto the west side of the land of Moses Simons, marked out as follows, with six small saplings in the land of Samuel Chandler and so unto four dry stakes in the land of Moses Simons, and so unto

five green stakes, which reaches the other way.

I have read the statement that Thomas of Scituate, Mass., whom Davis, Barry, Mitcheil, and Winsor give as son of Moses Simons, was a brother, and that John of Freetown was a cousin, also that Moses Simmons was not married in 1627. I have seen no records that would verify this statement. But I do believe, after investigating, that Moses (1) and Moses, Jr. (2) as given by earlier writers are one and the same. Therefore I give here Moses Simmons who married Sarah (—————) and came in the "Fortune" 1621 and died "very aged" in 1689. (Probably 1691 Sept.) as an inventory was made Sept. 10, and psented Sept. 15, 1691.

The will of Moses Simmons follows:

The last Will and Testament of Moses Simons: I Being aged and full of Decaye but in my Right and perfect understanding and not knowing of the day of my Death Do will that my Estate shall thus be Disposed of after my Decease: In the name of God amen.

Item I. I do will and bequeath my Body to the Grave and that it be decently Buried and funerall charges defrayed out of my Estate before any legacie. And my Soul to God that Gave it me whome I trust hath Redeemed it



Item 2. I do will that all my personall Debts be paid out of my personall Estate-

Item 3. I Will and Bequeath to my Daughter Mary the wife of Joseph Alden four pounds:

Item 4 I Will and Bequeath to my son Aaron four pounds:

Item 5. I do will and Bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth now the wife of Richard Dwelley five shillings.

Item 6. I do will and Bequeath to my Daughter Sarah now the wife of James Nash two pounds ten shillings of which the said James hath two pounds five shillings in his hands already.

Item 7. I do will and Bequeath to my son John four pounds.

Item 8. I do will constitute ordaine & appoint my son John to be executor of this my last Will and Testament-So desireing that all my children may be at peace after my decease I do to these presents set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred eighty and nine.

In the presence of Thomas Delano David Alden

The mark M of Moses Simons

(Seal)

Benjamin Chandler

David Alden and Thomas Delano two of the witnesses here named made oath before the County Court at Plymouth Sept. 15th 1691 That they were present and Saw the above named Moses Simons Signe seal and heard him declare the above written to be his last Will and Testament and that to the best of their judgment he was of Disposing mind and Memory when he so

Attest Saml Sprague Cler

Inventory of the estate of Moses Simons late of Duxbury taken Sept. 10, 1691, by Thomas Delano and Edward Southworth. Amount 53 pounds 11 shillings. Presented at Court by John Simmons son of the Deceased Sept. 15, 1691.

The children of Moses Simmons and Sarah (-----) were:

Rebecca Simmons (Eldest daughter) M. (about 1655) John Soul (George). Mary Simmons M. (about 1664) Joseph Alden.

Elizabeth Simmons M. (about 1690) Richard Dwelley.

Aaron Simmons -

Sarah Simmons M. James Nash.

John Simmons M. Nov. 16, 1669, Mercy Pabodie.

Note-1673 (Winslow Gov) Ply. Col. Rec. Richard Sutton of Roxberry, made a complaint against a Moses Symons and wife



Sarah for not allowing their daughter Elizabeth to marry him (Elizabeth having promised). The Court let Moses Symons pay Sutton 3£ for time spent around the premises and Elizabeth and Sutton were released from their engagement.

June 2, 1662, Moses Simonson had land (accommodation) (because having one of the first children borne of this government) from land purchased by Major Winslow and Captaine Southworth.

Second Generation.

Rebecca Simmons (Moses) called "Eldest daughter" married John Soule
I
(George).

Plymouth Record of Deeds 1674 * * *

"Moses Simons of Duxburrow * * * yoeman * * * in consideration of a marriage beertofore consumated; between John Soule of Duxburrow aforesaid and my eldest Daughter Rebeckah; have Given * * * and forever quite Claimed * * * unto the said John Soule etc * * * all my Rights etc * * * of and unto all my purchased Lands at Namaskett; and places adjacent Granted by the Court of New Plymouth unto the firstComers, whereof I, the said Moses Simons ame one, as by the Records appeer." Date of Deed is Dec. 30, 1674.

The children were: Benjamin. Joseph. Josiah. Zachariahe.

3 Moses Soule M. Mercy Southworth, 2nd Sarah Chandler.

James Soule,

John Soule M. Martha Tinkham. He died May 19, 1747.

Aaron Soule (John, George) married Mary Wadsworth, who died May 9, 1741, aged 73, and is buried at Pembroke, Mass.

John Simmons (2) (Moses), married 16 Nov. 1669, Mercy Pabodie

(William, John.) She was born Jan. 2, 1649. The first mention I find of John Simmons is in the Plymouth Colony Rec. under date of July 5, 1666, (Prence Gour) and is as follows: "Att this Court, Edward Land and John Cooper, and John Simons for prophane and abusive carriages each towards other, on the Lord's day, att the meeting house at Duxborrow, were sentenced to pay each of them, a fine of ten shillinges to the use of the countrey: the said John Cooper, being most faulty was adjudged worthy of Corporall punishment; but forasmuch as in some sort hee tooke to the evill with some manifestation of sorrow, the aforesaid fine of ten shillinges was accepted for satisfaction for this time."



A few years after John Simmons' marriage to Mercy Pabodie, the daughter of William Pabodie, who was town clerk of Duxbury from 1642 to 1683, we find on the Co. Rec. under datet of July 7, 1674 (Winslow Gov) that, "John Simmons is graunted liberty by the Court, and with the Consent alsoe of the propriators of Pocassett, to erect an house there, on condition hee keep a sufficient ferry there; and likewise to keep an ordinary for the entertainment of travellers and strangers, soe as hee keep good orders and prevent abuses that may be occationed thereby." The Court under date of Nov. 1, 1676 ordered a ferry to be built at Pocasset. It was to be laid forth by Mr. Nath'l Thomas, William Peabody and Capt. Church and John Simmons was allowed to keep the ferry for five years. Some, however, used their own or other's boats between ferry points and therefore John Simmons was given authority by the Court 1677 to seize all boats attempting to cross and to fine users, one-half of fine to go to colony, the other half to John Simmons. In 1676 John Simmons and Capt. Benj. Church. "leassers" at Pocassett by authority of the Court, but we find under date of July 7, 1682 (Hinckley Gov.) (probably after the five years lease limit) that "Att this Court the lycence graunted to John Simons to keep an ordinary is_called in."

In 1678 John Simmons was constable of Duxbury and Winsor says, "This was an office of high trust and responsibility, and none were elected to it, but men of good standing." Methinks John had learned, since his youthful days, when in 1666 he was presented before Court and fined ten shillings for "Profane and abusive carriages," at Duxbury meeting house, the useful lesson that it is right and indeed wise to check as well as bridle one's tongue. Possibly the association with such a responsible man as his fatherin-law William Pabodie, may have furthered his civic understanding. John Simmons was chosen "Suruerghor" of Duxbury, June 2. 1685 (Huckley Gov.).

Duxbury Records under date May 24, 1686. "At a Town Meeting held in Duxborough May 24th, 1686. The town granted to John Simons 4 or 5 acres of land, or thereabout, lying between his father's land, and William Thomas's land."

Recorded by

ALEXANDER STANDISH, Town Clerk.

Same date. According to a grant of land by the town, given to John Simmons at the head of his land, to run his lines until he meets with the land of Mr. William Thomas, it was accordingly done by us, from his corner marks on the South West side, which was a white oak to a white oak tree, to a swamp, and by the said swamp to the land of William Thomas on the North East side, by the line of said Simone's land, until we came to the land of William Thomas returned by us.

> THOMAS DELANO JOHN SOULE ALEXANDER STANDISH, Town Clerk.



"Att this meeting May 21st, 1688 the town granted that the two acres of meadow, formerly called Moses Simonson's, and lying below James Thomas is upon the South river, that it shall be laid forth and recorded to John Simonson "Dux. Rec; 28 May 1689." John Simonson * * * * to be their surveyors for this year: " and the town chose for the Court of Assistants, John Simonson and Joseph Turner to serve on the Petty jury" (1690); also "of John Simonson and Samuel Seabury to serve as petty Jurors, at the Quatter Session: 7 march 1709-10. "At a Town Meeting in Duxborough March 7th, Elnathan Westor, Joseph Peterson, John Simons, Senr, Thomas Dilonoe Senr, Joseph Kein Junr. Mr. Edward Southworth and Samuel Chandler entered their protest against all the acts made at a Town Meeting in Duxborough Jany, 30th, 1709-10 for dividing the town's Commons, the said meeting being continued by adjournment till the 7th of March above said.

DI

SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

Town Clerk.

About the time of John Simmons' marriage to Mercy Paybody, his father

Moses Simmons deeded to him some of his homestead. (1669 Prence Govr)

as follows: (Records at State House, Boston and at Plymouth).

To all people to whom these p'sents shall come Moses Simons of Duxburrow in the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth in New England Plantor sendeth Greeting, Know yea that the said Moses Simons for and in Consideration of the tone and naturall affection and for other valuable causes and considerations him thereunto especally moueing hath given graunted enfeored and confermed and by these p'snts doth give—graunt enforfe and conferme unto John Simons his true and naturall son all that his dwelling house out houses and buildings land meddow and upland orchyards and gardens situate in Duxburrow aforesaid whether obtained by free graunt or purchased of other p'sons lying in Duxburrow to the land of Edmond Chandeler in the South and to the Garden Plotts in the North containing forty acrees more or lesse of Upland; three acrees of meddow more or lesse with two acrees of meddow more or lesse att little wood Island in the great Marsh with all his Right, etc., etc.

John Simons may record gift of deed.—"but the said John Simons shall not enter upon the p'mises or any p'te or p'sell whatsoever until the death

of his father Moses Simons." In Witness etc., etc.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the p'sents of us

JOHN SOULE MOSES SIMONS

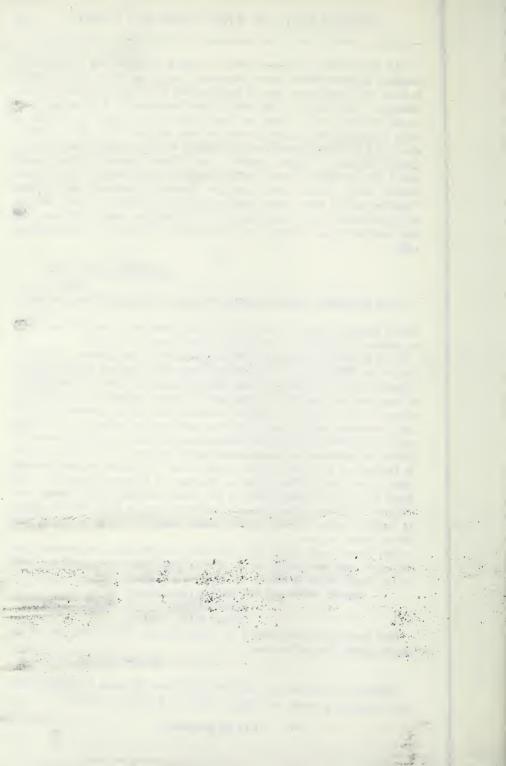
IONATHAN ALDEN

This deed was acknowledged by Moses Simons Senrs' the 27th of the 2cond Month 1669 before mee

JOHN ALDEN, Assistant

Edmond Chand'er was indebted to Moses Simons in 1662: Samuel Chandler's estate in 1683 to John and Moses Simons.

(To be continued)



An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 39.)

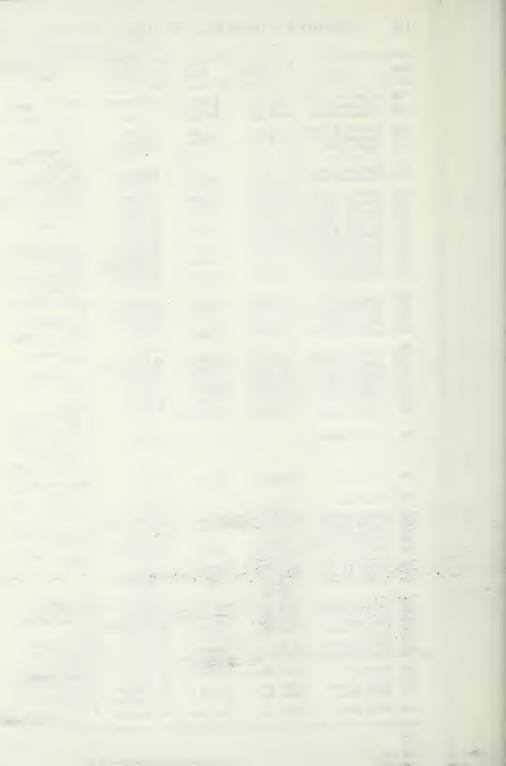
This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917; Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Gage, Amos	. N. H. line	Private	74	Oxford	1(100 1011)
'35d	Gage, Daniel	. N. H	Sergeant	73 or	Orford	29, 1833.
'40				1 +		3
'40 '35e	Gage, Louis	. Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford Oxford Kennebec	Res. Bethel. Res. Waterford. ('20) d. July 29,
'35d '35d	Gale, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	73	Somerset	1820.
'35d				79	Oxford.	((20).
'35d				79	Oxford.	B
000	Gammon, Joseph	Mass. state	Private	73	Oxford	Same as Gam-
'35d				, 0	O.2101Q	Same as Gam-
'40	Gammon, Joshua	Mass. mil	Private	711	Penobscot.	mond?
10	Gammon, Joshua			78	Cumberland	Res. Cape Eliza-
'35d	Gammon Mares	3.5		1	o dinocriging .	beth.
'35d	Gammon, Moses	Mass. line	Pvt.& Serg.	84	Oxford	('20, also '35c).
'40				79 (
	Gammond, Joseph			76.0	Oxford	Res. Norway.
	6				J	Same as Gam-
'35c	Gardiner, Charles Gardiner, Elijah	M- 11				man I 9
'35c	Gardiner Flijah	Mass. line	Private	61 I	incoln	('901d in 1004
'35c	Gardiner, Elijah Gardiner, John	Mass. line	Bomb'dier	82 1		
	Gardiner, John	Cont. navy	eaman	75 () vford	Same as Gardner,
'40	Gardner John					
	Gardner, John			79 0	xford	Pos Orford
				1		Same as Gardi-
'35d	Gardner Ionethan	31 31				ner, J.?
40	Gardner, Jonathan .	Mass. line I	rivate	74 C	xford.	* '
'35c	Gardner, Sarah	\r		73 C	xford.	Res. Buckfield.
'35e	Garland, James Garnett, Daniel	Mass. line H	rivate			
	Garnett, Daniel	Mass. line I	rivate	69 V	ashington ((20) d. Oct. 19,
35c	Gatchell Benjamin	\C 1' -				
	Gatchell, Benjamin.	Mass. line F	rivate	68 C	umberland ((20) d. Jan. 5,
40	Gatchell, William					
	- Linden		;	84 C	umberland I	Res. Brunswick.
			,			
35d	Gattchell, Vathanial	\f '1				shell W
	Gattchell, Nathaniel	Mass. mil P	rivate	79 C	umberland . d	Jan 19 1699
	,					See also Gett-
		*	i			ab . 11 O': 1 1 1
35d	Gattchell, William	Mass mil D		1		Gaitabill
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Mass. mil P	rivate	77.C	umberland . S	mans Grahad
40	Gawen, Mary.					
35c	Gedding, Samuel	V H line D		73 Y	ork R	es. Wells
35d	Gawen, Mary. Gedding, Samuel. Genthner, Andrew. Gentner, Andrew	Mass mil D	rivate	1 + U	ntoix	901
1 0 (rentner Andrew		rivate	10 L1	ncoin s	ama as 6-11- :
35c (George, Francis	Mass line D				
10 (George, Francis	Hut P	iivate			
10 (George, Marjaret. George, Thomas. George, Thomas		,	14:N	ennehec P	De I and
20 (reorge. Thomas.	H line D		78 Li	ncoln R	es. Thomaston.
-						
5c (George, Thomas	lass line	ivate		nobscot.	

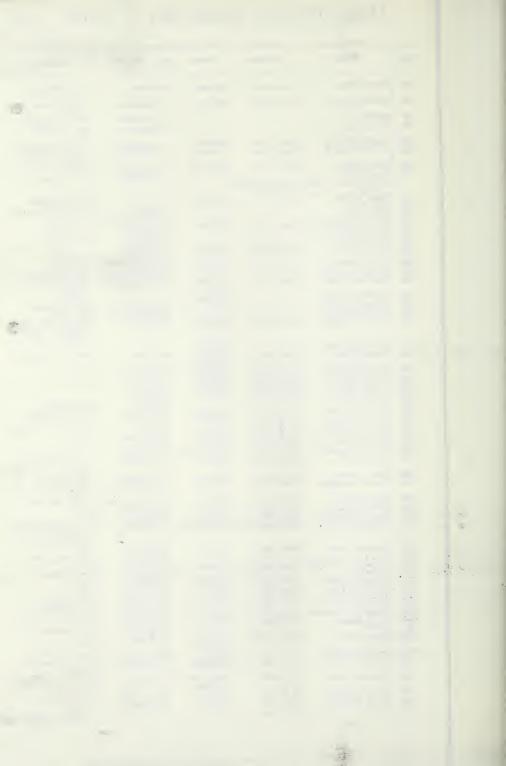
List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Gerrish, Timothy	Mass. state		70	York.	-
'40 '35c	Getchell, Sarah Getchell, Seth	Mass. line	man. Private	84 80	Washington Kennebec	Res. Machias. (20) See also Gaitskill. Gai chell and Gi
'40 '35d '35d	Gettchell, Joseph Gettchell, Vathaniel	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	86		Res. Waterville.
'35d '35d	Gettchell, Joseph Gettchell, Nathaniel Gibbs, Elisha Gibbs, Pelatiah	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	81 76	Penobscot. Oxford.	
'40 '35c '35d	Gibson, James Gibson, John Gidding, Samuel Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Samuel	Mass. line Mass. mil	Private Private	81 71	Washington.	Res. Livermore.
'35d '40	Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	75 78	Oxford. Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'40 '35e '35e '35e	Gilbreth, Benjamin. Gilchrist, Samuel Giles, John. Giles, Joseph	R. I. line Mass. line N. H. line	Private Private Private	30	Nennebec	Hes Allerists.
'35e '40	Gilford, John Jr Gilford, John	Mass. line	Private	70 76	York	Res. Hollis.
'35e '35e '35d	Gilford, John Jr Gilford, John. Gilkey, James. Gillman. Ezekiel. Gillratrick, James Gillpatrick. Joseph.	Mass. line N. H. line	Private	. 89		
'35d '40				70	York York	(20). (20). (20, 31 b). Res. Kennebunk. Same as Gilpa
'35d	Gillpatrick, Joshua . Gillpatrick, N'th'iel	Mass line	Deixata	72	York.	nek. J.
'40 '35d '35d	Gilman, David	N. H. line	Private	75 84 83	Penobscot Waldo. Lincoln.	Res. Newburg.
'35d '40	Gilman, Peter Gilman, Sarah	Mass. mil	Private		Kennebec	Res. Waterville. See also Gil
'35d '40 '40	Gilmore, Samuel Gilpatrick, Joshua			69	Penobscot	man. (20). Res. Brewer. Res. Lyman. Sam as Gillpatrick. (20) Gillpatrick). Res. Farmington Res. Northport.
'35c '40	Gilpatrick, N'th'iel Ginings, Eliphatet. Gitchel, Nathaniel			79	Lincoln	as Gillpatrick.
' 1 0	Gitchel, Nathaniel.		i i i	79	Waldo	Res. Farmington Res. Northport. See also Gait kill, Gatchell Getchell.
'35d				81	1	- ('20).
'40 '20	Glass, Consider Glass, Consider Glass, John	Mass. line	Private Private.	81	Penobscot. Piscataquis	. Res. Guilford.
'35d '35c '40 '35c	Glass, Consider Glass, John Gledden, Andrew Glidden, Arnold Glidden, Arnold Glidden, Gideon	Mass. line Mass. line	Private		Waldo. Penobscot Penobscot Kennebec	(20). Res. Howland.
'35d '35e	Glines, Israel Goddard, Josiah			81	Oxford.	Gledden.
'40 '35e	Godding, Samuel Goding, Spencer			80	Cumberland	. ('20) d. June : 1821. . Res. Poland.
'35d	Goding, Spencer Goff, James		Pvt., Corp.		Kennebec Cumberland	. ('20) d. April - 1819. . ('20).
'40 '20			& Serg.	50	Cumberland	. Res. Minot.
'35e '35e	Gold, Noah M Goldthwait, Philip.	Mass. line	Private	67	York	('20 '31b Gold') thwait '29).
ove.	Goldthwait, Philip .	ud dragoons	Dragoon	1	1 ork	M. Goldthwai widow. See al Zouldthwait.
' 4 0	Goldthwait, Tim'thy			78	Kennebec	('20). Res. Augusta.



List.	\·-	1 2 .				
List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Goldthwaithe.	Mass. line	. Private	7.72	Kennehec	('31bGoldthmaita'
'35d	TIMOUT.	Mass. mil Mass. line	. Pvt. of art.	81	York	(91) 4 1 02
'35c	Goodala Zashariah	M U-		GI	LOIL	1832.
'35d '40	Goodale, Zachariah Goodenow, John Goodin, John	N. H. line	Private	82	York	. d. Sept. 2, 1825.
*0	Goodin, John			77	Oxford	. Res. Hebron.
'40	Goodmon, John	1		80	೧ ಕ್ರಾಕ್ಟ	Same as Good- win, J. . Res. Hiram.
'35c		Mass. line	Private	76		
'35e '35d	Goodwin, Aaron	Cont. navy	. Mariner	73	York	. d. Sept. 28, 1827.
'35d	Goodwin, Adam.	N. H. line	Private	76 75	York	. ('20) d. Sept. 4, 1832. . d. Sept. 28, 1827. . ('20, '31b).
'40 '35d	Goodwin, Amaziah .	Viana mil	D-1	77	York	. Res. Lyman.
'35	Goodwin, Benjamin.	Mass. state	. Private	80	York.	
'35e '40	Goodwin, Benjamin.	Mass. line	. Private	66	York	. ('20. '31b).
'35c '40	Goodwin, George	Mass. line	Private	75	Nennebec	Res. Sanford.
'35e	Goodwin, George	Mass line	Drivers	77	Franklin	Res. Avon.
	Goodwin, Aaron. Goodwin, Adam. Goodwin, Amaziah. Goodwin, Amaziah. Goodwin, Amos. Goodwin, Benjamin. Goodwin, Benjamin. Goodwin, Benjamin. Goodwin, George. Goodwin, George. Goodwin, Jacob.	-race me.	· tinate	30 .	Lincoln	dlesex Co., Mass., 1832.
'35d '35d	Goodwin, John	Mass. mil	Private	68 (Oxford	
40	Goodwin, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	82	omerset.	Res. Lebanon.
'35e '35d	Goodwin, John Goodwin, Joseph Goodwin, Mary Goodwin, Paul Goodwin, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	87	ork	Res. Lebanon. ('20). ('20, 35c, Reuben,
'40	Goodwin, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	72	ork	('20, 35c, Reuben,
'35c	Goodwin, Reuben Goodwin, Richard Goodwin, Ruth Goodwin, Simeon Googins, David	Mass, line	Private	79 1 60 1	ork	Res. Lebanon.
'35d '40	Goodwin, Richard.	Mass. line	Corporal	= 80 (umberland .	(201.
300	Goodwin, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	11-7	ork	Res. Lebanon.
35d 35e				7417	ork.	(20).
'40	Gookin, Daniel		Private	86.7	ork.	(*20). Res Sano
'35e	Gookin, Daniel	N. H. line	Lieutenant	- 1	ork	(*20). Res. Saco. (*29) d. Sept. 24.
*40	Goold Maranda		1	- 1		Gookin midam
	Goold, Alexander			88 3	ork	Res. Elliot ('20, mariner ship,
	P P					"Raleigh")
'35e	Goold Daniel			- 76		Same as Gould,
000	Goold, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	76 Y	ork	Also given Gould.
* 4 0	Goold, John			-c = 1	,	('20) d. Dec. 31, 1825. Res. Elliot. Same as Gould, J.
*35d				eo 1	OFK	Res. Elliot. Same
'31b	Gorden, Joseph	Mass. line	Private		amociana.	2 2 1 20
'40 '35e	Gordon Benjamin	P. I. line	Daines	83 F	ranklin	Res. Industry.
'35c	Gordon, Benjamin. 1 Gordon, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	68 K	sido	Same as Gordon, J. Res. Industry. ('20). ('20). d. July 8,
'20	Cordon I.					1833.
'35e '35e	Gordon, James	Mass. line	Private	86 K	ennebec.	
* 10		au regt.			aldo.	
'35c	Gordon, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	81 W	aldo	Res. Belfast.
'35d '35e	Gordon, Josiah	lass. line	Pvt. of art.	K	ennebec	Same as Gordin.J?
'35c	Gordon, Joseph Gordon, Josiah Gore, Jacob Gorham, Josiah	lass. line	Fifer	70 W	ashington.	Res. Belfast. ('20, '29 Corp.). Same as Gordin,J.' ('20). Res. Edgecomb. Same as Gross
40	Goss, Ebenezer H.	. н	Surmon	80 L	incoln	Res. Edgecomb.
'20		ont navy	Mariner &	82 Y	ork	('31b) Same as
'40 '20 '35d	Gould, Alexander (
'20 '35d '35d	Goss. Ebenezer H. S. Gould, Alexander (Gould, Daniel.	Iass. line	seaman. Private	80 O	stord	Goold, A.
'20 '35d '35d '40	Gould, Daniel	lass. line	Private	80 O:	xford	Goold, A. See also Goold. Res. Rumford.
'20 '35d '35d '40	Gould, Daniel	lass. line	seaman. Private Pvt. of art. Private	80 O: 86 O: 68 K 80 K	xford xford ennebec ennebec	Goold, A. See also Goold. Res. Rumford. ('20).
'35d '35d '35d '40 '35d '35e	Gould, Alexander (Gould, Daniel (Gould, Daniel (Gould, Jabez () Gould, Jesse ()	lass. line	Private Pvt. of art. Private	80 O: 86 O: 68 K 80 K	xford xford ennebec ennebec	Goold, A. See also Goold. Res. Rumford. ('20). ('20) d. Jan. 28, 1825.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Gould, John	Mass. line	Private	80	York	. ('20). Same as Goold, J.
'35c	Gould, Jonas	Mass. line	Private	65	Somerset	. (20) d. June 22
'40 '40	Gould, Levi			54 79	Penobscot Somerset	1819. Res. Charleston. Res. Norridge-
'35e '35e	Gould, Moriah Gould, Noah M	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	72	Somerset Kennebec	wock. ('20) d. June.1827 d Sept. 1, 1830.
'35c '40	Gould, Silas	Conn. line	Corporal	75 83	Kennebec Franklin	d Sept. I, 1830. Same as Gold. (20). Res. Wilton.
'20	Gove. Jacob	Elizabeth	Private			1
'40	Gore, Lois			70	York	Same as Gore? Res. Limington.
'40 '35d	Gowell, Benjamin	Mass. mil	Private	69 84	Washington . York	Res. Lubec.
'40 '40	Grace, Huldah			79	York	Res. Lubec. ('31c). Res. Lebanon. Res. Bath.
'35d '40	beth. Gove, Jacob. Gote, Lois. Gote, Martha. Gowell, Benjamin. Gowell, Susan. Grace, Iluldah. Grace, John Grace, Patrick. Grafam, Sarah.	Mass. state	Private	73	York.	nes. Data.
'35c	Grace, Patrick	Mass. line	Private	62	Lincoln	. ('20. 31b).
'40 '35e	Graffham, Enoch	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland Cumberland	Res. Saco. . (*20. *31b). . Res. Brunswick. . (*20) d. Aug. 28
'31a '40	Graffom, Uriah Granger, Daniel		Private	78	Washington	Deserter.
'40 '35c	Granger, Daniel Grant, Abigail Grant, Edmund	V H line	Drivata	94	York	Res. York.
			4	30	10FK	Transi. from Es sex Co., Mass. 1819.
'20 '35e	Grant, Edward Grant, John					('20) d. Nov.182
'35c '35c	Grant Martin	Mass. line	Private	89	York	(*20).
'35d '35d	Grant, Joshua Grant, Martin Grant, Peter Grant, S.J.s.	Mass. line	Private	77	York Lincoln York.	. (20).
'40d	Orant. Sa.s	Mass. mil	Pilvate	56	York.	Res. Lyman. (*.0) d. in 1827. (*20) d. in 1825.
'35c '∶5c	Grant, Thomas Grant, Willim. Grant, William Graves, Samuel Gray, Aaron Glay, Alexander Gray, John	Mass. line	Serg.ant	.5 80	Lincoln	(*.0) d. in 1827.
'35d '35e	Grant, William	N. H. line	Private	78	York.	(2014.1111020.
30C	Gray, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	57	York	. (20). . (20).
'35d '35e	Gray, Alexander	Mass. mil	Pvt. of art.	\$3	Kennebec.	('20) d Dog 25
'35d	Greely, Noah Green, Benjamin			74	Kennebec	(20). (20). (20). (20) d. Dec. 25 (20). Greeley). (20). Greeley). (30). d. Aug. 4
'35e				79	Cumberland .	. ('20) d. Aug. 4 1824.
'35d '35c	Green, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	78 70	Cumberland . Kennebec	d. Jan. 20, 1833. (*20). (*20).
'35c '35c	Green, Daniel. Green, Jonathan Green, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private	73	Waldo	(*20).
						(*20). (*20 mariner, ship (*20 mariner, ship (**Ranger**) d (**May 28, 1822.
'35e '40				70 74	Oxford	('20). Res Brownfield.
'35e '40	Greenleaf, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	Por Wiscossor
'35e '35e	Greenleaf, Daniel Greenleaf, Enoch Greenleaf, John	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxiord	(20).
35d	Greenleaf, John	Mass. line	Private	81 79	Lincoln Somerset	('20). ('20, '31b).
'40 '35c				84	Oxford Lincoln Somerset	Res. Starks. d. Sept. 25, 1818
30c	Greenough, Jonathan Greer, James			-	Waldo.	Res. Belmont.
'35d	Gregg, David		Serg	82	Waldo.	1
'40 '35e	Gregory, Luther Grindle, William	R. I. line	Private	60 71	Waldo Hancock	Res. Montville. ('20) d. Jan. 31 1820.
'35d			A Sara	74	Lincoln.	1020-
'35d	Grinnell, Royall Groat, William	R. I. mil.	Private	79	Lincoln.	9
'35d	Great, William	Mass. line	Private	80	Waldo.	



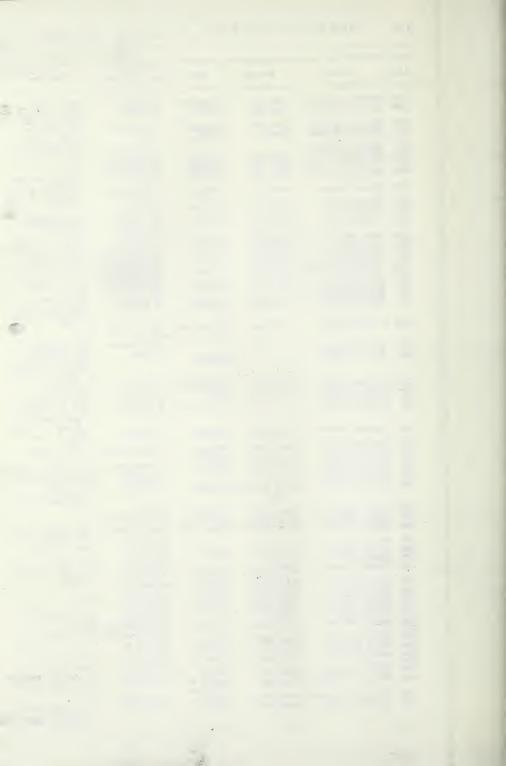
List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'254	Carra Bariania	\(\tau_1 \)				I .
'40	Gross, Benjamin Gross, Penjamin Gross, David Gross, Ebenezer H. Grouse, George Groter, Elizabeth	Mass. line	Private	75	Hancock	. (*20).
'35d	Gross David	Maca mil	D	×5	Hancock	. Res. Bucksport.
'35c	Gross Fhenever H	Y H line	. Private	0.5	Cumberland	
'20	Grouse George	Mass.	Drivers	50	Oxford	. Same as Goss.
'40	Grover, Elizabeth		. I illate.	e z	E1-1:-	D 77 11
190	Guilford, John, 1st	Mass	Primate	00	rrankun	. Res. Weld.
'20	Guilford, John, Sr	Mass	Private	_		. Same as Gillord.
'35d	Gunnison, Josiah	Mass state	Private	7.1	Vor!-	
'35d	Grouse, George. Grover, Elizabeth Guilford, John, 1st Guilford, John, Sr Gunnison, Josiah Gurney, Eliab	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	('20) d Vor 5
1001					o amounda	1818.
'35d	Gurney, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	_	Oxford.	1010.
'40 '35e	C	:1		76	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
900	Gurney, Jacob Gurney, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	_	Oxford	('20) d. June 25.
'35d						
004	Gurney, Lemuel Gurney, Samuel Gustin, Thomas Hackett, Elijah	Mass. mil	PVt. & ma-	10	Cumberland.	
'40	Gurney, Samuel		rine.	76	Cumbasland	D C . 1 . 1 . 1
'35c	Gustin, Thomas	Mass line	Private	78	Cumberland	. Res. Cumberland.
			11114000		Cumberrand	1212 a. Sept. 4.
'35c	Hackett, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	69	Cumherland	(190)
'35c	Hackett, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennehec	('20 Haeltor)
'35c	Hackett, Judah	N. H. line	Private	62	Somerset	('29 '31b Hashat)
'20	Hagens, Edmund	Mass	Private			Same as Higgins
'35d	Hackett, Elijah Hackett, Ezekiel Hackett, Judah Hagens, Edmund Hager, Ezekiel Haines, Samuel					and Hugens
'35c	Hager, Fzekiel	Mass. mil	Private	11	Lincoln.	d. Mar. 17, 1833.
900	maines, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	-81	Kennebec	('20'd Dec. 29,
			1			1821. See also
'20	Haines Simean	V II I:	D.:			Haynes.
'40	Halbrook David	n. nne	Private.		W- 1.1	
	Haines, Simeon. Halbrook, David. Hale, Benjamin. Hale, Benjamin. Hale, Israel. Hale, Oliver. Haley, Joseph.			4.57	M 2170	Kes. Prospect.
				1		Same as Hol-
'35d	Hale, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumherland	(*90 '21L
'40	Hale, Benjamin			77	Oxford	Res Westerford
'35d	Hale, Israel	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	(,30 ,31P)
'40				50	Oxford	Res Wateriord
'40 '35d	Hale, Oliver			79	Oxford	Res. Waterford
'35c	Haley, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	15	York.	
990	Hale, Oliver Haley, Joseph Haley, Richard Hall, Calvin Hall, Charles Hall, Charles Hall, David Hall, Eli abcth Hall, Enoch Hall, Enoch Hall, Hannah Hall, Isaac Hall, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	88	York	('20) d. Jan. 25,
'35d	Hell Celvin	15	D- 1.0			1829.
'35c	Hall Charles	Mass. IIII	Drivers	10	Kennebec.	
'40	Hall, Charles	Mass. 11110	riivate	85	Cumperland.	(120)
'35d	Hall, David	Mass state	Par & Sara	81	Cumperiand .	Res. Balawin.
'40	Hall, Eli abeth Hall, Enech Hall, Enoch Hall, Hannah Hall, Isaac			70	Cumberland	Day Davannials
'35d	Hall, Enech	Mass. mil	Private	81	Samerset	100)
'35d	Hall, Enoch	Mass, line	Private	74	Uxford.	. =0)
'40 '35d	Hall, Hannah			77	Kennebec	Res. China
'40	Hall, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private	87	Lincoln.	
'35d	Hall, Isaac		2000000000	94	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
'40	Hall Isaac	Mass. line	Pvt.& Corp			
'35c	Hall Jaher	Mass line	Drivers	20	Waldo	Res. Knox.
'35c	Hall, Isaac Hall, Jabez Hall, Job	Mass line	Private	76	Kennebec	Res. Knox. ('20) ('20) d. May 22,
					кепперес	1823.
'35d	Hall, John. Hall, Joseph. Hall, Joseph. Hall, Levi	Mass. mil	Surg's m'te	20.	C	1020.
'20	Hall, Joseph	N. H	Private.			
'35e '35e	Hall, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec.	
' 4 0	Hall, Levi	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20)
'35c	Hall Luther	36 30		1	Lincoln	Res. Washington.
'3.5d	Hell Voeh	Mass. me	Private	69 (Cumberland.	(*20) d. Nov. 1526
'3.5d	Hall, Oliver	Mass. State	Private	72	Hancock.	
40	Hall, Rhoda		1111010	70 1	Walda	Day Dofass
. '35c	Hall, Joseph Hall, Loseph Hall, Levi Hall, Luther Hall, Noah Hall, Oliver Hall, Rheda Hall, William	Mass. line	Private	75 1	incoln	('90) d Inte 31
	Hall, William Hallet, Elisha Hallet, Solomon					1819.
'35e '40	Hall, William	Mass. line	Private	64	York	d. July 31, 1819.
'35c	maniet, Elisha	35 20	B	82]	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35d	Hallet, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	66	hennebec.	
004	1	Mass. mil	PVt.& Mas.	66	hennebec	120, 31b Hallett)
'40			at arms.	ac 80	Connebas	Day Water 211
'35c	Halloway, William	Mass, line	Sergeant	30 1	ennebee	res. Waterville
	1		ocigeant	C-2 1	хепперес	1831.
'40	Hallowell, Mary Ham, John Ham, John			85 1	ennebee	1831. Res. Windsor. (20) Res. Leeds.
'35e '40	Ham, John	N. H. line	Private	70 1	Sennebec	(20)
40	Ham, John			81 I	Sennebec	Res. Leeds.
	å .					



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Ham, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	. 79	Cumberland .	Res. Brunswick. Same as Hamilin.A
'40				. 85	Cumberland .	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	Hamblin, America Hamblin, William	Mass. line	. Private	72	Oxford	Same as Hamilin. A
'35c	Hamblin, William	Conn. line	Private	4.0	Lincold	Sime as Hamlin.
'35c	Hames, Simeon Hamilton, John	N. H. line	Private	79	Waldo.	
'35d	Hamilton, John	Mass. mil	Private	. 74	York.	
'40 '20	Hamilton, John	\f	D-1	40	1072	Res. Waterbor'h
' 1 0	Hamilton, John Hamilton, John Hamilton, Jonathan Hamilton, Jonathan Hamilton, Richard Hamilton, William Hamilton, America	.11255	. Filvate.	85	X	D 1- D
'35c	Hamilton, Richard .	N. H. line	Private	74	Walto	(*20)
'35c '35d	Hamilton, William .	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland .	('20, '31b)
' 4 0				7.5	Cumberland .	(20) (20) (20, 31b) Res. N. Yarmouth Same as Hamblin
20	Hamlin, America. Hamlin, Prince. Hamlin, Seth Hamlin, William	Mass	Private		Carrie	Same as Hamblin ('20)
'35c	Hamlin Sath	Moss line	Private		Cumberland .	. (20)
'20 '20	Hamlin, William	Conn	Private			Same as Hamblia
' 4 0	Hammon, Josiah			79	Penobscot	Res. Corinna.
'35d	Hammond, Moses	Mass. line	Private	7.2	Hancock.	
'35c	Hammond, Paulipus	Mass. line	Private	7.3	Kennebec	(*20)
'35d '35d	Hammond, Roger	Mass. State	Private	14	York.	
20	Hancock, John Lane	R. I.	Private	: 09		
'35e	Hancock, Nathan	Mass. line	Fifer	61	Lincoln	('20) d. Sept. 1823
'35c	Hancock, William	Mass. line	Private	73	York	('20) d. Sept. 1828
'35c	Hands, James	Mass. line	Private	63	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 6, 1825
'35d '35c	Handy, Benjamin	Mass. state	Marine	7-2	Oxford.	
'40	Handy, Emathan	Mass. I.lie	riivate	77	Franklin	('20) Res. Berlin.
'35d	Haney, Daniel	Mass, line	Private	79	Cumberland .	nes. Derim.
'40	Haney, Daniel			86	Oxford	Res. Greenwood.
'35c	Hamlin, William Hammon, Josiah Hammond, Moses Hammond, Paulious Hammond, Roger Hammonds, Edmo d Hancock, John Lane Hancock, Nathan Hancock, William Handy, Benjamin Handy, Elnathan Pandy, Lu-n Haney, Daniel Haney, Daniel Haneyson, William	R. I. line	Private	70	Kennebec	Res. Greenwood.
'35c	Hannewell, William.	Cont navy	Marine			1830. d. Aug. 23, 1820
						Same as Hunne-
'20	Wana James	31000	Daiman			
'35e	Hans, James. Hans, William	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland .	('20) d. Seat &
	W 011					1831
'35e '35d	Hanscom, Gideon	Mass. line	Private	69	York	('20 d. in 1825.
'35d	Hanseom Vathan	Mass. tine	Pyt of art	31	Kennehos	
140	Hanscom, Nathan.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	93	Franklin	Res Avon
'35c	Hanscom, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	66	York	(1'20)
'40	Hanscom, Gideon Hanscom, Humahre Hanscom, Nathan Hanscom, Nathan Hanscom, Reiben Hanscom, Robert			77	York	Res. Avon. ('20) Res. Kennebunk
			=			port. Same a
'35c	Hanscomb, John 1st.	Mass, line	Private	77	York.	(201d in 1397
'35c	Hanseomb, John 1st. Hanseomb, John 2d. Hanseomb, Nathan l	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	(20)
'35e	Hanscomb, Nathan l	Mass. line	Private	73	York	('20)d. in 1327. ('20) ('20) d. April 1
'40	Hartanamh Paich				· ·	1830.
'35e	Hanscomb, Uriah Hansicum, Robert	Vass line	Pricate	73	Vork	Res. Lyman.
		Dance, HHE		1.0	101A	1830. Res. Lyman. Same as Hanscom. R.?
'35c	Hanson, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	64	York	('20. '31b)
40	Harding, David			83	Waldo	('20, '31b) Res. Unity. ('20) d. March 1,
'35e				96	Cumberland .	(20) d. March 1,
	Harding, Hezekish	Mass line	Lieut nant	sn		1 1 2 1
'35c		Mars mil	Drivato	30	Waldo.	d. May 1, 1825.
'35e '35d	Harding, Seth	NI 333. IIIII				
35d	Harding, Seth Hardison, Ste hen	Mass. line	Private	70	Waldo.	
35c 35c	Hardison, Ste hen Hardison, Stephen	Mass. line Mass. line	Private	70 69	Waldo. York	('20, '31b)
35c 35c 35c	Harding, Seth. Hardison, Stechen. Hardson, Stechen. Hardy, William.	Mass. line Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private Private	70 69 79	York	('20, '31b) ('20)
35c 35c 35c 35c	Harding, Herekiah Harding, Seth Hardison, Stephen Hardison, Stephen Hardy, William Hardwuosiah Harlowuosiah	Mass line Mass line Mass line Mass line	Private Private Private	70 69 79 76	Kennebec Waldo	Res (amoien
35c 35c 35c 35c 40 35c	Harding, Seth. Hardison, Stephen. Hardison, Stephen. Hardy, William. Hardw, William. Harlow, Josiah. Harlow, Nathaniel	Mass line Mass line Mass line Mass line Mass line Mass line	Private Private Private Private Private	70 69 79 76 74 80	Kennebec Waldo	Res (amden
35d '35e '35e '35e '40 '35e '35e '35d	Harding, Seth. Hardison, Stephen. Hardison, Stephen. Hardy, William. Harlow, Josiah. Harlow, Nathaniel. Harlow, Sylvanus.	Mass line	Private Private Private	74 80 72	York. Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot	Res. Camden. ('20) d. in 1825. ('20)
35d '35e '35e '35e '40 '35e '35e '35d	Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus	Mass line Mass line Mass mil	Private Private Private	74 80 72	York. Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot	Res. Camden. ('20) d. in 1825. ('20)
35c 35c 35c 35c 40 35c	Harding, Sath Harlison, Ste hen Hardison, Ste hen Hardison, Ste hen Hardy, William Hardy, William Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Sylvanus Harman, Pelatiah	Mass line Mass line Mass mil	Private Private Private	74 80 72	York Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot Straford Co	Res. Camden. (20) d. in 1825. (20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland
35d '35e '35e '35e '40 '35e '35e '35d	Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus	Mass line Mass line Mass mil	Private Private Private	74 80 72	York. Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot	Res. Camden. (20) d. in 1825. (20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland agency. Appar.
35d '35c '35c '35c '35c '35c '35c '35c '35d '40 '35d	Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus	Mass line Mass line Mass mil	Private Private Private	74 80 72	York Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot Straford Co	Res. Camden. ('20) d. in 1825. ('20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland agency. Apparently same as
35d '35e '35e '35e '40 '35e '35e '35d	Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus	Mass line Mass line Mass mil. Mass line	Private Private Private Private Private	74 80 72 79 62	York Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot Straford Co. N. H.	Res. Camden. ('20) d. in 1825. ('20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland agency. Apparently same as
35d '35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d '40 '35d	Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus Harman, Pelatiah Harman, Thomas	Mass line Mass line Mass mil Mass line Mass line	Private Private Private Private Private	74 80 72 79 62	York Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot N. H. Oxford	Res. Camden. (20) d. in 1825. (20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland agency. Apparently same as Harmon, P. (20) (31b Harmon).
35d '35c '35c '35c '35c '35c '35c '35c '35d '40 '35d	Harlow, Josiah. Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus. Harman, Pelatiah Harman, Thomas Harman, William	Mass line Mass ine Mass mil Mass line Mass line Mass line	Private Private Private Private Private Private Private Fifer	74 80 72 79 62 78	York Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot N. H. Oxford	Res. Camden. (20) d. in 1825. (20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland agency. Apparently same as Harmon, P. (20) (31b Harmon).
35d '35c '35c '35c '40 '35c '35d '40 '35d	Harlow, Josiah Harlow, Nathaniel Harlow, Sylvanus Harman, Pelatiah Harman, Thomas	Mass line Mass ine Mass mil Mass line Mass line Mass line	Private Private Private Private Private Private Private Fifer	74 80 72 79 62 78	York Kennebec Waldo Lincoln Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot Penobscot N. H. Oxford	Res. Camden. (20) d. in 1825. (20) Res. Plymouth. Paid at Portland agency. Apparently same as Harmon. P (20) (31b Har-



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Harmon, Josiah	Mass, line	Musician	71	Waldo	(190)
'35c	Harmon, Josiah Harmon, Pelatiah .	Mass. line	Private	62	Oxford	. ('20) . ('20) Same as
'35c '20	Harmon, Samuel. Harmon, William	Mass. line Mass	Corporal	82	Penobscot	. ('20. Harman)
'40	Harmon, William			78	Cumberland	Harman, W.?
'35c '35d	Harmon, William. Harriman, Joab. Harriman, Simon Harrington, Abiel	Mass. line Mass. mil	Private Private	74 70	Kennebec Penobscot.	. ('20)
'35c '35c				74	Kennebec	('20) See also Her- rington.
'35c	Harris, Charles	Maca line	Daimata	74	Kennebec	rington. ('20, '31b) d.July 1, 1832.
'40 '35c	Harris, John Hart, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	- 75 73	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'35c				78	Vorl-	(190) 4 11-1 120*
'35d '35c	Hart, John. 2d	N. H. line	Private	70 69	Penobscot	('20) d. May 1825. ('20) d. Jan. 7, 1826. Res. Atkinson.
'40 '35d.	Hartwell Edward	Man line	D	78	Piscataquis.	Res. Atkinson.
'40 '35c	Hartwell, Oliver Hartwell, Gliver Harvest, John A	Mass. Inferre	D	93	Kennebec. Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'40	Hartwell, Gliver	Mass. line	Private	80	Penobscot	. ('20) Res. Stetson.
'35e			(1			Res. Stetson. Trans.from Providence Co., R. I.,
'35d	Harvey, James	N. H. line	Pvt.& Corp	72	Penobscot.	1833.
'40 '40	Harvey, Libby Harvey, Thomas			78	Penobscot	Res. Bradford.
'31a	Harvey, Thomas		Private	76	York	Res. Limington. Did not serve 9
10.7.1						moe. on Cont.
'35d '35d	Harvey, William Hasey, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	74 76	York	('20, 31b)
'40 '40	Harvey, William Hasey, Ebenezer Hasgatt, Davis Haskell, Josiah			89	Hancock	Res. Mt. Desert.
-	1		1		Lincoln	actou. Came as
	Haskell, Stephen				Oxford	('20) d. Dec. 3.
'35e '20	Haskell, Stephen Haskell, Ward Haskell, William Haskill, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	65	Cumberland .	1830. d. Dec. 3, 1830.
'35c '35c	Haskell, William	Mass. line	Private	61	Kennebec	
'40 '5e	Haskill, Mary Hastings, John	Mass. mre	r rivate	83	Waldo	Same as Haskell, J Res. Knox.
		It gt		-	Hancock	Same as Haskell, J Res. Knox. ('23 fransf. to Middlesex Co., Mass.
'35d '35d	Hasty, David Hasty, Samuel Hasty, William	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland .	21235.
35c				78	Cumberland .	Mass. ('20, '28) d. Dec. 23, 1831. Res. Fryeburg.
'40 '35d	Hatch, Ann Hatch, David	Mass. mil	Private	84 (Oxford	Res. Fryeburg.
'40 '35c	Hatch, Ann Hatch, David. Hatch, David. Hatch, Eliakim	Mass. line	Private	79 57 S	ork Somerset	Res. Wells.
35d 35c	Hatch, Elihu Hatch, Llijah Hatch, Ezekiel Hatch, Philip Hatch, Philip Hatch, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	80 1	Kennebec.	1049.
'35d '35d	Hatch, Ezekiel	Mass. state	rrivate	79	ork	('20)
350 '40	Hatch, Philip	Mass. mil	Private	75 I	.incoln.	Res Bristol
'35c '40	Hatch, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	77 (umberland .	('20)
'35d '35d	Hatch, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	73	umberland .	Nes. Minot.
'35d '40	Hatch, Samuel Hatch, Sylvanus Hatch, Walter	Mass. mil	Corp.of_rt	75 1	waldo.	
'35d	Hatch, Zaccheus Hathaway, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	82 1	Waldo	Res. Belfast. d. Apr. 23, 1833. ('20, '31b)
'35d				77 ()xford	('20, '31b)
`35d '55c	Hathorn, Nathaniel.	Mass. state	Private	79 1	incoln.	Same as Heavenor
			tivate	13 1	лисош	neavner and
				- 1		Hevenor.



An Interesting Chapter of Maine History

(BY ROBERT H. GARDINER.)

The State of Maine realizes the dignity of reaching the age of one hundred years, and steps are being taken to celebrate this event. In 1820 the State was admitted to the Union, having hitherto been under the political control of Massachusetts. An appropriaion of public funds has been made to provide such festivities as will mark the centenary of the State in the memory of its people. Like other celebrations of its kind, further information bearing on the subject is eagerly sought and welcomed. We are aware that 1820 is not the ultimate date boundary of the historical past of our State, but going back to origins, we find renewed interest in early discoveries, settlements, and institutions and bring to light much that is forgotten.

The Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maine, under the leadership of Bishop Brewster, is also making preparation for the celebration of its own one hundredth anniversary this year. Following the precedent of the early days of the Republic when the Church took on its external organization soon after the foundation of the Nation, the Diocese of Maine was organized immediately after Maine became a State.

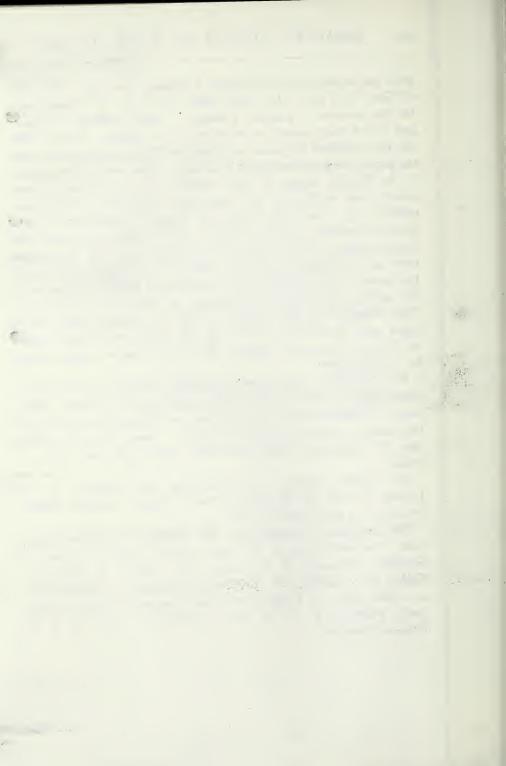
It will be seen that the venerable Episcopal Church was the institution that accompanied the English discoveries, adventures, and commercial enterprises in the earliest days on these western shores, in the hope perhaps of giving a touch of idealism to the practical dreams of that age. The English discoveries under John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497 sealed the English claim to the territory from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Florida. Upon the French intrusion into the land of Evangeline in Nova Scotia, the Government sent Captain George Weymouth in 1605 to investigate, and landing on Monhegan Island, off the coast of Maine, he set up a cross in token of the sovereignty of James the First. After kidnapping five Indians, who became of great service, he sailed later for home. The Plymouth Company was formed on account of the attractive reports submitted and the Virginia Colony was also organized. These two companies were granted rights to the whole At'antic coast. Chief Just'ce Popham and Sir Ferdinand Gorges

were the leaders of the Plymouth Company. In 1607 "The Gift of God" and the "Mary and John" sailed for the Maine coast for the purpose of planting a colony. After touching at Monhegan Island they landed on the shore for a religious service, when the Rev. Richard Seymour, a Church of England clergyman, used the prayer book and preached a sermon. This was the first service in the English tongue in New England. The so-called Popham colony then established was short-lived, but later attempts succeeded. By a new grant from the King, Sir Ferdinand Gorges became Governor General in 1635, and in 1639 he was given the proprietorship of the territory extending from the Piscataqua river to the Penobscot and one hundred and twenty miles inland. He made it his chief business to inculcate a religious influence in the colony, and required the baptism of children in the Church. The character of this doughty knight was evinced when some years later, at seventy years of age, Sir Ferdinand Gorges fought for Charles First at the siege of Bristol and died two years before his roval master.

It is curious to note from a historical standpoint that the religious origins of the State of Maine ante-dated the Puritan settlement in Massachusetts, and were from an independent source, and that source was the Church of England. Hence from the earliest days the Episcopal Church has been linked with the history of Maine.

The special exercises commemorating the founding of the Diccese in 1820 will be held in Christ Church, Gardiner, Maine, on May 31st and June 1st, 1920.

The committee in charge are: Mr. Robert H. Gardiner, Chairman; Reverend Canon R. W. Piant, and Mr. Josiah S. Maxcy of Gardiner; Reverend E. A. Pressey, Mr. Charles F. Flagg, Mr. Sidney St. F. Thaxter, Mr. Frederick H. Gabbi, Mrs. Herbert Payson, Miss Mary M. Burgess and Miss Marguerite Ogden of Portland; President K. C. M. Sil's of Brunswick; and Mr. D. M. Bates of Lewiston.



Old Point

Madison, Me., Nov. 25, 1919.

To the Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

My attention has been called to the fact that you have been, and still are a student of the history of Old Point and Father Ralse.

There is one point which has always been misunderstood, Old Point is not, and never has been in the town of Norridgeweck. It is in Madison. It is situated upon what was originally known as the "mile and a half strip."

This was a strip of land one and one-half miles in width, as the name implies, extending from the Kennebec river, I think across the entire territory formerly known locally as "Arcadia." I am not positive as to its eastern boundary.

This seems to have been a sort of "left over," at the time of the original survey. If I remember correctly it was the northern boundary of that portion of Maine known as "The Kennebec Purchase."

It has been a long time since I looked up the facts of this, but I am positive regarding the first statement I have made. I suppose the mistake has arisen from the fact that the falls at Madison were formerly known as Norridgewock Falls, and the Indians at Old Point were commonly called the Norridgewock Indians.

I think it would be well to have this corrected, and the Journal you publish seems to be the best organ through which to do it. It is without question, the most authentic publicaion of Maine history avai ab e.

Trusting you will give this matter your attention, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LINA MOORE McKENNEY.

All historians writing about this matter, have apparently assumed that, as the church and mission were at ancient Nanrantsouak, afterwards becoming changed to Norridgewock, they must have been within the limits of the present town of Norridgewock. While this was the fact at one period, later a change in ownership of the territory known as Old Point, took place and, as our correspondent states, is now within the present town of Madison.

J. W. Hanson in his "History of the Old Towns of Norridgewock and Canaan," (Boston, 1859) p. 58, says:

The territory of Old Point has been suffered to pass from the old town of Norridgewock, and it is now in the town of Madison. It is very singular that the proposition was allowed to prevail. There ought to have been an universal outcry on the part of the people of Norridgewock against the movement.—Editor.

A Visit to an Historical Island

(BY MARGUERITE OGDEN.)

Noticing various allusions in the newspapers to the Centenary of the State and of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine which are to take place early next summer. I venture to think that your readers might be interested in what I learned on a trip made last fall to Richmond's Island in the company of one of the descendants of Robert Jordan.

Richmond's Island is a bleak knoll lying off the southerly side of Cape Elizabeth. It is about three miles in circumference, containing about two hundred acres and at low tide is connected with the mainland by a sand bar. The island is now owned by Mr. Sprague of Boston who was most kind in allowing the caretaker of his house to do everything possible to speed us on our pilgrimage.

The first inhabitant of the island, we are told, was Walter Bagnall in 1628 whose sole object in life was to amass a large fortune by driving hard bargains with the Indians. They showed their resentment of this treatment by murdering him in 1631 and stealing, as was supposed, all his accumulated wealth. In 1855, however, a resident of the island, while plowing, turned up a stone pot containing gold and silver coins of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James the First and Charles the First. From the dates on these pieces it has been inferred that they were buried a short time before Bagnall's death.

The island was later granted to Robert Trelawney and Moses Goodyeare, merchants of Plymouth, England, and with it was included all of the present town of Cape Elizabeth. John Winter was appointed their agent, and appears from the records to have been an able, industrious, and successful merchant. He lived on Richmond's Island and employed over sixty men in the fisheries and fur trade. As early as 1637 the Rev. Richard Gibson, an Episcopal minister, was settled over the island and the records imply that there may have been an Episcopal Church built there, too, as there is mention in an inventory, of vessels for the Communion Service and the minister's bedding.

Tradition has it that Cape Elizabeth might now be peopled largely with Gibsons instead of Jordans if the Rev. Richard would have consented to marry Winter's only daughter. Apparently he re-

fused to accept her hand and fortune, which was a large one for those days, and returned to England heart free.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Jordan who came over at the instance of Robert Trelawney to take pastoral care of the settlement. He straightway married Miss Winter and at the death of her father became the manager and possessor of his estate. He was a man of decided character, good judgment, fearless and upright. He was much respected in the community and was elected one of the Commissioners of the settlement. He incurred the censure of the Massachusetts government by administering the rites of the Episcopal Church and was imprisoned for baptising children. The font which he used is now in the rooms of the Historical Society in Portland.

As time went on, he built a house on the mainland which we imagined was near the mouth of the Spurwink river. It was burned by the Indians in King Philip's war and Mr. Jordan and his family fled for their lives to Newcastle, N. H. He died at the age of 68 years, leaving as a monument to posterity six sons whose descendants still perpetuate his name.

GARDINER, Dec. 15, 1919.

Editor Strague's Journal:

On page 99 of your last Journal is a letter of Daniel Webster recommending the appointment of Col. F. T. Lally as an engineer and the comment is made that possibly his home was in Hallowell.

Co. Lally married a daughter of George Evans of Gardiner, one of the brainiest men who ever represented Maine in the United States senate. Col. Lally built one of the finest homes in Gardiner, which was occupied by himself and Mr. Evans, and has since been known as the Lally house.

This house was in that part of Gardiner that afterward became a portion of the town of Farmingdale, lying between Gardiner and Hallowell.

Mr. Evans was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster when they served together in the senate.

J. S. MAXCY.

Notes on the Hicks Family

(BY CHARLES M. STARBIRD, DANVILLE, MAINE.)

These notes have been compiled with little attention to a carefully connected history. The genealogy of the Hicks Family presents many difficulties due to the lack of family registers and those records often handed down by past generations. Moreover, there is a missing link in the chain connecting the family in Maine with the original immigrant of that name. It is the hope of the compiler that someone having additional information will communicate with him

The founder of the Hicks family in America was Robert Hicks who came to the Plymouth Colony in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. He is mentioned in 1618 as a leather dresser in London, or rather Bermondsey Street, Southwark. Robert Hicks attained a position of wealth and influence among the colonists. He was a witness to many early deeds and other documents recorded in the early P'ymouth records. It is probable that he was a close friend of Miles Standish. He was owner of considerable land about the colony and is mentioned as "merchant of Plymouth." Mr. Hicks had a wife, Margaret, who came to America in the ship "Ann" in 1623 with her four children. The will of Robert Hicks drawn up 28 May, 1645, was witnessed by Nathaniel Souther and attested by Governor John Winthrop. He died 24 May, 1647. The inventory of his estate was drawn up 5 July, 1647, and the amount of the property £ 39: 13 s. The will of Mrs. Hicks is recorded 8 July. 1665. The inventory of her estate was made 5 March, 1665. by Capt. Southworth and John Morton. The amount was £ 53: 12s: 6d. The children of Robert and Margaret were:

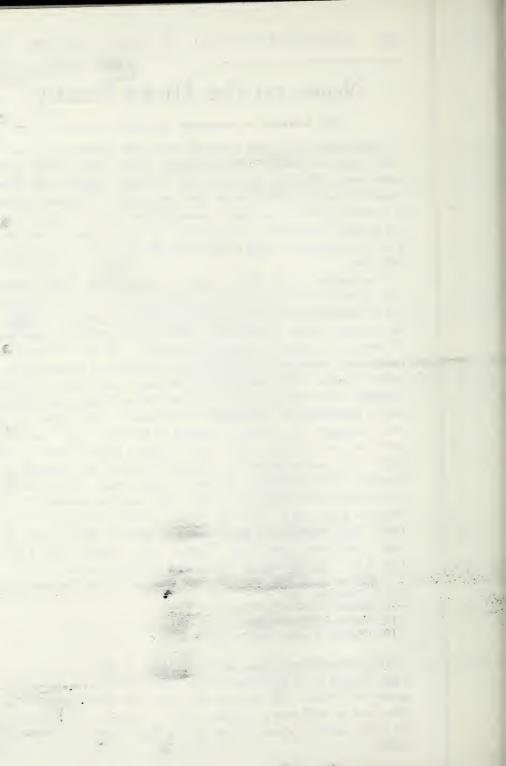
I. Ephriam m. 19 Sept., 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of John Howland. He died 12 December, 1657.

II. Samuel —

III. Lydia m. Edward Bangs.

IV. Pheobe m. about 1635, George Watson.

The first mention of the family in Maine is Richard Hickes of Cape Porpus or of Kennebunk Port. He is noted in a list of tax payers of 1660-1. He was on the jury from Kennebunkport in 1661 and in 1668 was a constable there. With his wife Susanna, he made oath to a clause of the will of Peter Turbot, 19 October, 1669.



The next appearing in Maine is Dennis. He bought land at Kittery Point in 1689. His wife was probably Sarah Deering, daughter of Roger Deering, one of the most influential settlers of Kittery. Whether or not Dennis was the son of Richard is uncertain. He purchased land of Benjamin Woodbridge of Plymouth, New Hampshire, by deeds dated 28 February, 1689 and again 17 June, 1691.

JOHN HIX.

Dennis was probably the father of John Hix—or Hicks—later a prominent citizen of Kittery. In the folios of the York County Deeds appear several depositions of 1727 in regard to the ownership of a house and some land occupied by Sarah Hix and her son John. The land appears to have be onged to Joan Crafts Deering, wife of Roger Deering and mother of Mrs. Hicks. There are several deeds recorded in York county in which the name John Hix appears. He is mentioned as a ship-carpenter and a resident of Kittery. The deeds recorded are:

Roger Dearing, Shipwright, of Scarborough to John Hix, 20 acres of land at Kittery 12 January, 1719-20.

John Woodman, Yoeman of York to John Hix, 20 acres of land in York

2 November, 1721.

John Main Yoeman of York to John Hix Yoeman of Kittery, land in York 14 May, 1723.

John Hix to Samuel Ford of Kittery, 20 acres land 21 May, 1723. Charles Trafton of York to John Hicks of Kittery 14 May, 1723.

Withers Berry of Kittery to John Hicks of Kittery, land in Kittery 10 July. 1729.

Bray Dearing Fisherman of Kittery to John Hicks, 20 acres of land in

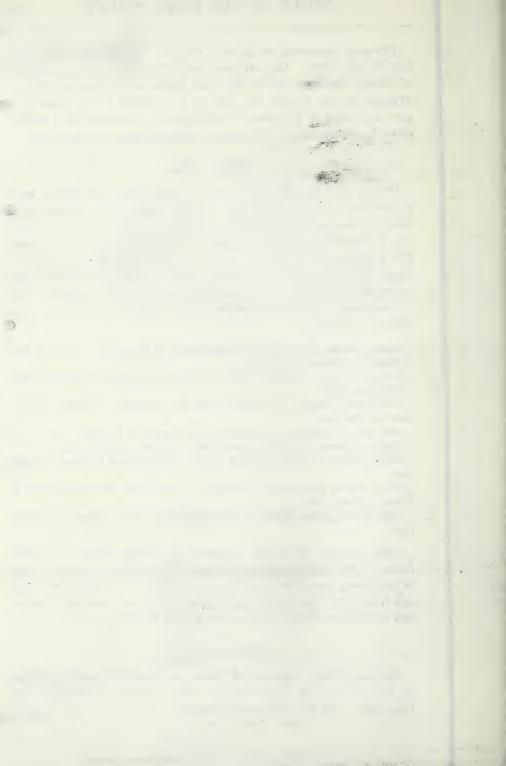
Kittery 7 April. 1728.

John Hix to Joshua White, Cooper of Kittery, land in Kittery 11 March, 1733.

John married Elizabeth, daughter of James Davis of Oyster River. Their intention was published 13 November, 1725. In 1739 he was living near Braveboat Harbor in York. He died before 1754 and his widow died at the age of 79. They had one son, Joseph, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Paul Pinkham.

JOSEPH HICKS.

He was probably also son of Dennis and married Sarah, daughter of James Davis of Oyster River. They lived at Madbury. New Hampshire with the following children:



I. Sarah b. 22 May, 1721.

II. John b. 20 October, 1723.

III. Mary b. 1 January, 1725.

IV. Hepzibah bapt. 6 April, 1729.

V. Elizabeth bapt. 31 July. 1729.

VI. Joseph bapt. 22 May, 1746.

NATHANIEL HICKS.

Probably another son of Dennis. He was in Kittery early in the 1700's. He married 1712. Martha Foye, daughter of James Foye of Kittery. He was a carpenter and also lived in Kittery. Several York deeds make mention of his name. He was engaged in the expedition against Louisburg in Major Cutt's company. His will was recorded 11 April, 1768. The issue of Nathaniel and Martha was:

I. Lemuel (see below).

II. Sarah bapt. 26 April, 1724; m. Samuel Billings and d. before 1764, leaving a daughter Eunice.

III. Joseph bapt. 18 July. 1725; m. Happy Proctor of Falmouth. Their intention was published 1 October, 1748. He d. before 1764, leaving a son William who was taxed in 1777. William was among a number of men who received a grant of land between Nova Scotia and New Hampshire in 1764, from the General Court of Massachusetts.

IV. Martha bapt. 10 August, 1729.

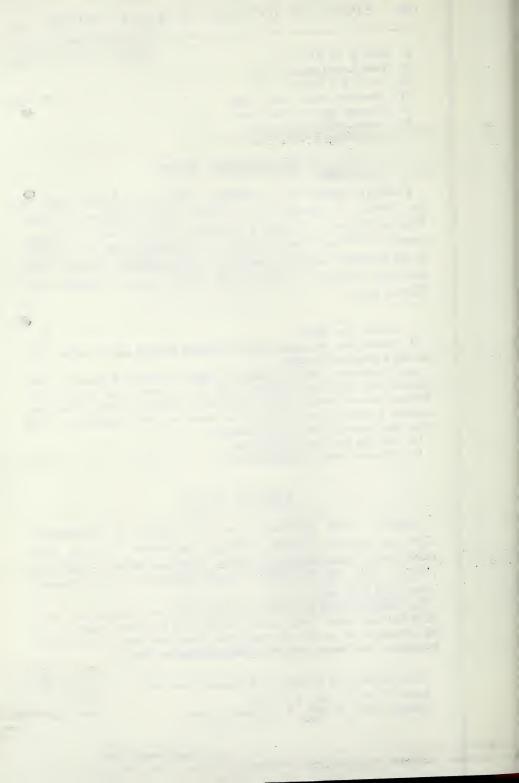
V. Elizabeth bapt. 6 September. 1731.

LEMUEL HICKS.

Lemuel, son of Nathaniel, came from Kittery to Falmouth in 1730 and married Hannah Giddings. September 16. 1739. Her father came from Gloucester. Mass. She was killed by lightning Ju'y 31. 1748, with one child. Parson Smith wrote in his Journal un'er that date says:

The lightning killed Mrs. Hicks and her child. Mr. Giddings was much burnt and near dead. None escaped unhurt but a little child which by crying brought in the people, who found Mrs. Hicks and three of her children prostrate on the hearth, and Mrs. Giddings appeared dead.

Two children of Lemuel and Hannah survived: Sarah b. July 12. 1745; d. in 1836. Joseph b. May 28. 1748; d. November 4, 1846.



Lemuel married as his second wife, Martha Cox, June 13, 1752. They lived at Bishop's Corner, Westbrook, and their children were:

I. Lemuel Jr. (See below.)

II. Hannah b. 1754; d. July 26, 1838.

III. Samuel b. July 5, 1755; d. August 20, 1834. He enlisted in the Continental Army May 16, 1775. Was a private in Capt. John Brackett's Company, Col. Edmund Phinney's Regt.

IV. Martha -

V. James b. April 18, 1759. (See below).

LEMUEL HICKS, JR.

He moved from Falmouth and settled in the north part of Gorham, Maine, in the Nason district so called. He married Mary, daughter of Lemuel Rich. Their intention was published April 20, 1771. They had two children:

I. Elizabeth b. April 9, 1774; m. Herman M. Brown, December 20, 1802.

II. Lemuel b. May 9, 1776.

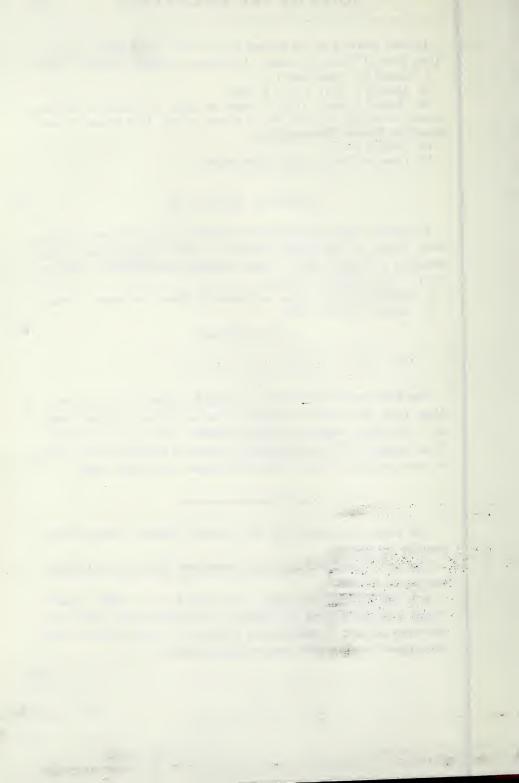
(To be continued)

The first number of the next and eighth volume of the Journal—May, June, July—will be issued as a special Maine Centennial number. The four regular quarterly numbers will also be published. That volume will thus contain five, instead of the usual four, parts. A more extended notice of this will appear in our next issue.

One more institution, says the Portland Sunday Telegram, has gone by the boards.

One other thing, held dear—and necessary—by our grandfathers, has passed completely.

It is the hitching post, that once fringed every village square. Along with the passing of Dobbin in the cities, where speed is a necessary adjunct to business and pleasure, the rural districts, likewise, have forsaken their horse-drawn vehicles.



SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

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Postage prepaid on all items, except bound volumes west of Mississippi River.

Commencing with Vol. 3, the terms will be \$1.00 only to subscribers who pay in advance, otherwise \$1.50.

This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

"IS NOW ACCOMPLISHED."

We have before us a letter from one of the town superintendents of schools in Maine. We withhold his name as it is a personal letter and evidently his desire for us so to do. In it he says:

I have read the eloquent words of Dr. Thomas, Maine's able State Superintendent of Schools, in his address in Portland, recently, in which he states that the slogan in our schools for 1920, will be "Study Maine," and also his just praise of the new and valuable school book, "Maine, My State;" and his further statement that there will be a demand for Sprague's Journal of Maine History and that "it is a valuable contribution and will be of special help." I have just run through the Journal indexes, vols. 1-6, and find, besides several references to the subject, twelve leading editorial articles in which you have, during that time, strongly urged the school officers of the state to adopt this study or give it necessary attention. I want to personally congratulate you upon the fact that what you have for so long a time contended for is now accomplished.

While we are grateful for words like the above, we must in justice affirm that it is the patriotic members of the Maine Writers' Research Club of Maine to whom is due by far the greater amount of credit. Whenever any of us have in the past suggested the importance of this matter to leading educators of our state, the invariable reply has been, "we have no school readers or text-books for this purpose: furnish the necessary books and advancement will be made." Thus it has been, while the rest of us have talked and talked, the women went to work and produced the book that was demanded.



"EVERY FOOT OF SOIL IS HISTORIC GROUND."

(Biddeford (Maine) Journal.)

Maine and York county in general and Biddeford and Saco in particular should find the current issue of Sprague's Journal of Maine History of more than passing interest because of the comprehensive and well-written article on Sir William Pepperrell contained therein. This article is a condensed summary of practically all available information on this subject and constitutes a valuable foot note to the history of Maine and York county. Accompanying the text are portraits of Colonel William Pepperrell, the first of the family in America, and his wife, Margery (Bray) Pepperrell, and their illustrious son, Sir William Pepperrell, and his wife, Mary (Hirst) Pepperrell. Other articles and matter in this issue make it one to be treasured by all who have any interest in the history of a region where every foot of soil is historic ground.

(Old Town Enterprise.)

Sprague's Journal of Maine History comes to our desk this week full of interesting reading as usual. Editor Sprague wants reinforcements along subscription lines. It is published quarterly and is well worth the money. It deserves all the good things said about it.

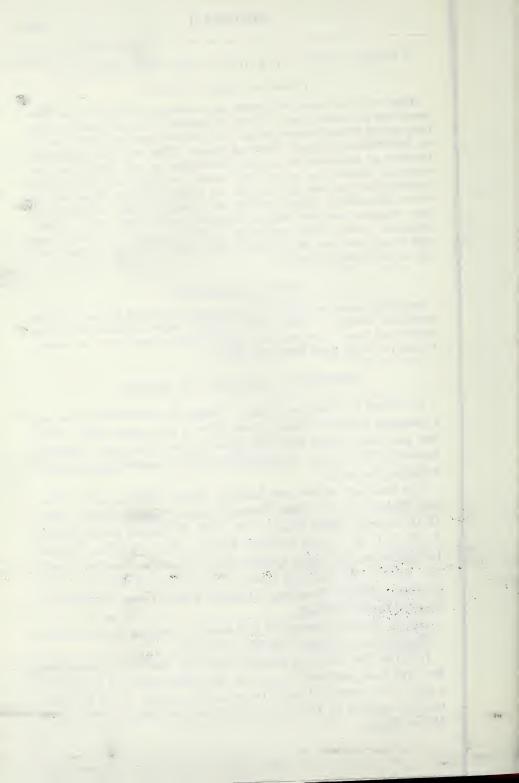
HATCH'S HISTORY OF MAINE.

Dr. Louis C. Hatch of Bangor, Maine, is the editor-in-chief of a complete history of Maine from 1820 to the present time, which has just been issued from the press of the American Historical Society of New York. It is in three volumes, containing 936 pages, including the index.

The associate editors are Lucilius Alonzo Emery, LLD., Clarence Hale, L. L. D., John Francis Sprague, George Colby Chase, D. D., Charles Allcott Flagg, A. M., B. L. S., Harold Marsh Sewall, A. B., L. L. B., Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, M. A., William Farrand Livingston, A. B., Edgar Crosby Smith, Augustus Freedom Moulton, A. M., John Fairfield Lynch, Fanny Hardy Eckstorm, G. W. Stephens, Wilmot Brookings Mitchell, Edwin Carey Whittemore, Louise Wheeler Bartlett,

One of the most interesting and valuable chapters in the work is "The Indians of Maine" by Mrs. Eckstorm.

It is the first and only political history of Maine as a state that has ever been published; and now that state history is to become a part of the course of study in our public schools, it will be invaluable to students as it is in all of the larger and many of the smaller Maine libraries.



Williamson's history is the story of Maine as a province and as a district—1604 to 1820—which, with Hatch's work, gives a full outline of the history of the Pine Tree State.

Dr. Louis Clinton Hatch, the author of the history, is a native of Bangor. He is a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1895. He received the degree of A. B. in 1896, A. M. in 1897, PhD. in 1899, all from Harvard university. He was engaged in historical research at Harvard from 1899 to 1905 and he has writen extensively largely upon historical matters.

Sayings of Subscribers

Hon. James Phinney Baxter. Maine's most famous historian and well known author:

I have read your article in the last number of your Journal, and consider such articles as very useful to the reading public. It is written in an interesting manner and I trust will be widely read. A large percentage of the people know nothing about historical literature, and are prejudiced against reading many of the treatises which are preferred by more advanced students of history; therefore I am always interested in seeing such articles as yours which can be read at a sitting, and interest the reader, and this article on Pepperrell I think will. I hope you will write articles of a similar nature for the soil of history is hard to cultivate, and requires patient and persistent effort.

Hon. Ira G. Hersey, Member of Congress from Maine:

Your magazine I find is a valuable contribution to the literature of Maine and for the preservation of historical data, and I do think that your subscription is too small and if you could induce yourself \$2.00 per year I believe your subscribers would gladly pay it.

Honorable Leslie C. Cornish. Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Augusta. Maine:

The quarterly visit of this magazine is watched for with interest. Your work for Maine is appreciated by all those who have a love for the past.

In your last issue I read the copy of letter from Daniel Webster to Col. Lally. There was a note stating that it was thought that Col. Lally lived in Gardiner. Let me say that he lived in Farmingdale, close by Gardiner: that he married the daughter of Hon. Geo. Evans and after his death the family moved to Augusta. They were living here when I came to Augusta



and the oldest daughter married General Frank H. Phipps, who was at that time stationed at the Kennebec Arsenal with the rank of Major.

Frank McGouldrick, President of the Maine Teachers' Association, Bar Harbor, Maine:

The teaching of Maine history in our schools has been sadly neglected in many places in our state, but I am glad to note that unusual interest is being awakened this year.

I have always advocated that our boys and girls should have an opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of the subject and that material containing Maine historical facts should be placed at their disposal. To all educators of the Pine Tree State who are not familiar with Sprague's Journal of Maine History. I recommend that they secure a few copies for examination at an early date as I am sure they will find that the Journal contains many articles of interest and value to the student of Maine history.

S. Percy Crosby, St. Paul. Minn.:

I hope to live five years longer, and hope you will also,—and as many more years as you want to,—so I enclose my check for \$5.00 to pay my subscription to the Journal until April. 1924.

I continue to read the Journal with unabated interest and shall always be interested in matters pertaining to the old Pine Tree State.

Hon. Josiah S. Maxcy, Gardiner, Me.:

You are doing a fine work in preserving in permanent form important historical events of this state. Your biographical sketches of some of our famous men of past days are especially interesting to me.

Rev. William H. Gould, Arlington, Mass.:

I wish to express to you my appreciation and enjoyment of every number of Sprague's Journal which comes to me.

George W. Adams, Dorchester, Mass.:

I read the Journal with a great deal of pleasure. They grow better and better. The last one to my mind was best of all.

Those of us residing outside of our dear old native state, appreciate the wonderful work you are doing for us and for generations to come after us.

Fred W. Brown, Belfast, Maine:

You are doing a valuable work for the State of Maine. The Journal deserves more support from the people of Maine.



Mr. Glen C. Ayer, Dexter, Maine:

I wish to say that I am very much pleased with your work, and the subjects published are very interesting.

Hon. Charles E. Oak. Bangor, Maine: Your Journal is all good. and a lot of it is excellent.

Captain Daniel I. Gould, Bangor, Maine:

Enclosed please find check for payment of the Journal. Let me say that I am only too glad to send it, if by doing so I in a small way assist in the continuance of its publication. I think without doubt it is the best publication in the state and I read every issue with even increasing interest. You certainly deserve a lot of credit for the hard work that you are putting in and the excellency of your Journal. It should and no doubt will place your name high among writers of Maine history.

Reverend George W. Hinckley, founder of the Good Will Home for boys, one of Maine's best educational institutions, Hinckley, Maine:

Perhaps I ought to tell you that your article on Mr. Fay in the last issue of the Journal furnished me with material for my sermon to the boys in the chapel last Sunday P. M.

He saw the vision and followed the trail. I don't think you intend the Journal as a basis for theological treatises and I fear there was not much theology in my discourse; but it surely was a sermon and some of the boys thanked me for it.

Mark A. Barwise, Esq., Bangor, Maine:

You are doing a very remarkable work and one which will grow in value as the decades go on. Future generations will be more expressive of their appreciation than we are of your own times.

Charles B. Pineo, Bar Harbor, Maine:

You are publishing a very interesting and instructive magazine invaluable to the young and teaching us old fellows very much.

William W. Fellows, Bangor, Maine: We must have your Journal as long as it is published.

F. H. Bishop, Drew, Maine: The greatest magazine that I know of.



William P. Marden, Recorder of the Millinocket (Maine) Municipal Court:

I send you two years subscription in place of one as I think every subscriber should see that he does his part to aid you in the good work you are doing.

Hon. Fred Emery Beane, Judge of the Kennebec Superior Court, Hallowell, Maine:

To demonstrate that I like the Journal and to make sure I shall not inadvertantly neglect a renewal. I enclose my check for five dollars. Kindly extend my subscription to April, 1924.

Albert M. Card, Head Tide, Maine:

The Journal is one of the most useful educators now published in Maine. Each issue brings before the public some new historical facts never before published regarding Maine history. I am very much interested in your good work.

Hon, Peter Charles Keegan, Van Buren, Maine:

I wish to send personal regards and my expression of thorough appreciation of the good work you are doing for the present as well as future generations, in the publication of Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Folsom, the Exeter (N. H.) historian:

* * * Am thoroughly enjoying the magazine.

Newell White, Thorndike, Maine:

I prize the Journal highly and wish it might be made a monthly, with a corresponding increase in the subscription rates.

Prof. William Otis Sawtelle. Haverford College. Haverford, Pa.: I look forward eagerly to each new number of the Journal.

Dr. N. H. Crosby, Milo, Me.:

Yours is a very valuable Journal. I trust you may live many years more to publish it.

Mrs. Rose B. Parker, Winthrop, Maine: Long live Sprague's Journal of Maine History!



C. H. Robinson, Portland, Maine:

You ought to charge \$1.50, at least, for your magazine.

William H. Rowe, Yarmouth:

As I have told you before I look forward to the coming of the Journal with great pleasure and enjoy it all even the advertisements and am glad that I have had the good fortune to become prsonally acquainted with its editor.

George E. Hathaway, Gardiner, Me.:

The Journal grows more interesting to me with each issue and do not wish to miss a single copy.

Mrs. Mary Drake Jenne, Etna, Me.:

I also wish to tell you how much we appreciate the Journal, it is a valuable magazine, we eagerly welcome every issue, and read it from beginning to end. You are doing much for the people, and children of today, and still more for coming generations, who will prize the knowledge concerning the grand old "Pine Tree State," which you are so accurately giving. I trust you may be blest with good health and many years to still continue your valuable and helpful work. Maine, and Maine people need never take a second place among the peoples of the world, and to have the history lost that you are so carefully gathering up, would be deplorable. Go on, and may the unseen ones from higher life, still guide your pen and bless each passing day to your highest good. Sincerely and gratefully a learner from—Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

Hon. O. B. Clason, Gardiner, Maine:

Sprague's Journal is always a welcome visitor and contains a fund of information.

Hon. Howard Pierce, Mars Hill, Maine:

I enjoy the Journal very much and hope it may continue as valuable in the future as it has in the past.

After a suspension of about two and one-half years, we are pleased to again we'come to the editor's table the Maine Catholic Historical Magazine. This is the first number of the eighth volume, the last number of the seventh volume having been issued in April, 1917. This publication is of much value and interest to all who are interested in every phase of Maine history, and must be of inestimable worth to members of the Catholic denomination. It is an important contribution to the literature of our state.



Maine, My State

Maine having as a province, as a district and as a state, the most ancient and interesting history of any of the states of the American Union, it is eminently proper and important that its wonderful story should ever be read and recited in the public schools by the youth of our state. It has been little less than a crime to neglect this for so long a time. The first step in a new departure in this direction has been taken by the Maine Writers Research Club, composed of some of the foremost literary women in Maine in the production of this excellent book, ably supported by Dr. Thomas, Maine's State Superintendent of Schools, in indorsing it and placing it in the schools of the state.

The book which they have published under the above title, designed for a school reader, is one of the most interesting and valuable Maine items that has appeared for many years. It is an honor alike to its authors and to the state.

It has been heartily endorsed by Gov. Milliken and Dr. Thomas as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

Office of the Governor,
Augusta, Nov 17, 1919.

Dear Miss Dingley:

Not in a long time has a book engaged my interest to the extent that "Maine My State" has in the past few days. I feel that the Maine Writers' Research Club should be congratulated by every citizen of the State upon their success in publishing this most attractive volume. Not only are the articles extremely readable but they give a wealth of information not ordinarily available.

In issuing this book, the Maine Writers' Research Club have done a worth-while job.

Very truly yours,

CARL E. MILLIKEN.

State Superintendent of Public Schools, State House, Augusta, Oct. 11, 1919.

My dear Miss Dingley:

The handsome little volume of "Maine, My State" has just arrived. This is indeed an achievement, and I am writing to congratulate you and the members of the Club on this excellent service to the schools of the State. It comes in fine with the centennial program.

Very sincerely,

AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS.

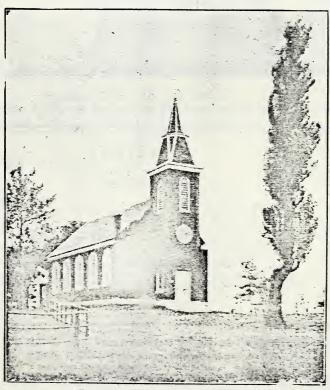


The Oldest Catholic Church in New England

The History of The Catholic Church in The New England States (Dr. Byrne, chief editor, Boston, 1800) p. 556, says:

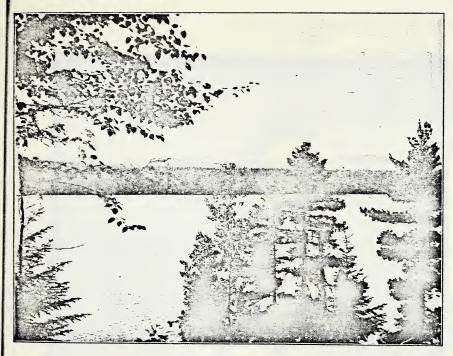
The parish of Whitefield and Damariscotta. Maine, has the distinction of being the oldest in New England with the exception of the Cathedral parish of Boston, and, while granting seniority as a parish to Boston. Damariscotta can still lay just claim to the most venerable church now standing in New England.

St. Patrick's church was built in 1803, the expense being in great part defrayed by James Kavanagh and Matthew Cottrill. It was dedicated July 17, 1808. It was in the home of the latter that Mass was said in Damariscotta, about 1794-5, by Bishop Carroll of Baltimore.



Damariscotta Catholic Church.

MAINE INLAND SCENERY



Umsaskis Lake. Allegash Waters.

Taken before the raising of Long Lake dam had devastated the forestry.

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YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

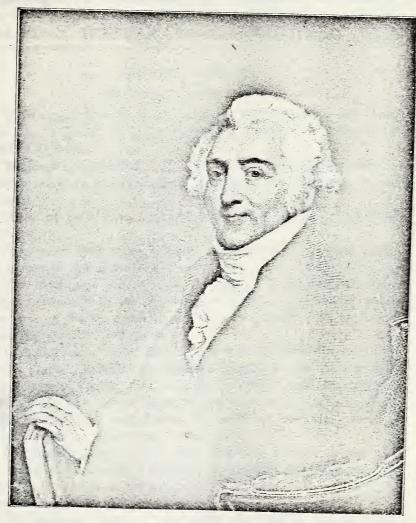
Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

(Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE

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James Sullivan.



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VII FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL 1920

No. 4

James Sullivan

(BY JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE.)

There appears to be ample authority to substantiate the claim that the Sullivans of Maine descended from the O'Sullivans of ancient Ireland.

They were a powerful sept, who dwelt in the southerly part of Ireland and are now extensively multiplied on both sides of the Atlantic.

Many of them have acquired fame in all fields of American activities.

In common with other Milesian families, they trace their origin to a remote period in Irish history.

The bards and chieftains of the ancient Irish preserved their national annals from the beginning of organized government under the sons of Heber down to the days of anarchy and confusion resulting from English invasion.

Irish historians assert that it is a well authenticated fact that under Queen Elizabeth, one measure adopted for the more perfect subjection of Ireland was an order to collect from the national and private repositories these records, that by gradually weakening, through their destruction, the spirit of clanship, the land might become an easier prev to the spoiler.

Fortunately, however, this order was only partially obeyed and in many of the ancient chronicles, or psalters which escaped this authorized vandalism, frequent mention is made of the O'Sullivans and their chieftains.

For centuries prior to 1170 when the English invasion first began upon its shores, Ireland had been as highly civilized as any part of western Europe.

During those times and to a more recent date the O'Sullivans, who were hereditary princes, possessed large tracts of lands in the Province of Munster, and along the shores of the Bay of Bantry and around the beautiful and celebrated Lakes of Killarney.

Their chieftains exercised an independent sovereignty and their domains for a long time remaining unmolested by the invaders they lived more peaceful lives than some of the neighboring clans.

But the power of the conquerors increased with each successive century until the brave O'Sullivans early in the seventeenth century were with the rest of the Irish nation prostrated by ruin and devastation.

To follow the vicissitudes of this once powerful clan to the time when John Sullivan left Limerick in Ireland and sailed for America would be a recital of one of the darkest chapters in the history of Great Britain. This was in the year 1723. Exactly what his destination was is not now known. The ship in which he sailed was driven by adverse winds on to the Maine coast and he landed in York.

On this stormy voyage was the beginning of an interesting romance. On the vessel was a pretty and attractive child named Margery Brown, then only nine years of age. The circumstances of her parents emigrating to America may never be known as it appears that they were lost at sea.

John Sullivan, when far advanced in years, wrote out and left with his family the following statement:

I am the son of Major Philip O'Sullivan, of Ardea, in the county of Kerry. His father was Owen O'Sullivan, original descendant from the second son of Daniel O'Sullivan, called lord of Bearehaven. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Owen McSweeney of Musgrey, and sister to Captain Edmond McSweeney, a noted man for anecdotes and witty sayings. I have heard that my grandfather had four countesses for his mother and grandmothers. How true it was, or who they were, I know not. My father died of an ulcer raised in his breast, occasioned by a wound he received in France, in a duel with a French officer. They were all a shortlived family; they either died in their bloom, or went out of the country. I never heard that any of the men-kind arrived at sixty, and do not remember but one alive when I left home. My mother's name was Joan McCarthy, daughter of Dermod McCarthy of Killoween. She had three brothers and one sister. Her mother's name I forget, but that she was daughter to McCarthy Reagh, of Carbery. Her oldest brother, Col. Florence, alias McFinnin, and his two brothers. Captain Charles and Captain Owen. went in the defence of the nation against Orange. Owen was killed in the battle of Aughrim. Florence had a son, who retains the title of McFinnin. Charles I just remember. He had a charge of powder in his face at the siege of Cork. He left two sons, Derby and Owen. Derby married with Ellena Sullivan, of the Sullivans of Bannane. His brother Owen married Honora Mahony, daughter of Dennis Mahony, of Drommore, in the barony of Dunkerron, and also died in the prime of life, much lamented.



They were short-lived on both sides; but the brevity of their lives, to my great grief and sorrow, is added to the length of mine. My mother's sister was married to Dermod, eldest son of Daniel O'Sullivan, lord of Dunkerron. Her son Cornelius, as I understand, was with the Pretender in Scotland, in the year 1745. This is all that I can say about my origin.

It is a well authenticated tradition that he left his home by reason of his mother violently opposing his union with a certain young lady that he was deeply attached to.

Although his mother was a woman of wealth and high standing in Limerick he was nearly penniless when he left home and entered into an agreement with the master of the vessel to work for him after his arrival to pay his passage to America. Unaccustomed to labor he applied to Parson Moody, of York, whom he had been informed was a man of benevolence, for aid. The interview resulted in his obtaining a loan of money from Moody and canceling his obligation to the captain.

John was well educated and under the advice of Parson Moody and some of his friends he opened a school at Berwick and became a successful school teacher in York County.

He sympathized with his little friend, Margery, who had been indentured in accordance with the colonial custom of providing for distressed children. As soon as his earnings would permit he redeemed her from indenture and adotped her and brought her up and educated her as his own child. When she had reached the period of maidenhood she is said to have possessed unusual charms and attractions.

One day, while drawing water with the old well-sweep, a young man, clad in city attire, came by and engaged her in conversation. Fascinated by her charms, he then and there proposed marriage. She referred him to her father. The lover stated his case to Mr. Sullivan. He consulted Margery who frankly admitted that she had been a little coquettish with the good looking youth, but much to his joy, she assured him that she had no thought of anything serious. But the circumstance revealed to him his own sentiment towards her, which he had discovered was other than paternal. Her foster father made known his love. It was mutual, and although he was twenty years her senior, so far as any records or evidence of the matter is now accessible it was a happy union.

He soon after purchased a farm in Berwick, to which he devoted his attention when not engaged in teaching. Much of the time he had two schools under his charge.



He has been described as "a marked man in his personal appearance, of great natural abilities and mental cultivation."

He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. Amory asserts that he did not attend religious services in the neighborhood where there were only Protestant churches, and for that reason "it has been conjectured Master Sullivan kept steadfast to the faith of his childhood."

He lived to the venerable age of 105 years and was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Writers have portrayed his wife as an excellent woman of great energy and firmness of character.

Amory (supra) says: "Her sons very probably inherited largely from her the ambition and industry that made them useful and distinguished."

James, the fourth son of John Sullivan, was born in Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744.

As a boy he worked on his father's farm attending to duties common to such a life, which then included a constant watchfulness to guard against the predatory forays of the Indians.

His father designed to rear him for military service but an accident which happened to him when a lad changed the course of his life. This was the complicated fracture of one of his legs while felling a tree.

His foot, while pressed upon a branch to secure better play for his axe, accidentally slipping, the bent tree sprang into place. James was thrown down, and his leg, caught in the cleft, was badly broken. The usual version of the story adds that, while thus prostrate, he cut his limb free with his axe, and, dragging himself along the ground to the stone-drag, contrived to work his way on to it, and drive the oxen home, the distance of a mile, to his father's house. This accident led to a long illness, and the consequence was lameness for life.²

John Sullivan, Jr., the oldest brother of James was a lawyer of ability in Durham, New Hampshire. He was a revolutionary general of renown, prominent in the Continental Congress, once governor of his state, and was a man highly respected and honored at home and throughout the country.

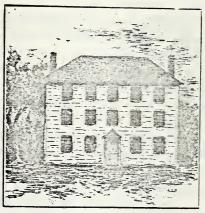
(2) Ib. p. 21.

⁽¹⁾ Amory's Life of James Sullivan (Boston, 1859).



About 1764 James entered his office as a student at law. While living there he became acquainted with Hatty Odiorne, daughter of William Odiorne a ship builder, and also commissioner under the royal government. He was married to Miss Odiorne Feb. 22, 1768. As soon as he had completed his course of legal studies he went to Georgetown in his native state and commenced the practice of law. It was only a small village with poor business prospects.

It is related that some one asked him why he had chosen such a place for the beginning of his legal career. His answer was that wishing to break into the world somewhere, he had concluded to assail it at its weakest point.



The old Pownalboro Court House, Dresden, Maine, where James Sullivan tried his first law case. John Adams and other eminent Boston lawyers of Revolutionary times frequently advocated causes within its walls.

(Presented to the Journal by Frank C. Deering of Saco, Maine.)

Not far above, on the bank of the Kennebec river in what is now the town of Dresden is still standing an ancient building, long since used for other purposes, which was then the court house for the county of Lincoln. It had been erected some years earlier by the Plymouth Company, who were proprietors of extensive tracts of land on the Kennebec, under the supervision of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. Within its walls have been heard the eloquent voices of James Otis, John Adams, the Quincys, the Sewalls and other eminent lawyers of those days. It was here that James Sullivan argued his first case before a jury.



He did not however long remain at Georgetown. Biddeford and Pepperrellborough, now Saco, were more promising towns for a young lawyer and thither he removed locating in Biddeford.

"Riding the circuits" of the courts was then the universal custom. Through this system unknown to any one of this or even the past generation in Maine, the attorneys of Boston and other large towns in the province held the professional business of Maine towns; for when riding these circuits they not only attended to the litigation where they had been retained, but secured new cases at the same time. In other words the Boston lawyers by its means held what was practically a monopoly of the desirable law practice in Maine. It was naturally the smaller class of business and law cases that fell to the local professionals. Yet it appears that young Sullivan was making progress, acquiring an enviable reputation as an advocate and building up a good practice.

But for some years prior to the revolution litigation throughout the Colonies almost ceased. This was caused by the universal opposition to the measures of the mother government. Men whose minds were on problems which were to change the history of the world for centuries lost interest in disputes with their neighbors. Business generally was paralyzed and none suffered more than the lawyers. The courts were virtually suspended.

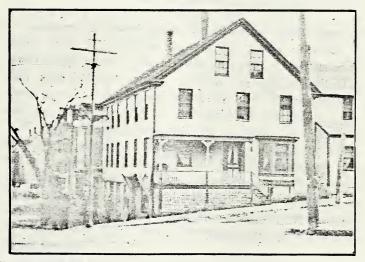
Through his family he owned real estate in what is now the town of Limerick. The gloom which political eruptions cast over others did not affect him. He laid aside quill, paper and wafers, and took instead ax, shovel and plow, and joined the settlers who had started to build a new town in York County. He labored on his land during the week returning every Saturday on horseback, a distance of thirty miles, to his home and law office in Biddeford. He was popular with these settlers who named their town Limerick in honor of his father who was born in Limerick, in Ireland.

John Adams who frequently attended the courts at Saco formed Sullivan's acquaintance. He and other leading lawyers on the eastern circuit were pleased with him and kind in their attentions to him.

Mr. Adams mentions in his diary under the date of July, 1770, a visit made to the house of Mr. Sullivan. He was in company with Farnham, Winthrop, and David Sewall; the latter afterwards an associate with Sullivan on the supreme bench. Farnham and Sewall started somewhat earlier than their companions, that



they might order dinner at Allen's Tavern, at the Biddeford Bridge; and towards noon Adams and Winthrop joined them at the dwelling of James Sullivan. After refreshing themselves with punch, then the usual beverage, they all adjourned to the tavern to dine; and, when they had finished their repast, Sullivan proposed to the party a visit to an ancient crone in the neighborhood, who, from her great age and accurate memory of things long past, was one of the wonders of that part of the country. She was one hundred and fifteen years of age, having been born in 1655, near Derry, in Ireland. She remembered events in the reign of Charles the Second, having lived under seven English monarchs.³



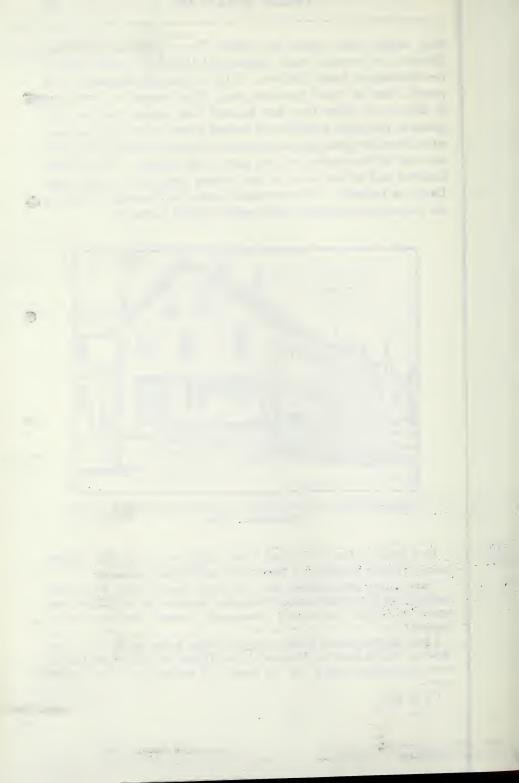
Former residence of James Sullivan, corner Main and High Streets, Biddeford, Maine.

In a letter to his wife, dated York, 29th June, 1774, Mr. Adams makes further mention of both John and James Sullivan:

There is very little business here, and David Sewall, David Wyer, John Sullivan and James Sullivan and Theophilus Bradbury are the lawyers who attend the inferior courts, and, consequently, conduct the causes at the superior.

I find that the country is the situation to make estates by the law. John Sullivan, who is placed at Durham, in New Hampshire, is younger, both in years and practice, than I am. He began with nothing, but is now said to

⁽³⁾ Ib. 433.



be worth ten thousand pounds, lawful money; his brother James has five or six, or perhaps seven, thousand pounds, consisting in houses and lands, notes and mortgages. He has a fine stream of water, with an excellent corn-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, scythe-mill and others, in all, six mills, which are both his delight and his profit. As he has earned cash in his business at the bar, he has taken opportunities to purchase farms of his neighbors, who wanted to sell and move out further into the woods, at an advantageous rate, and in this way has been growing rich. Under the smiles and auspices of Governor Wentworth, he has been promoted in the civil and military way, so that he is treated with great respect in this neighborhood.

James Sullivan, brother of the other, who studied law under him, without an academical education (and John was in the same case), is fixed at Saco, alias Biddeford, in our province. He began with neither learning, books, estates, nor anything but his head and hands, and is now a very popular lawyer, and growing rich very fast, purchasing great farms, and is a justice of

the peace and a member of the General Court.

Sentiment in Maine towns like Biddeford and Pepperrellborough began early to formulate against the policy of Great Britain to arbitrarially govern the colonies through a parliament in which they were not represented. A study of such of the old records of these towns of that period which are now extant disclose the gradual yet steady growth of the spirit of American independence.

The New England town meeting was then and is today the forum of a real democracy. Each is a small republic in itself. It was the one American institution that first demonstrated to the world that man was capable of self government. It was that net work of the committees of safety organized in the beginning by Samuel Adams and his associates, and who were elected in town meetings in which every voter was a sovereign, that gave cohesive strength to the patriots.

As early as 1774 James Sullivan embraced the cause of American independence and his ability and popularity made him a power of strength in the movement with the inhabitants of the Maine settlements.

In the spring of that year he was elected a representative to the General Court. On the 1st day of June the tyranical and hated Boston Port Bill went into effect. Samuel Adams and James Warren were the recognized leaders of the court which had convened at Salem. Upon the standing committee on the state of the province were four men whose loyalty was distrusted by Adams and Warren. They selected a few men whom they believed were true for conference, and Sullivan was one of these. For three nights they met in secrecy and devised measures for future opera-



tion. The third evening a plan was matured for the initiation of a general congress for the continent to meet the following September at Philadelphia. The delegates were selected, funds provided, and letters prepared to the other colonies requesting cooperation. James Sullivan was one of these delegates. Behind closed doors, Samuel Adams having a key to it safe in his own pocket the report was accepted, although the messenger of Governor Gage was then reading outside on the stair case the proclamation dissolving the court.

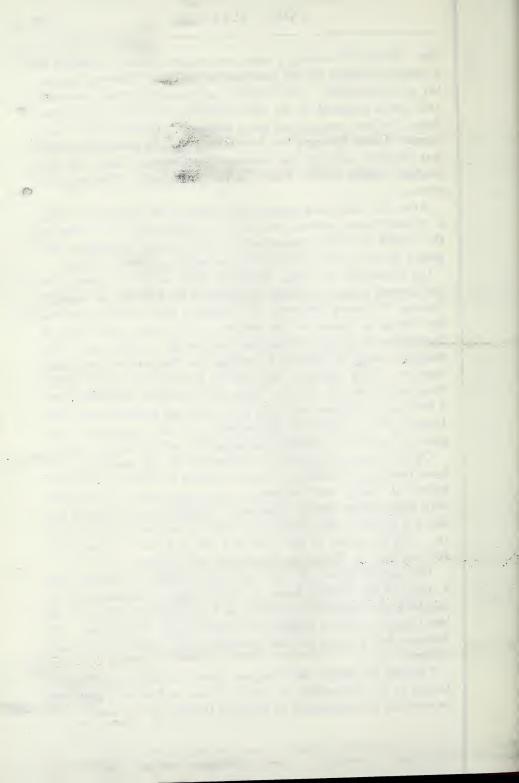
After Mr. Sullivan's return to his home on the 30th day of July, a spirited town meeting was held in Biddeford, fully endorsing the course of their representative and adopting resolutions that placed them in entire accord with the patriots of the colonies.

On September 1st, 1774. Governor Gage issued his precept for the General Court to convene at Salem on the fifth day of October. Sensing the strong sentiment for resistance that was daily increasing among all classes of the people, on the twenty-eighth day of September he made proclamation postponing it indefinitely. The delegates many of them not hearing this had arrived and came together. They waited a day for the governor to appear before them which he did not do. They then resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress, choosing John Hancock president and Benj. Lincoln clerk. This was the beginning of the Continental Congress of which Mr. Sullivan was an active and influential member.

On the twenty-second day of December he was moderator of a town meeting in Biddeford, and was chosen a member of the committee of Safety and Inspection and empowered to correspond with other Maine towns. Because of his lameness he could not, like his brothers, take part in the military resistance of the country. But the effect of his voice and pen in behalf of liberty was felt not only in Maine but throughout the colonies.

The second session of the Continental Congress convened Feb. I, 1775, at the meeting house in Cambridge. A committee of its members was appointed to publish in a pamphlet the doings of the late Congress, and to prepare an address to the inhabitants. Mr. Sullivan had a place on that committee and wrote a report and address.

Through his efforts the Congress passed measures for the protection of the settlements in eastern Maine and he was appointed to consider the expediency of enlisting Indians for the war.



He issued the following letter to the eastern tribes:

Friends and Good Brothers: We, the delegates of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, being come together in congress to consider what may be best for you and ourselves to do to get rid of the slavery designed to be brought upon us, have thought it our duty to write you the following letter:

Brothers: The great wickedness of such as should be our friends, but are our enemies, we mean the ministry of Great Britain, has laid deep plots to take away our liberty and your liberty. They want to get all our money; make us pay it to them, when they never earned it; to make you and us their servants; and let us have nothing to eat, drink, or wear, but what they say we shall; and prevent us from having guns and powder to use, and kill our deer, and wolves, and other game, or to get skins and fur to trade with us for what you want; but we hope soon to be able to supply you with both guns and powder of our own making.

We have petitioned to England for you and us, and told them plainly we want nothing but our own, and do not want to hurt them; but they will not hear us. and have sent over great ships, and their men, with guns, to make us give up, and kill us, and have killed some of our men; but we have driven them back and beat them, and killed a great many of their men.

The Englishmen of all the colonies, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, have firmly resolved to stand together and oppose them. Our liberty and your liberty is the same; we are brothers, and what is for our good is for your good; and we, by standing together, shall make those wicked men afraid, and overcome them, and all be free men. Captain Goldthwait has given up Fort Pownall into the hands of our enemies; we are angry at it, and we hear you are angry with him, and we do not wonder at it. We want to know what you, our good brothers, want from us of clothing, or warlike stores, and we will supply you as fast as we can. We will do all for you we can, and fight to save you, any time, and hope that none of your men, or the Indians in Canada, will join with our enemies. You may have a great deal of influence over them. Our good brothers, the Indians at Stockbridge, all join with us, and some of their men have enlisted as soldiers, and we have given them that enlisted, each one, a blanket and a ribbon, and they will be paid when they are from home in the service; and, if any of you are willing to enlist, we will do the same for you.

Brothers: We beseech that God who lives above, and that does what is right here below, to be your friend and bless you, and to prevent the designs of those wicked men from hurting you or us.

By this means, Indians from the Penobscot tribe and from other parts of Maine were soldiers in this war.

He drafted the act passed by the Massachusetts General Court Nov. 11, 1775, for fitting out armed vessels to protect the sea coast; authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, erecting courts for the condemnation of prizes.

John Adams in a letter to Elbridge Gerry under date of April 10, 1810, mentions it as one of the most important documents in



history as it was the first actual avowal by any deliberative body in America of intended offensive hostilities to be found in the annals of the revolution.

All accessible sources of information of the revolutionary period whether in books of history or in old documents and records attest to the fact that from the first to last. James Sullivan stood high in the confidence of the leaders in that great struggle and was admitted to their most intimate councils. And none were more fearless and active in the cause then was he.

He served on the general Committee of Safety from its inception until the close of the war. It is related by Colonel Paul Revere, that, in the winter of 1774-5, he was one of thirty patriots who formed a committee for the purpose of watching the British soldiers, and learning of their intended movements. When they met each member swore on the Bible not to reveal any of their transactions but to Warren, Hancock, Adams, Church and one or two others.⁵

It was largely through his efforts that the Judas of their little band, Dr. Benjamin Church was detected in revealing their secrets to Governor Gage and summary punishment therefore administered to him.

He had great influence with the council and always exerted it whenever necessary in aid of Maine interests.

When Captain Mowatt reduced Falmouth to ashes, his power at the seat of government was a great blessing to its distressed and homeless inhabitants. It was also largely through his efforts that immediate action was taken by the council to more safely fortify and protect that port.

Three admiralty judges were appointed under the act above referred to. These were: Nathan Cushing, for the southern; Timothy Pickering for the central and Mr. Sullivan for the eastern district.

As we trace his career from 1774 to the close of the Revolution we see General Washington ever placing the utmost confidence in his integrity, his ability and his devotion to the cause of freedom and seeking his counsel.

About eighteen months after he had taken his seat in the Provincial Congress he was appointed by the Council, it being then

⁽⁴⁾ Ib. p. 62.

⁽⁵⁾ Ib. p. 57.



clothed with executive as well as legislative powers, to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature. This was the highest or supreme court of the province. His letter of acceptance dated March 27, 1776, was as follows:

I am informed by the secretary that the honorable Council have appointed me a justice of the Supreme Court, and that they request my answer thereto. Since the appointment forbids my saying that I am entirely incapable of transacting the business incident to that office, I beg leave to acquaint you that I shall cheerfully accept of, and studiously endeavor to qualify myself for, the honorable and important seat assigned me. The present relaxations of government, and the many difficulties in straightening the reins thereof at this critical juncture, would be very discouraging, were it not for the great abilities of the honorable gentlemen I am to sit with. This appointment is the reason of my begging to resign the office of judge of the maritime court for the eastern district of this colony, to which some time ago I had the honor of being appointed.

His associates were William Cushing, afterwards appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States under the federal constitution, Jedediah Foster, Nathan Peaslee Sargent and David Sewall—It was a high honor for this young man who had not completed his thirty-second year. Yet it required courage to serve in that capacity. Some writer has said that those early judges "sat with halters around their necks."

These builders of a new government called themselves patriots and the world has ever since known them by that name, but the British government hailed them as rebels. And had the rebellion proven a failure the members of the highest court in rebeldom would undoubtedly have been among the first to mount the scaffold.

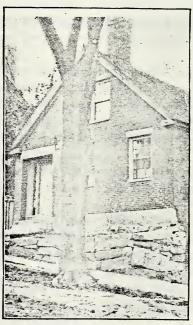
The first problem that confronted the court was how to quickly assemble a law library for their use the possession of which was an absolute necessity. They could not very well order one from London. The lawyers of the colony who had turned their backs upon the patriots and remained loyal to the crown were of the high class of attorneys who owned valuable libraries. They had fled, many of them going to England and in their haste had left their law books behind. These were promptly confiscated and purchased from the new government by the new court.

Eben Sullivan the younger brother of James as well as his older brother John, one of the famous generals of the Revolution was now captain of a company that he had raised at Berwick of which Nathan Lord was lieutenant. This company had been in the engagement at Bunker's Hill. He was in the Canadian expedition



and was at one time taken prisoner by the Indians of Canada, held as prisoner for some time and experienced suffering and cruelty at their hands but finally escaped.

As the problems of war times multiplied and perplexities became more complex his judicial duties increased and he began to realize that it was necessary for him to reside nearer the seat of government. He loved the neighborhood of his nativity. In Biddeford and Pepperrellborough he had trusted and tried friends always devoted to his interests. He loved them and loved the grand ocean side where he had grown from boyhood to mature manhood; and the old fishing and hunting grounds of his youth were dear to him.



Law Office of James Sullivan, Sullivan Street, Biddeford, Maine, where he practiced law prior to and during the Revolution.

But feeling that duty called him to make this sacrifice, in February, 1778, he sold his house at Biddeford to Joseph Morrill and moved to Groton, in the county of Middlesex. A few years later he settled in Boston which was his home during the remainder of his life.

Having no written constitution they then did things which would today seem strange to us. The people of Biddeford and Pepper-



rellborough reposed such confidence in him—and there being then no organic law to prevent a member of the court from sitting in the Legislature, that after this change of abode he was re-elected as their representative for 1778-9.

When the question of changing their form of government by adopting a constitution entirely independent of their charter was agitated by the colony, he was chosen to represent Groton in a constitutional convention and took a leading part in all of its deliberations.

At this period of our history England had not abolished the slave trade and black men were bought and sold like cattle in all of the colonies including the District of Maine. From the dawn of our political emancipation the glaring inconsistency of this condition with our pretensions to equality and freedom was apparent to many.

James Sullivan was one of the earliest to call public attention to it. The black man was then as he has ever since been in all of our wars, loyal to his oppressors. A black man was one of the victims of the Boston massacre in 1770; and the shot which killed Major Pitcairn at Bunker's Hill is said to have been fired by a black slave owned by one of the patriots.

Judge Sullivan improved every opportunity in his judicial capacity, as a legislator and as a publicist to put an end to the slave traffic.

The name of John Quincy Adams shines forth in glorious splendor as the first great American to make a successful fight in Congress in the Anti Slavery cause, when he contended for the right of petition. We are however proud of the fact that a Maine man, James Sullivan, was his predecessor in this crusade. The difference was that fate gave Mr. Adams the opportunity to be with the immortals in the struggle.

In 1775 he was sent on a difficult commission to Ticonderoga in company with W. Spooner and J. Foster, for whose services the Provincial Congress passed a vote of thanks.

On the fourth of July, 1782, Samuel Adams, Nathaniel Gorham, William Phillips, James Sullivan, George Cabot, Stephen Higginson and Leonard Jarvis, were appointed by resolve, to consider—

What measures were to be taken to reduce the expenses of government, show the best method of supplying the public treasury, and reforming the state of the finances.



Towards the end of 1784 he was present at the Congress, then sitting at Trenton, as commissioner for prosecuting the claim of Massachusetts to the western lands.

He resigned his seat on the bench and returned to the practice of the law in Boston, but yet was never entirely disengaged from public and political affairs.

In 1788 he was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk County. In 1790 he resigned this office and became Attorney General.

Our forefathers' interest in preserving a history of their state and country was great. It was so in the early days of Maine and remained so until recent years. Then the most eminent citizens holding the most honorable positions, governors, federal senators, congressmen, etc., were the founders of our historical societies. How regrettable it is that many at least of Maine's leading men of this day and generation view this subject from such an angle of cold indifference as they do.

James Sullivan was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Historical Society and its first president. In 1792 this Society celebrated the third centennial anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Jeremy Belknap delivered the address at its meeting at Brattle Street church. Dr. Thacher offered prayer. That evening Hancock and Adams, the governor and lieutenant governor, with the council dined with Mr. Sullivan, its president, whose residence was in Bowdoin square.

The government at Washington, May 31. 1796, appointed him as agent for the United States, to maintain their interests before the Board of Commissioners, who were to decide what river was the river St. Croix, according to the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with Great Britain. In the instructions from the government to Judge Sullivan accompanying this notice appears the following:

Your researches as the historian of the district of Maine, your reputation as a lawyer, and your official employment as the attorney-general of Massachusetts, the state directly and most materially interested in the event, have designated you as the agent of the United States to manage their claim of boundary where their territory joins that of his Britannic Majesty, in his province of New Brunswick, formerly a part of his province of Nova Scotia.

The decision of this commission as to what was the true St. Croix river occasioned much discussion at the time and has ever since been a fertile theme of controversy among historians. The late Honorable Israel Washburn (Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. 8.



pp. 3-103) attacked it severely claiming that the findings of the commission were wrong and that the State of Maine thereby lost a valuable territory which rightfully belonged to it.

The writer has given the subject considerable study and is now of the opinion it was a correct decision.

Politically Judge Sullivan stood with Washington and Adams, and was in accord with most of the federalist policies but later was more closely allied with the Republicans. He never was however as far as we can understand in sympathy with the sedition laws enacted and supported by the Federalists. And yet as attorney general it devolved upon him in 1799 to prosecute one Abijah Adams for libeling the Legislature.

Sullivan prosecuted and he was indicted at common law, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

As a writer for newspapers and periodicals his record as an earnest advocate for freedom of the press is clear and certain. In that time the troubles in France had an abiding influence upon American politics.

Sullivan's entire political career evidences the fact that he was a friend to France. His enemies accused him of taking this position because he was of Irish descent and France was then assisting Irish rebels.

Undoubtedly there was some truth in this. At least we do not find anything to show a desire on his part to deny it.

At the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries the powerful Federalist party was disintegrating. It had served the country well during the construction days. But later its policies were un-American and it was doomed to fall. Judge Sullivan was twice the Republican candidate for governor and was elected in 1807. Both campaigns were bitter and acrimonious.—What we would today term "dirty politics" prevailed to the !imit.

His administration though brief was wise and statesmanlike and never assailed by his enemies. His love for the people of Maine was exemplified by his persistent efforts to secure for them the Betterment Act, or Squatter law. It was finally carried through the legislature under the leadership of William King of Bath, as proposed by Governor Sullivan.

He was re-elected governor in 1709 and died December 4th of that year. James had four brothers, Benjamin, an officer in the British Navy who was lost at sea before the Revolution; Daniel who was a captain in the Revolutionary War and the founder of



the town of Sullivan in the State of Maine; John, already mentioned, who was a major general in the Continental army and Governor of New Hampshire: and Ebenezer, an officer in the Revolution and a lawyer in Berwick, Maine. He had one sister, Mary, who married Theophilus Hardy.

As an author, writer and historian he will be best remembered by his "History of the District of Maine." published in Boston in 1795, and the first history of Maine to be published.

This was followed by "A History of the Land Titles in Massachusetts." The early volumes of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society contain others of his writings which are valuable contributions to our colonial history.

His death was mourned by the entire commonwealth. Resolves relating to his record as a public man were passed by the Legislature and an address of condolence signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House was sent to his widow, Martha Sullivan. The Rev. Mr. Buckmore delivered a funeral sermon in which he said:

This is not the place to detail to you minutely the progress of his elevation, from the time when he first drew the observation of his country, every step is marked with labor and with vigor; with increasing confidence in the public, and with unabated zeal and activity in the man. There is hardly a station of trust, of toil, or of dignity, in the commonwealth, where his name does not appear, though now only as a part of former records; and, in the regions of science and literature, where we should least expect them, we find the most frequent traces of his efforts, and of his indefatigable industry.

Samuel L. Knapp at that time wrote of him:

Our country has a property in the characters of its great men. They shed a glory over its annals, and are bright examples for future citizens. Other nations, too, may enjoy their light. The flame of liberty has been caught from the patriots of Greece and Rome by men who were not born in those lands, while the descendants of those patriots have forgottn the fame of their ancestors. And should it happen, contrary to all our prayers and all our trusts, that the inhabitants of this country, at some period hereafter, should lose the freedom and the spirit of their fathers, the history of our Adamses, our Warrens and our Sullivans, shall wake the courage of patriots on distant shores, and teach them to triumph over oppression.

James Winthrop said:

As governor he was remarkably successful in mitigating the severity of the political parties which divided the state, and their leaders generally and sincerely regretted his death, * * and was buried with the honors conferred on his exalted station, and which were acknowledged to belong to his distinguished merit.



Maine Lands East of the Kennebec River

(BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.)

Note.—The following article is an extract from Chapter II of the History of Dover and Foxcroft, Maine, which history is being prepared by Judge Smith. As this part of the history is applicable to all that section of the State of Maine which lies east of the Kennebec river, we are permitted by the author to give an advance publication of this article.—Editor.

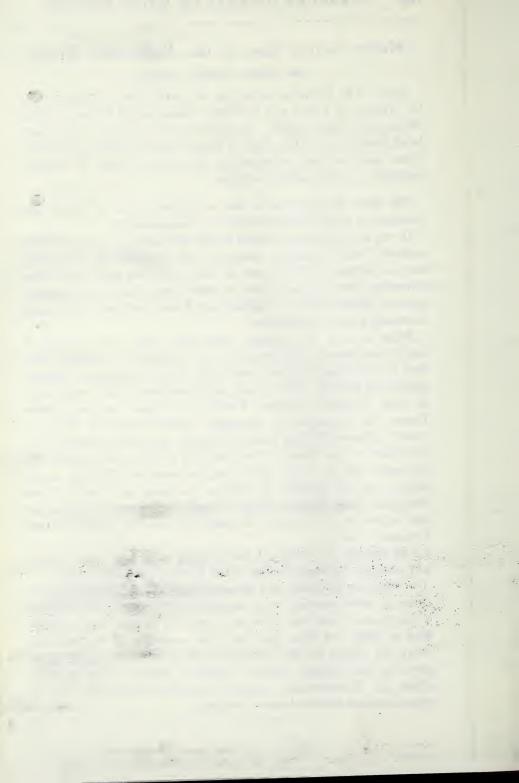
The basis of the titles to the soil of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft is in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It will be of interest to sketch briefly the manner in which Massachusetts finally obtained complete and unquestioned ownership and sovereignty over that part of Maine that lies east of the river Kennebec; that region which for many years had been debatable ground, claimed both by England and France and over which both exercised acts of jurisdiction.

Prior to 1691 the territory which that year was consolidated under one general government as the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, had been split up into numerous colonies, grants and patents. The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the Colony of New Plymouth, Gorges' Province of Main, the Sagadahock Patent, the Plymouth or Kennebec Purchase and the Duke of York's (afterward King James II) grant, being the principal ones. The grant to the Duke of York included all the lands between the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers, but he exercised but little sovereignty over his domain, the title to the whole of it east of the Penobscot being disputed by the French who occasionally enlarged their claims so as to cover the lands between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers.

The bounds of neither of the colonies or grants were definite and constant disputes arose as to the bounds and jurisdiction.

In 1684 the Plymouth and Massachusetts charters, together with those of other colonies, were annulled by King Charles II after a long quarrel with the colonists. James II became king of England in 1685 and from then until the accession of William and Mary the affairs of New England were administered by a royal governor and captain general. Edmund Andros. The state of affairs in Massachusetts during the whole period of Andros' administration bordered upon revolution.



In 1688 James was driven from the English throne and William and Mary became the rulers of England. At this turn of affairs in the home government the people of New England, as a whole, were highly gratified although some of the inhabitants of Maine were not unfavorable to King James and the Andros administration.

Steps were at once taken by the colonists to secure the restoration of their ancient charters. The Duke of York, now the deposed monarch James II, as may be supposed, had little voice in the disposition of his domains east of the Kennebec.

While King William was most favorably inclined towards his people of the new world, yet withal, he was well informed as to their past troubles, conflicting grants, disputed jurisdictions and the other difficulties that had been experienced. So, in his wisdom, he decided to consolidate several of the colonies into one province, their affairs to be administered by a royal governor appointed by the crown and a legislative body to be elected by the people.

The old Massachusetts Bay Colony being the largest, most vigorous and aggressive, the king, on October 7, 1691, granted to it a new charter uniting with it the Plymouth Colony of the Pilgrims, using the following words:

alsoe to the end Our good Subjects within Our Collony of New Plymouth in New England aforesaid may be brought under such a forme of Government as may put them in better Condicon of defence and considering aswell the granting vnto them as vnto Our Subjects in the said Collony of the Massachusetts Bay Our Royall Charter with reasonable Powers and Priviledges will much tend not only to the safety but to the Flourishing estate of Our Subjects in the said parts of New England and alsoe to the advanceing of the ends for which the said Plantancons were at first encouraged of Our especiall Grace certaine knowledge and meer Mocon have willed and ordeyned and Wee doe by these presents for vs Our Heires and Successors Will and Ordeyne that the Territories and Collneves comonly called or known by the Names of the Collony of the Massachusetts Bay and Collony of New Plymouth the Province of Main the Territorie called Accadia or Nova Scotia and all that Tract of Land lying betweene the said Territories of Nova Scotia and the said Province of Maine be Erected United and Incorporated And Wee doe by these presents Unite Erect and Incorporate the same into one reall Province by the Name of Our Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

That part of the territory described by the words, "all that Tract of Land lying betweene the said Territoritories of Nova Scotia and the said Province of Main." is that part of the present



State of Maine lying between the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers. This charter was the first title Massachusetts had to the lands in which are located the towns of Dover and Foxcroft.

In regard to this particular territory the charter placed a restriction that did not apply to any of the other lands in the province.

In the language of the charter it was this:

And soe Neverthelesse and it is Our Royall Will and Pleasure That noe Grant or Grants of any Lands lying or extending from the River Sagadehock to the Gulph of St. Lawrence and Canada Rivers and to the Main Sea Northward and Eastward to be made or passed by the Governor and Generall Assembly of our said Province be of any force validity or Effect vntill Wee Our Heires and Successors shall have Signified Our or their Approbacon of the same.

The reason for his embargo on making grants being extended to this territory is obvious. Nearly all of it was claimed by France and parts of it actually occupied by French settlers. For the Massachusetts Bay province to have an unrestricted right to make grants of any or all parts of this disputed ground might lead to international complications, and even to war between England and France.

It lacked only three years of three quarters of a century before the title was finally quieted in 1763 by the victory of English arms over the French and the ceding to England of all French claims to this and all other dominions in this section of the continent. After 1763 the restriction was not removed and the Massachusetts province did not attempt to dispose of land or promote settlements in this region except in rare instances, such as at Machias in 1770 and a few other conditional grants in the St. Croix locality.

The successful termination of the American Revolution created a new situation and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by virtue of the treaty of 1783, became the absolute owner in fee of all the lands she had previously held under her provincial charter. This opened up the central and eastern parts of the District of Maine to settlements for good titles could now be acquired by settlers and purchasers.

For three years Massachusetts confided the guardianship of her public lands to "The Primary Committee." This committee experienced much difficulty with trespassers and succeeded in making little or no progress towards quieting titles or promoting settlements and sales of land, and in 1783 resigned their trust of the lands eastward of the Kennebec. In October, 1783, by authority



of the General Court, a new committee was appointed which was styled "The Committee for the Sale of Eastern Lands." The new committee was invested with more ample powers than the former and it was under its direction and supervision that order was brought out of a chaotic situation regarding to the title to the lands east of the Kennebec river.

The state recognized the great value of its possessions in eastern Maine and under the able administration of the Eastern Lands committee it was enabled to establish a source of revenue from them and at the same time promote settlement. In fact, in the first instance, the settlement of the new country was the principal object of the government, as is shown by the conditions embodied in all the early deeds to purchasers of townships; these conditions required the actual settlement of a certain number of families within a specified number of years.

A land office was established, a state surveyor appointed and surveys and lotting of townships were carried forward in a methodical and expeditious manner.

Some Maine postmasters in 1820 were: Augusta, Robert C. Vose; Bangor, William D. Williamson; Bath, David Stinson; Belfast, Benjamin Whittier; Brewer, Charles Rice; Eastport, John Burjin; Gardiner, Seth Gay; Ellsworth, F. J. Whiting; Hallowell, Joshua Wingate.

At one of the recent meetings of the Maine Centennial Committee in Portland a proposition for an all-summer exposition of Maine's resources, scenic attractions, and other possibilities to be held at the Exposition Building in this city was proposed by Governor Carl E. Milliken. It is expected that the plan will be adopted and that such an affair will be held. Governor Milliken also suggested that one of the features be motion pictures, covering Maine's industries, principal scenic gems, as well as the institutions of the State.



William Gilley, an Early Settler of Mount Desert Island

(BY PROF. WILLIAM OTIS SAWTELLE.)

Among those early settlers who under the Bernard Grant were living on Mount Desert Island prior to the year 1784, was one William Gilly, born in England, which country he is said to have left at the age of seven years. In all of the published histories relating to this part of the country Gilly is mentioned as a settler at Norwood's Cove and no mention is made of any date earlier than the above. An item of local historical interest is contained in a "Declaration" of this early settler and progenitor of all the Gilleys in this vicinity.

He married Eunice Bunker and they were the parents of several children among whom was William who married Hannah Lurvey. William and Hannah Lurvey Gilley moved to Bakers Island as early as 1806 or 7 and were the first settlers on the Island. They were the parents of John Gilley about whom President Eliot of Harvard wrote.

The following relating to William Gilley is from the Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Ms.) Vol. XV, p. 90:

The Declaration of William Gilley of Cranberry Island the Mass State Fisherman. That sometime in the month of April past the Ship of War called the Scarborough Belonging to the British King Commanded by Captain Mowat Came into the Harbor of said Island and anchored there—That said William was on board the said ship and had considerable conversation with said Mowat, some particulars he remembers as follows—The said Mowat asked if the inhabitants of said Island had taken up arms. It was answered No. The said Mowat then said that he was not come to molest but to protect them and if they would not disturb his boats in procuring wood and water that he would not hurt them but if otherwise that he was determined to level every house on the Island. Mowat then asked if the Inhabitants up Frenchman's Bay had not chiefly taken up arms. Said William answered that he knowed nothing about it. Mowat then said that he knowed several that had and asked said William if he was not a Pilot up Frenchmans Bay and whether he would not undertake to carry up the ship.

⁽¹⁾ Prof. Sawtelle refers to the first volume in the "True American Types" series, entitled John Gilley, by Charles W. Eliot and published by the American Unitarian Association of Boston in 1904. Another one of this series which relates to Maine is "David Libby, Penobscot Woodsman and River-Driver," by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. They are all delightful books and of historical value.—Editor.

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Said William Answered that he was not a Pilot nor could he undertake it. -Said Mowat then asked if said William was acquainted with Colonel Jones who lived up there. It was answered in the affirmative. Mowat said that he wanted to see him very much, as he had received an invitation from Col. Jones when at Halifax to pay a visit and that the said Colonel Jones had promised to procure him several head of cattle which were to be drove down to some certain point (which the Declarant forgets the name of) where Boats were to be sent By the man of War to receive them. That the said Mowat through out many threats against many of the settlements particularly Machias, asking if those Rebels did not think hanging too good for them, that if he went there he would utterly destroy them-Said Mowat appeared to be very well acquainted with the Situation and Circumstances of the difft, settlements mentioning the different quantity of Lumber which was in several Harbours and told of many matters which happened in different parts He further said that news had come from Philadelphia Being in possession of the Britains and that the Inhabitants to the Southward were laying down their arms-That Boston would soon be in possession of the Kings troops, and that the Frigates which were there he wanted to see, would rejoice of having an Oppt of attacking them both together.-He further said That the Greyhound and Diamond which were seen sometime ago before Newbury were cruising for Captain Manley and McNiel-several other matters were spoken of which the subscriber does not remember.

> his WILLIAM X GILLY Mar':

Witnesses
Jno Long
William Maxwell
J Allen
Cranberry Island May 10, 1777.

1816. June 20—The first act of the General Court passed for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. Convention at Brunswick, last Monday of September.

1819. June 19—Second Separation Act passed. 4th Monday of July. Yeas and Nays taken in towns on the question of Separation and found to stand thus, Yeas, 17,091; Nays, 7,182.

2nd Monday October. Convention met, and before they separated formed a Constitution.

1820. Maine an independent state after 15th of March.

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Sir Ferdinando Gorges

(BY ERNEST A. PRESSEY.)

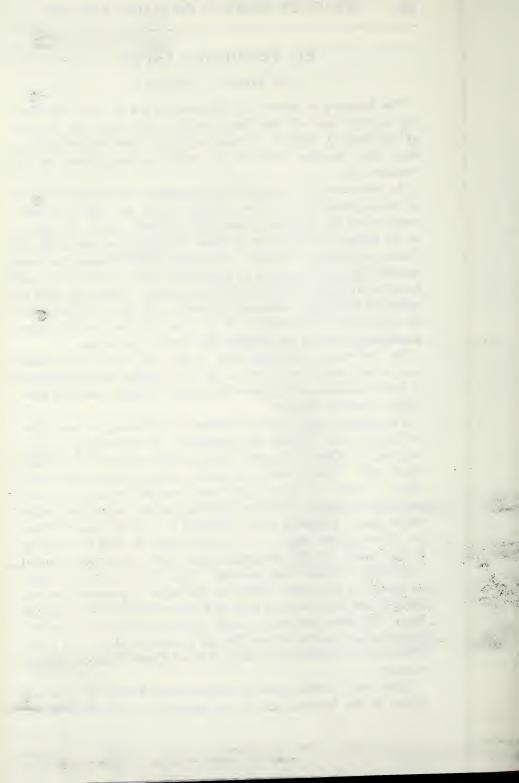
The founders of nations and communities are of more than passing interest, and yet how many people could name the founder of the State of Maine? Perhaps multitudes have never heard of him, much less the details of the notable accomplishment of his romantic life.

An elaborate celebration of the centennial of the State of Maine is contemplated for this year. Much will be said and done commemorating the event of a new star admitted among the galaxy in the banner of the Union in 1820, and of the centennial of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine. No doubt men of Maine who have ranked high in the councils of the nation. men of leadership in all branches of human activity will be applauded. Maine can well be proud of her poets, statesmen, diplomats and men of affairs, but the full story of the history of the state will not be told unless something is said of the founder, Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

For the many interesting facts in the life of this remarkable man which should be known to all our citizens, we are indebted to local historians,—the Honorable James P. Baxter, and the Honorable Augustus Moulton.

The Gorges family was an ancient one, claiming to have come to England with William the Conqueror. It was during the stirring days of Queen Elizabeth that our hero was born in London, about 1566. Men in those days could do many things, write verses, shine at court, sail ships, fight duels, vanquish enemies, or seek adventure overseas. Records show Gorges as a captain of troops which Queen Elizabeth sent to Holland in 1587 to assist William the Silent against Spain. We would expect to find him sharing in the events of the memorable year 1588, when the so-called "Invincbile Armada" was defeated. But Gorges was a prisoner in France at that time. After an exchange of prisoners he was again in the field the next year, and was wounded at the siege of Paris. By these and other records of military service on the continent, we are enabled to note that the founder of Maine was a man filled with the spirit of the days of Good Queen Bess of honored memory.

Spain made further plans to invade England after the crushing defeat of the Armada, and it was expected that Plymouth would



be the point of attack. Gorges took charge of the erection of the defences there and when in 1596 these were completed he was made commander of the fortifications. In the long war with Spain, Gorges was among the most active in the defence of England. He also accompained Sir Walter Raleigh in an attack against the enemy and shared in the disastrous outcome.

In these eighteen years of warfare with Spain, England developed many daring and adventurous spirits by land and sea. It was not the temper of that age to allow Spain to remain in possession of the new western continent. In 1603 Henry the Fourth of France gave a charter to a colonization company under De Monts, which, by the way, established its first settlement on St. Croix Island in Maine in 1604. By this act France set aside the Spanish claim to the American continent as a papal gift, and Englishmen trained in those stormy days could not be expected to do less. So Captain George Weymouth in 1605 explored the coast of North Virginia, as the northern shore including Maine, was then called, and set up a cross on Monhegan Island in token of sovereignty. He selected the mouth of the Kennebec as a good place to found a permanent colony. His report was so enthusiastically received that in 1606 two companies were formed under one Executive Council to forward the enterprise. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the Commander of Plymouth, together with Sir John Popham, the Chief Justice of England, took a leading part in the company, with a special interest in the North Virginia branch. With great promptness Sir Ferdinando sent the experienced navigator Captain Challons to the coast of Maine. By misfortune he fell in with the Spaniards in the West Indies and was taken prisoner. Sir John Popham, a little later, sent Martin Pring, another noted explorer, with another ship in support of the first, who not finding it returned to Plymouth, with a still more favorable report of the possibility for a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec. We can see that if no misadventure had occurred the laurels for first settlement would have fallen to Maine in 1606 instead of the distinction falling to South Virginia for the London Company's successful colony at Jamestown in 1607.

In any case, Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the promoter by which results were obtained. The story of the arrival of the "Gift of God" and the "Mary and John" with one hundred and twenty settlers at Sagadahock off where is now Seguin Light, August 19,



1607, and the settlement of the Popham colony and its subsequent failure from the death of Governor Popham, the severity of the climate, mismanagement, and the hostility of the Indians need not be told here. Let it suffice to say, that the doughty knight, the founder of Maine, so long as he lived gave most unstintedly of wealth, energy, and zeal for the great object of his life, the colonization and the christianization of New England,-a name which John Smith in the later employ of Gorges, applied to the territory. As time advanced the remnant of the abandoned Sagadahock settlement who were scattered in that region had their numbers supplemented by those seeking the fishing and trading opportunities which the new world offered. Gorges was so earnest in his settlement scheme that he employed Captain John Smith who had so much experience at Jamestown, but repeated shipping disasters and the misfortunes of war prevented him from reaching his post in Maine. Gorges sent out Richard Vines in 1614, who spent a winter at the mouth of the Saco River

Although failing in the success that attended the efforts of the South Virginia company, the interest of Gorges in English settlement was such that he greatly assisted the Jamestown colony with his ships. He, likewise, won the gratitude of the Pilgrims when they landed on the Massachusetts coast as trespassers, promising them "Such freedom and liberty as might stand to their liking." He secured a grant for their benefit, and also assisted the Puritans to secure from the King the charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628. This reflects great credit upon him when we realize that Gorges was in the midst of the trouble which was brewing at home. The King and the Parliament were at odds. Gorges' star was to rise or set with the fortunes of the King.

In 1635 the Plymouth company surrendered its charter and was converted into a crown colony with Sir Ferdinando Gorges as Governor General. It was the intention to revoke the charter of Massachusetts, but the vacillating King had so much to deal with at home that the task of coercion of an overseas colony was impossible. The next year Gorges set up his government and general court at Saco, and his nephew was appointed governor. A modification was made in the plan in 1639, when King Charles the First gave letters patent to Gorges making him a feudal lord over the Province of Maine after the medieval fashion. This presented the curious spectacle of two types of colonial states

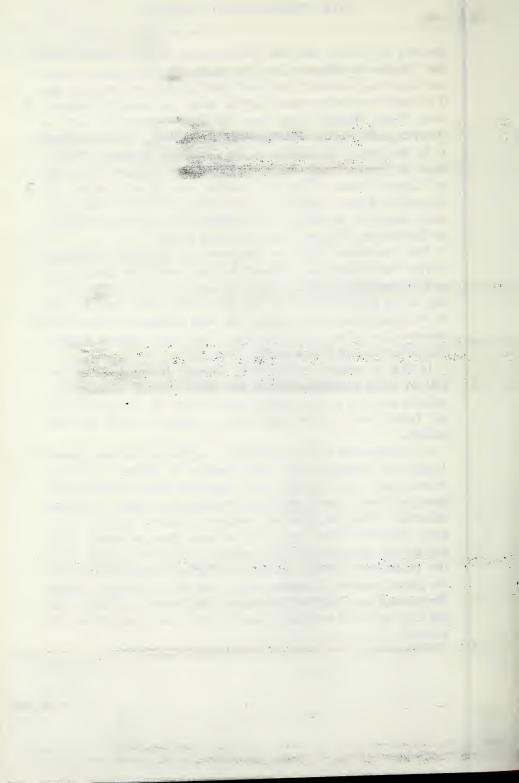


growing up side by side, the Puritan state of Massachusetts and the Palatine of Maine. Over the latter Sir Ferdinando Gorges exercised roya! authority and the Church of England was supreme. The capital was incorporated in 1641 under the name of Gorgeana, now York Harbor. This was the first incorporated city in America, with mayor, aldermen, and councilmen. It was expected to be the seat of the Bishop of the Church of England. But the days of Cromwell and the Long Parliament changed the quality of Gorges' dream. The civil conflict was already begun. Sir Alexander Rigby, a member of the Long Parliament had previously bought an old charter of an earlier date and had no difficulty in dispossessing Gorges from his title to Maine.

The Revolution had now destroyed all that Sir Ferdinando Gorges had planned and labored for, for more than forty years, and Massachusetts took military possession. He insisted to the last on his rights and left the Province to his eldest son. He died in 1647, aged eighty-two years. He was vindicated in his claim. however, for after the Restoration Charles the Second expelled the authorities of Massachusetts from Maine.

In 1677 a decision of the Privy Council sustained the original title of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Massachusetts obtained permission to drive a wise bargain and bought out the heirs of the old feudal lord for the small sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds.

It is interesting to see the different origins of the two states—Maine and Massachusetts: the Founder of Maine, the Tudor courtier and Stuart cavalier, with dauntless courage pursuing his quest to found a state, the stern Puritan, the founder of Massachusetts. Both are types of medieval England, and we honor both. But both have long since vanished from the scene. Each making his contribution to the modern Anglo-Saxon state, which the Restoration ushered in with its further specialized form in the great American Commonwealth. But Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the royalist and English Churchman, the Founder of Maine, has the first and most necessary place for which we should revere his memory.



A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts, Descendents of Moses Simmons (Moses Symonson). "Fortune" 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Continued from page 143)

WILL OF MERCY SIMMONS.

1728

The last will and testament of the widdo mercy Simons of Duxborough—I being sick and weak and not knowing the day of my death yet being of sound mind and memory do thus will my estate to be disposed of my Soul i give to god my body i comitt to the Earth and will that my Debts and funeral charges be payed before any legacy.

I do give to my son John Simons five shiling in silver mony and all my

sheep—

to my son william I give one shiling in silver money-

to my son Isaac I give five shilings in silver mony-

to beniamen Simons I give five shilings in silver money

to Joseph Simons I give five shilings in silver money

to Joshua Simons I give five shilings in silver money

to my Daughter martha I give five shilings in silver money and my Riding gown and best pettecoat and whood and Scarf and red Silk neck cloath

to my Daughter Rebecah I give five shilings in silver money and my best Riding whood-

to my son moses I give my bed and beding belonging to itt and my cow and all the money not disposed of-

the rest of my Estate if any there be I give to my children equaly betwext them

I doe constitute and appint my Sons John and moses to be Executors of this my last will and testament and So Desiring to live and Dy in peace I dow hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 26th day of September in the year 1728

in presence of John Chandler John fullarton philip Dilano

Mercy Simons her X mark (Seal)

November the 8: 1728

The above named John Chandler John ffullerton and Phillip Dilano made oath that they saw the above Mercy Simons signe seal and heard her declar the above written Instrument to be her last Will and Testament and that they at the same time in the presence of the Testator set to their hands



as Witnesses: and that at the same time according to the best of their observations she then was of a sound and disposing mind and memory according to the best of their observation.

Before Isaac Winslow Judge of Probate ESTATE OF JOHN SIMONS

715

Plym SS. on the 11th day of February Annoq Dom. 1715/16 The Settlemt of the estate both real & personal of John Simmons late of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth decd. to and amongst his widdow & Childrean by mutual agreement amongst themselves in manner & form following that is to say That Mercy his relict widdow shall have one third part of all the deceased his goods & Chattells & debts to her own proper use & dispose forever, & one third part of the sd. deceased's Lands dureing her life in full of her part of the sd. Deceaseds Estate.

That Moses the voungest son of the sd. deceased shall have all the Lands both houses homlands meadows and all Other Parcells of what kind, nature or name whatsoever to him & his heirs & assigns for ever and also his mothers thirds of the afforesd. Lands after her decease to him & his heirs for ever-And also all the Other two thirds of Goods Chattells & Debts of his sd. fathers Estate he paying & Satisfying all Just debts due from the sd. Estate. And also he the said Moses his Executors or administrators therefore paying to his Six brothers namely John, William, Isaac, Benjamin, Joseph & Joshua & his two Sisters Namely Martha the wife of Samuel West & Rebeckah the wife of Constant Southworth the sum of two hundred pounds, what any of them may have had already of their fathers Estate in his life time to be recon'd a part of the sd. two hundred pounds, & so the same to be equally divided to all the said sons and daughters the eldest son John to have a double portion thereof. In Witness whereof the Persons above named have hereunto set thir hands & Seals the day and year above written

Witness Elizabeth Thomas Ellisa Wade

Mercy Simons (X-her mark) (Seal) Joseph Simons (Seal) Joshua Simons (Seal) Samuel West Martha West (X-her mark) (Seal) Constant (X) Southworth (Seal) Rebeckah Southworth Moses Simons (Seal) John Simmons (Seal) William Simons (Seal) Isaac Simons (Seal) Benj. Simons (Seal)

Memorandum that On the 11th & 13th days of February Annoq Domini 1715/16 the within named Mercy Simons, John Simons, William Simons,

Isaac Simons, Benjamin Simons, Joseph Simons, Joshua Simons, & Samuel West & Martha, his wife acknowledged the within written Instrument to be their free act & Deed

before me

Nathaniel Thomas Judge of probates.

And on March the fifth, 1715/16

Constant Southworth & Rebeckah his wife acknowledged the Same before me Nathaniel Thomas Judge of probates.

Children of John and Mercy (Paybody) Simmons were:

3

John Simmons born Feb. 22, 1670. William Simmons born Sept. 24, 1672

3

Isaac Simmons born Jan. 28, 1674

3

Martha Simmons born Nov. 17, 1677

3

Benjamin Simmons born about 1678

3

Joseph Simmons born 1683

3

Rebecca Simmons m. Feb 19, 1714/15 Constant Southworth.

3

Joshua Simmons born

3

Moses Simmons born Dec. 5, 1690/1

THIRD GENERATION.

3 2 I

Joseph Simmons (John, Moses) was born in 1683 and died in Duxbury, Mass., his birthplace May 20, 1761, Aet. 78 years. He

married Feb. 8, 1709-10 Mary Weston, daughter of Jane (-----)

and Elnathan Weston (Edmond). The following excerpt from the Plymouth County record of deeds may give some idea of the locations of the Joseph Simmons homestead:

(June 2, 1742) Our farm and Parcell of upland Swampy Land and fresh Meadow that we have in Township of Duxborrough afores' at a certain place known & called by the name of North Hill, partly the sd Alice Barne's right and partly our sister Sarah Barne's right, derived from our Grandfather Benjamin Bartlett deceased who had it from Mr. Wm. Callyare by a deed dated June 28, 1666, with other Lands not sold Joseph Simmon's land lying on the Northerly side and James Glass's on the Eastward side and



Christopher Walsworth land on the Southerly Side & Westerly Katherine White's Common Lot & on the North Westerly Nathaniel Brewsters Mical Soule's land, or however the sd. granted Premises are bounded, containing by Estimation One Hundred acres more or less.

Joseph Simmons and his brother John had rights in the Duxbury and Pembroke Commons as appears from the following from the Duxbury and Pembroke Town Records under date of 23 July 1722:

A Mutual agreement between Joseph Soule, John Simons and Joseph Simons, all of Duxborrough in the County of Plymouth in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, yoeman is as followeth, viz.

We the said Joseph Soule, John Simons and Joseph Simons, being owners and proprietors of the fourteenth lot in the salt meadows in the second division of the Commns which belonged to the towns of Duxborrough and

Pembroke in the County above said viz. the said Joseph Soule being owner of three fifths parts, or shares, thereof, and the said John Simons and Joseph Simons being owners of one fifth part or share there of each of them said lot lyeth in the township of Duxborrough above said, and was laid out Anno Domini 1712, and as yet hath laid undiveded among them, therefore they, towit, the said Joseph Soule, John Simons and Joseph Simons, that each of them might know his own respective part or proportion therein, have agreeded upon a division thereof as followeth, viz, that the said Joseph Soule shall have for his said threefifths shares etc. etc.and that the said Joseph Simons shall have for his said share in said fourteenth lot, this parcel bounded as followeth, viz. Beginning at the stake at the North west end of the last mentioned part of said meadow laid to said Joseph Soule, standing by Elnathans river, and thence running up stream as the river goeth, till it comes to a guzzle, and bounded by that guzzle till it comes to a stake at the head thereof, and hence east southeast to a stake and thence the same course unto the river, and so by said river down stream, to Joseph Soules' last mentioned piece of Meadow, and that the said John Simons shall have for his sd. share......etc., etc., etc.,do mutually agree shall stand and remain as a firm and full settlement and division of the above said fourteenth lot in the said salt meadows, for us, our heirs and assigns, forever,

In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands and seals the twenty third day of July in the year our Lord, One thousand Seven Hundred and twenty-two, 1722.

Joseph Soule (S) Joseph Simons (S)

Joseph Simons (S)

John Simons (S)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

Josiah Delanoe Cornelius Soule.



At a Town meeting in Duxborough, upon the 25th day of August, Anno Domini 1740

The town also voted that Joseph Simons should improve their salt meadow this year, he allowing the town one half of the hay when it was stacked.

Mary (Weston) Simons, the wife of Joseph Simons, was mentioned in her father's will as following:

Elnathan Weston's will—19 Apr. 1728—To my Daughter Mary the wife of Joseph Simmons threepounds

The children of Joseph and Mary (Weston) Simmons were:

Nathaniel Simmons, B March 24, 1710-11.

4
Rebeckah Simmons, B Apr. 7, 1713; M. Reuben Patterson.

4 Sarah Simmons, B March 24, 1718; D. Mch. 1740.

4
Jedediah Simmons, B June 11, 1725.

The will of Joseph Simmons:

In the Name of God Amen, The 14th day of March in ye year of our Lord 1754 I Joseph Simmons of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth yoeman being Very weekly in body but of perfect mind and memory Thanks be given to God therefor Calling unto mind the Mortallity of my bodey and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die I Do make and ordain this my Last will & Testament that is To Say—first of all I Give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it and my body I Recommend to ye Earth to be buried in Decent Christian manner at the Discretion of my Executor nothing Doubting but at the general Resurection I shall Receive ye Same again by the mightly Power of God and as Touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to Bless me with in this Life, I give & Demise in the following manner & form—

Imprims. I Give & bequeath to Mary my Dearly beloved wife, I cow & Six Sheep and the Improvement of Half of my orchard her Life time & I also give To Mary my wife the one half of my indore movables to Dispose of as She Pleases.

Item I give & bequeath To my Eldest Son Nathl. Simmons the one half of Lands & Tenaments by him firmly to be Possessed & injoyed Likewise one bed handogs & my warming Pan & my biggest Pewter Plater & half of my wareing close and half of my out doar movables besides what he has had in my Life Time obligeing him to Pay one half of my funeral Charges & I also constitute and make & ordain my Eldest Son Nathl. Simmons my Soule Executor of this my last will and Testament.

Item—I Give & bequeath unto my well beloved Sone Jedediah Simmons ye one half of my Lands & Tenaments by him firmly to be Possessed & Injoyed Likewise My gun & My Loom & half of my wearing apparril & half of my out doar moveables besides what he has had in my Life Time obligeing him To Pay half of my Debts & funeral Charges.



Item I give unto my well beloved Daughter Rebeckah Peterson my best bed only Reserving it To her mother Mary Simmons her life & I give To my Daughter the one half of my indore movables.

Item I also Give To my wife Mary above mentioned ye one half of my Dwelling house her life Time I Do also my Two Sons above mentioned, Nath'el & Jedediah oblige them To Winter & Summer theirs mothers one Cow & Six sheep and finde her as much fire wood at her Dore as She Shall need for To Burn.

Item I Give to my Grandson Joseph Simmons my Sea Chest what I have here given to my Daughter abve mentioned to wit my best bed & half my In doar movables is besides what She has already had and I also give To my Daughter ye beding that belongs to my best bed with the bed I Do hereby Verrefy Disallow Revoke & Disanul all & every other former Testaments & wills Legacies & bequesths & Executors by me in any ways before mentioned willed and bequeathed Ratifying & Confirming this & no other to my last will & Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the Day & year above written

Signed Sealed Pronounced & Declared By the Said Joseph Simmons as his Last Will & Testament in the Presence of us the Subscribers

Joseph Simmons (Seal)

Saml Weston Elnathan Weston Judah Delino

Plymouth Ss June 1 1761 This will haveing been Exhibited for Probate by the Executor therein named Elnathan Weston & Judah Delino made oath that they saw the said Joseph Simmons Sign, Seal and Deliver and him Declare this Instrument to be his last Will and Testament and that they Together with Saml Weston who is Since Deceased in his Presence Subscribed as witnesses at the same Time and that According to the best of their Judgments he was then of Sound mind

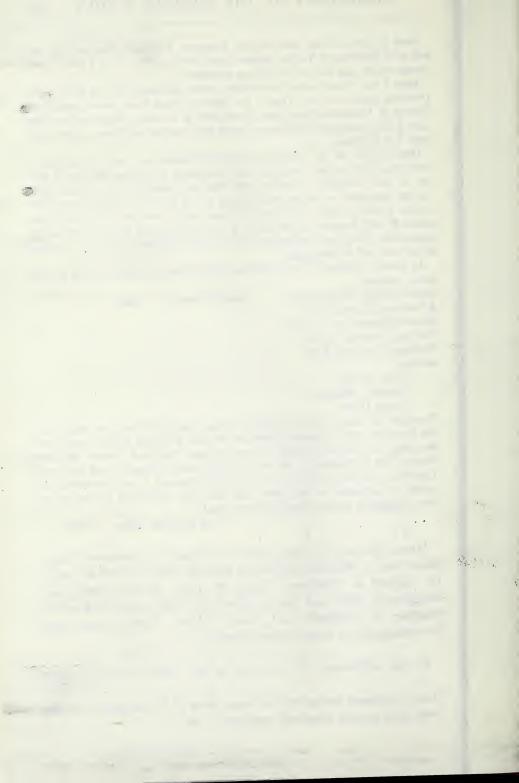
Jno Cushing Judge of Probt.

3 2 I

Moses Simmons (John, Moses) was born in Duxbury, Mass., about Dec. 5, 1690, and died there June 21, 1761, Aet. 70 2-3 years. He married in Duxbury March 26, 1718, Rachel Sam(p)son, daughter of Caleb and Mercy (Standish) Sam(p)son, and grand-daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish, and great granddaughter of Capt. Myles Standish.

By the settlement of the estate of his father John Simmons,

Moses Simmons was given the home place of his parents—" all the lands both houses homlands meadows" etc.



On Aug. 2,1742, the town of Duxbury voted that

Moses Simons should ditch the town's meadow, and bring in his bill to said town; 18 May 1747 The said Town voted that Mr. Moses Simons should take special care that all abstructions shall forthwith be removed on Southworth's Mill river, and convenient passage opened, so that alewives may run into the mill pond, also to keep all persons from catching any of the said fish, on Mondays Tuesdays and Saturday in each respective week until the 10th of next June.

Moses Simmons was one of the signers to an agreement to pay Rev. John Robinson his yearly salary in 1737.

3

The children of Moses and Rachel (Sam(p)son) Simmons were born in Duxbury and were:

4 Mercy Simmons, b. 18 May 1720; d, 21 Sept. 1788 Waldoboro, Maine.

Ichabod Simmons, b. 18 Oct. 1722; d. Feb. 1798.

Lydia Simmons, b. 10 Apr. 1724.

4 Noah Simmons, b. 31 Aug. 1728; d. 28 Feb. 1737.

Deborah Simmons, b. 12 Jan. 1732.

William Simmons, b. 28 Aug. 1736.

Anna Simmons, b. 4 Sept. 1739.

Dorithy Simmons, b. 2 March 1741.

Lemuel Simmons, b. 14 Feb. 1743.

Abrigail Simmons, b. 10 May 1745.

The Last Will and Testament of Moses Simons of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth in the province of the Massachusetts bay in New-england yoeman. I the said Moses Simons Being under Many Bodily Infirmities yet of perfect Mind and Memory thanks be Given to Almighty God therefor Calling to Minde the Mortality of My Body & Knowing that It is Appointed for all men once to Die So upon serious Consideration Make & ordain these Presents to be my Last will & Testament to Remain firm & Inviolable forever That is to Say.

First of all I Give & Recomend my Soul into the hands of God that Gave It & my Body I Recomend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian manor at the Discretion of my Executrix herein After Named. Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurection I shall receive the same Again by the Almighty Power of God and as Touching Such Worldly Estate Where-

with It hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life I Give Demise and Dispose of the Same In the Following manor & forme-

Impr-I Give & Bequeath unto my Dear & Loving Wife Rachel Simons the one half of the Improvement of all my Real Estate Excepting What Is herein Given to my son Ichabod Simons During her Natural Life & the one half of my Movable Estate after the Debts & Legaces have been paid out of the Same th one half that Remains-

Item I Give and Bequeath untomy eldest son Ichabod Simons a Peace of my land at the Northwest End of my farme on Which I now Dwell Near ten acres Already set off.

Item-I Give & Bequeath unto my son William Simons the one half of my home farme & Real Estate Excepting what Is Given to my Son Ichabod Simons above & the one half of all my Movable Estate After ye Debts funeral Charges & legacies are paid out of the same the one half that Remains.

Item-I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Mercy Simons Wife to Nathl Simons two Shillings by Reason she hath had her portion already.

Item I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Lydia Delano Wife to Judah Delano two shilings & four pence together with what she hath already had-Item I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Deborah Weston Wife to Jacob Weston two shillings by Reason she hath had her portion Already-

Item I Give & bequeath unto my Daughter Anna Simons four pounds-Item I Give & bequeath unto my son William Simons, Above Named the Remaind of my Real Estate & home farme at his Mothers Decease-

Lastly my Will is that My Wife Rachel Simons and my son William Simons be the Sole Executrix & Executor to this my Last Will thus Hoping that this my Last will be Kept & performed according to the trew intent & meaning thereof

In witness Thereof I the said Moses Simons have hereunto Sett my hand & Seal this tenth Day of April one thousand Seven hundred fifty & Eight-1758-

Moses Simons (Seal)

Signed, Sealed & Declaired by the Afore Named Moses Simons to be his Last Will and Testament in presence of John Chandler ye 3d.

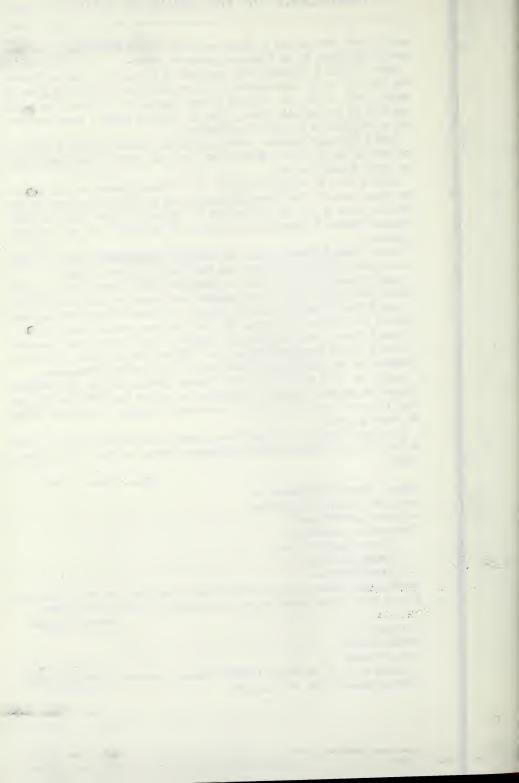
Ruth Fullarton

Jona Peterson

Duxborough february ye 24th 1761 Observe that the two words that are Erased in the thirty Eight Line of this testament Is Done by my order Moses Simons

In presents of Samuel Delano Jona. Peterson

A true copy of the Will of Moses Simons, recorded Plymouth County Probate Records, Vol. 16, Page 208.



FOURTH GENERATIONS.

4 3 2 I Nathaniel Simmons (Joseph, John, Moses), the son of Joseph

and Mary (Weston) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Mass., March 24, 1710-11 and died at Waldoboro, Maine, Jan. 4th, 1789. In the so-called Slaigo yard on the old Simmons estate at Waldoboro, Maine, are two handsome (if I may use such an adjective in this connection) and well-preserved slate grave stones to the memory

of Nathaniel Simmons and his wife Mercy. They read as follows:

In Memory of
Deac. Nathaniel Simmons
formerly of Duxbury
Who died Jan. Ye 4th, 1789
Aged 77 years, 8 mos., 26 days.

In Memory of Mercy Simmons Wife of Nathaniel Simmons Who died Sept. Ye 21, 1788 Aged 68 years, 3 mos., 23 days.

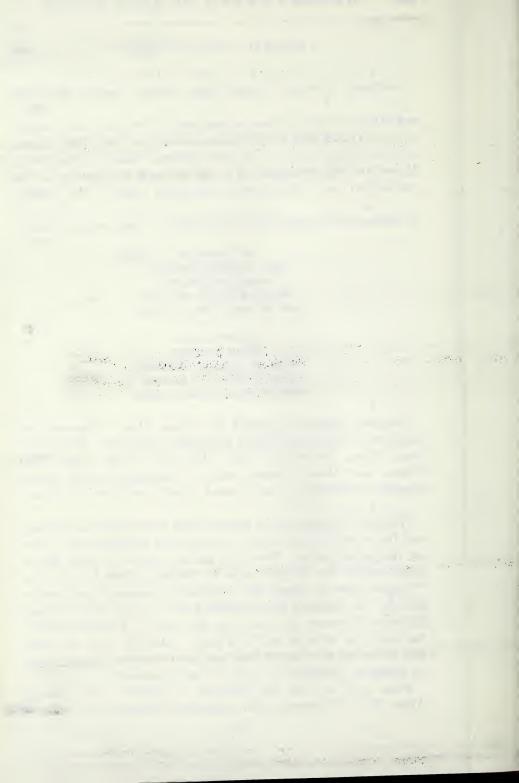
4

Nathaniel Simmons married his cousin Mercy Simmons, the daughter of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons. From Duxbury, Mass., Records we find, "June 12th Anno 1739 Nath'l Simons and Mercy Simons, both of Duxborough were Joyned together in Marriage pr me Edward Arnold Justice of Ye Peace."

4

Nathaniel Simmons was a deacon in the First church in Duxbury and the records of the births of most of his children may be seen on the parish books. From the parish records we find that at public sale at the meeting house in Duxbury, June 10, 1754, for "Corner Pew on Mens side Nathaniel Simmons" paid twelve pounds. At Duxbury town meeting Dec. 3, 1753; the Town sold Nathaniel Simmons their salt hay, that part of it that belongs to the town, for 6t to be paid in a year." May 27, 1754; the town sold the white pine timber that was got for a new meeting house to Nathaniel Simmons 4t 13.04 in lawful money."

From 1758 to 1760 the selectmen of Duxbury were "Briggs Alden, Wait Wadsworth, Dea. Nathaniel Simmons."



4

After 1765 we find Nathaniel Simmons rapidly disposing of his considerable property in Duxbury. 22 October 1765, he and his brother Jedidiah sold to Joshua Stanford for Sixteen Pounds, "A certain piece or Parcel of wood Land that we have in the Township of Duxborough aforesaid Said Wood Land is a Part of the thirteenth & Sixteenth Lots of Upland in the second Division of the commons of said Duxborough & Pembroke" (From deed of Nathaniel & Jedidiah Simmons).

The bounds of above were named by giving range of Capt. Wait Wadsworth Eliphaz Prior's Josha Chandler's land also "high way that leadeth from South River to the Meeting House" (Ply. Co. Deeds Bk. 52 Pg. 37)

4

Under same date as above, I find that Nathaniel Simmons sold to Briggs Alden of Duxborough, for thirty-nine pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence,

A certain piece of Salt marsh laying in the Town of Duxborough and being the whole of the above said Nath'l Simmons Right in a certain Island called Long Island and also a certain piece of Cedar Swamp laying in the Township of Duxbury and is bounded as followeth Beginning at a Black Oak Tree with Stones about it and is the most Northeast Corner Bound of Glasses Ten Acre lot which is the Southeast Corner Bound of said Cedar Swamp Thence Ranging Northerly To a Red Oak Standing on the edge of the Upland and is Bounded Between Benja. Chandler and Thomas Hunt Thence Westerly to the land of Judah Delano's Thence Southerly By the land of Said Delanos to the Upland of Nath'l Simmons' and so on by the upland of Nath'l Simmons' to Glasses Ten acre lot first mentioned. Thence by said Ten acre lot To the Black oak first mentioned (Ply Co. deeds Bk. 51. Pg. 12)

4

July 7, 1766, Nathaniel Simmons sold his homestead farm to Judah Delano for three hundred pounds described as follows:

All my Homestead Farm with all my Right Title & Interest in it together with my Cedar Swamp laying in North Hill Marsh with some skirts of Upland adjoyning thereunto, also a small piece of Wood Land laying at a place called Stanford's Neck. Reference may be had to the Records of Nathaniel Simmons' Deeds for the Bounds of said Lands, Together with all my Buildings and Fences....

Simmons doth by these Presents relinquish and give up all her Right of Dower or Power of Thirds therein. The deed is signed by Nathaniel Simmons and by Mercy Simmons his wife.



May 8, 1767 sold to Joshua Cushman of Duxbury for seven pounds thirteen shillings. & four pence seven acres of land near the land of Phinehas Sprague and Thomas Hunt and "Cedar Swamp." The land was a part of the 19th lot in the 2nd division of the Common of the upland belonging to the Township of Duxbury and Pembroke.

In 1767 Nathaniel Simmons moved his family to Pembroke, probably to that part of old Pembroke that is now near or in the town of Hanson, Mass. On the 22 October 1767 he speaks of himself as from Pembroke, Mass., when he deeded his last bit of property in Duxbury to Nathan Soul for forty pounds. The property consisted of four acres more or less of salt marsh, located near the meadows of Nathan Soul and Benjamin Southworth. The land was once owned by Nathaniel Brewster and was bought by Nathaniel Simmons from Joseph Brewster.

I believe that Nathaniel Simmons did not reside in Pembroke or that part of Pembroke now Hanson for more than three years as he sold on Sept. 3, 1770 to Blaney Phillips of Pembroke, (Blaney Phillips once lived in Hanson, Mass., then Pembroke, Mass., on the site of the house owned (1912) by Richard Everson) for two hundred twenty-six Pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

A certain Tract of Land Situate in Pembroke aforesaid containing by estimation forty one acres....., Viz: beginning at the North West Corner of John Bonney's Land which he bought of Elijah Faxon, Thence running North ten degrees West about fifty seven Rods to stake and stones in the Range of Deacon Phillip's Lands, Thence North seventy-eight degrees West about sixty two Rods to the North East Corner of the abovesaid Blaney Phillips's Pasture. Thence south nine Degrees West fifty five Rods & Eleven Feet to a stake and stones, Thence South sixteen Degrees East fifty three Rods to the Land which Gideon Bisbe deceased dyed seized of, Thence south Seventy four degrees East forty six Rods to Jabesh Cole's Land, Thence North fifteen degrees East Seventeen Rods, Thence North twenty-two degrees and a half East thirty nine Rods to the first mentioned Corner Bounds- It being the whole of that which we now call the Great Pasture, which I the said Nathaniel Simmons bought of Josiah Keen Esqr. And also a drift Way through the Land Jesse Thomas bought of John Gould where the same shall be most convenient and least prejudicial to pass and repass to and from the highway through convenient Barrs. (Ply. Co., Deeds Bk. 58 Pg. 119)

The deed was signed by Nathaniel and wife Mercy Simmons. It was witnessed by his daughter Dorothy Simmons and by Jacob Reed.

Between 1770 and 1773 Nathaniel Simmons had moved his family to Waldoboro. Maine, for he speaks of himself as from



Waldoborough, Lincoln Co., on 13 Sept., 1773 when he deeded his remaining property in Pembroke to Elijah Damon of Plymouth, Mass., for£133.6.08.

All that my Farm of Upland, Buildings, Fences, Orchards, Swamp-Land, Wood Land, that I have in the township of Pembroke..... & it is all the Real Estate that I now do own in said Pembroke, & it is the Easterly part of the Farm that I bought of Josiah Keen Esq's & is Bounded as follows namely Beginning at the North West Corner of John Bonney's land and which said Bonney bought of Elijah Faxon, Thence running South Seventy five Degrees East ninety-seven Rods & half to the highway near the House of John Bonney; Thence Northerly partly by the Highway & partly by Josiah Cushing's Land Sixty-three Rods & crosses the Highway to the Eastwards to a stake & Stones for a corner, which is the North East Corner of the Land, which the said John Bonney formerly bought of Solomon Levitt and is the North East corner of the Farm that I here do now sell; Thence North Seventy eight Degrees West by the Land of Josiah Cushing to the High Way & crosses the High Way; Thence the same course Seventy eight Degrees West from North by William Phillips about one hundred and Seven Rods to a Stake & Stones for a corner which is the North East Corner of the Land that I the said Nath'l Simmons sold to Blanay Phillips and ranges North ten Degrees West from the corner of John Bonney's Land which is the North West Corner here first mentioned. Thence by the Land of Blany Phillips South Ten Degrees East about fifty seven Rods more or less to the corner first here mentioned—The whole contains about thirty six Acres & half......

The deed was signed by Nathaniel Simmons and wife Mercy, both of Waldoboro, Me., Lincoln Co., Witnessed by his son-in-law John Hunt and by Paul Cash.

(To be continued)

Advertisement in a Hallowell newspaper, the "American Advocate and Kennebec Advertiser," under date of Saturday, August 22, 1818.

JAMAICA RUM

For Sale.

15 Hhds. high proof

Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for cash or liberal credit, on undoubted notes.

WANTED,

7000 Hhd. shooks, yellow ash or white oak, to be got to particular dimensions.

WM. OLIVER VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, Aug. 22, 1818.



Notes on the Hicks Family

(BY CHARLES M. STARBIRD, DANVILLE, MAINE.)

(Concluded from page 159)

Mr. Hicks married second, Mrs. Susanna (Frost) Frost, Novemberr 5, 1778. She was the widow of Benjamin Frost. Their children were:

I. Hannah, b. March 4. 1781; m. January 28, 1807, William Wood.

- II. Ephraim, b. March 23, 1783; m. Rachel Morton, July 10, 1804. They lived in the Nason district. Mr. Hicks d. December 14, 1835; his widow m. 2d, Edward Harmon of Gray. The children of Ephraim and Rachel were:
 - Ebenezer, b. May 26, 1805, m. Susan Parker, Dec. 11, 1825; d. May
 1844. She d. Sept. 5, 1873.
 - 2. Lemuel, b. May 26, 1805; m. Esther Files of Thorndike.
 - 3. Susan, b. Dec. 27, 1807; m. Isaac Flood, April 1, 1837.
 - 4. Dilla, b. Dec. 27, 1807; m. Edmund Flood, Sept. 11, 1831.
 - 5. Martha, b. July 5, 1810; m. Chas. H. Anderson of Windham, February 15, 1829.

6. Eliza, b. January 9, 1820; m. ——— Cole of Windham.

III. Nathaniel, b. September 27, 1784; m. Lucy Ward, pub. December 12, 1812. They lived near his brother Lemuel in Gorham. Nathaniel d. February 17, 1870; his wife d. February 28, 1837. Their children were:

I. Mark m. Sally Hooper who d. July 27, 1895.

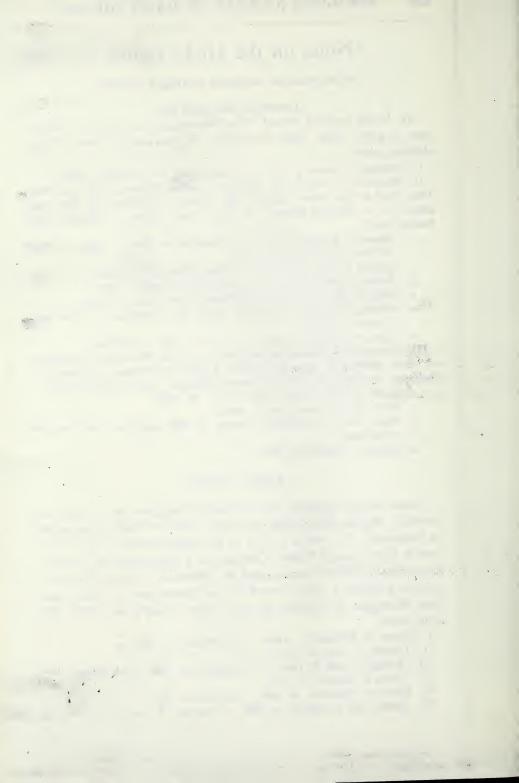
2. Isaac m. in Norway and d. there.

- 3. Mary Ann d. unmarried January 9, 1888, aged 62. She lived in Windham.
- 4. Joseph d. August 23, 1821.

JAMES HICKS.

James, son of Lemuel, Sr., married a Leighton or a Hall, but probably Abigail Hall, July 15, 1779. He first built a log cabin in Falmouth. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a private in Capt. Joseph Pride's Company in a detachment of Cumberland County Militia commanded by Nathaniel Jordan. Esq. He enlisted October 1, 1779. served in the Eastern part of Maine and was discharged in October 23, 1779, after losing a leg. His children were:

- I. George b. February 1, 1780; d. September 21, 1879.
- II. Dorothy b. June 18, 1781.
- III. Samuel b. July 8. 1783; d. November 30, 1856. (See below).
- IV. Sarah b. January 15, 1785.
- V. Esther b. December 18, 1786; d. March 22, 1787.
- VI. Esther (2) b. January 2, 1789; d. February 6, 1801.



VII. Eunice b. May 2, 1791.

VIII. Hannah b. April 19, 1793; m. probably, Samuel Berry.

IX. Martha b. December 29, 1794; d. November 12, 1797.

X. Elizabeth b. November 1, 1796.

XI. Cyrus b. February 21, 1798; d. November 14, 1876. He m. a Miss Hadlock of West Falmouth and had five children: Charles, Albert, Neal, Levi W. and Abigail. He held a large tract of land on Hurricane Hill in Falmouth which is now occupied by his son, Levi W. Hicks.

XII. Martha (2) b. June 3, 1800.



Leonard Hicks, 1820-1887

XIII. Manj b. March 30, 1802.

XIV. Susan b. March 2, 1804.

XV. Andrew b. January 10, 1807.

SAMUEL HICKS.

Samuel Hicks, son of James, married first, Abigail Winslow of West Falmouth. She was born January, 1787 and died February 22, 1834. He built a tavern in Falmouth, now known as the Washburn Tavern, and for many years did a prosperous business. Samuel and Abigail had eleven children:

I. Phebe W. b. February 21, 1808; m. Asa Reed; d. October 20, 1879.

II. Winslow b. March 7, 1809. (See below.)
III. James b. April 21, 1811. (See below.)

IV. Lydia b. November 20, 1813; m. James Anderson; d. August, 1879.

V. Henry b. September 23, 1815; d. January 15, 1867.

VI. Martha b. December 19, 1817; m. John Anderson; d. April 14, 1880.



VII. Leonard b. January 2, 1820. (See below.)

VIII. Alfred b. October 2, 1821; d. July 12, 1890.

IX. Adeline b. September 5, 1823; m. Rufus Lane.

X. Dolly b. July 15, 1826; d. 1844.

XI. Albion b. September 27, 1828; m. Eliza Houston.

WINSLOW HICKS.

Winslow, son of Samuel and Abigail, born March 7, 1809; married at Gray, May 24, 1832, Emeline Libby. She was born at Gray, August 9, 1814. He was a prominent farmer of Danville and served as selectman in 1860. He died August 30, 1873. His children were:

I. Edwin b. October 28, 1832. He was killed in an accident on the Isthmus of Panama. One of his sons, Hon. Alfred T. Hicks is now Postmaster at Auburn, Maine, and has been an active worker in the Democratic party. He is a member of Wills and Hicks, jewellers.

II. Henry F. b. August 19, 1834. He lived on his father's farm until

his death.

III. Martha b. June 11, 1836; m. June 1859, Mr. Slocum of Winsor, Connecticut.

IV. Samuel b. November 23, 1838; m. Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend. He was a prominent farmer of New Gloucester.

V. Hannah b. January 16, 1841.

VI. Mary S. b. June 15, 1843.

VII. James P. b. March 18, 1845; d. at Danville, October 1, 1848.

VIII. Sarah J. b. June 14, 1847; d. September 26, 1848.

IX. Conant S. b. May 23, 1851. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lena S. Merrill and his second, Mrs. Angie Towle. He was engaged in the milk business and lived on the Hotel Road, Auburn, until his death in 1917.

X. John A. b. May 31, 1855. John A., is a farmer and carpenter residing in Auburn.

XI. Emma b. May 31, 1855.

JAMES HICKS.

James, son of Samuel and Abigail, married Lavina Leighton at Falmouth, April 8, 1838. She was born at Famlouth, March 31, 1815. Mr. Hicks was a farmer in Danville for many years. His children were:

I. Charles H. b. March 29, 1839; m. February, 1866, Julia L. K. Lovejoy and 2nd Miss Abby Blair.

II Dolly J. b. June 10, 1844; d. unmarried.



LEONARD HICKS.

He was the third son of Samuel to settle in Danville where he moved in 1840 and took up a farm of 100 acres. He commenced the brick business before 1855 with Rufus Lane. In 1866 he was sent to the Maine Legislature as a delegate to oppose the annexation of Danville to Auburn. He was a member of the Auburn city council for several years. Politically he was an unswerving Democrat. Mr. Hicks married Elmira Austin who was born at Gray, September 1, 1818. He died in 1887 and Mrs. Hicks in 1895. They had one child:

I. Francena b. April 22, 1846. She was educated in the Lewiston Falls Academy and m. December, 1865, Charles E. Robinson of Danville. She d. in 1906.

THE SONG OF THE ROAD.

(BY HELEN E. PRENTISS)

The author penned these lines after an auto ride over that wilderness highway, known locally as the "old New England road," from Blanchard to Bingham, in the State of Maine.—Editor.

To the humming of motors, and pounding of hoofs And I lead the way as men hurry along Through the countryside, to the busy town—The place of traffic and windows and roofs.

I am young, I am old; I am narrow, I'm wide; I am rocky and rough, and I try men's souls, I lead the way up a mountain side
I twist and I turn; I seem to hide,
And men curse me.—or praise me,—but pay my tolls.

My gown is sober, of dun and dove, Yet the lovers of beauty oft find me a boon. I echo the songs of the birds above; I'm a friend of maidens and men in love— My shadows in league with the wise old moon.

So I sing to myself as I lead the way, Though my place is low, yet I serve men's need. I bear fresh loads of the fragrant hay,— And the well loved dead that ye lay away. Have men business or pleasure,—I lead,—I lead.

Greenville, Me., August, 1919.



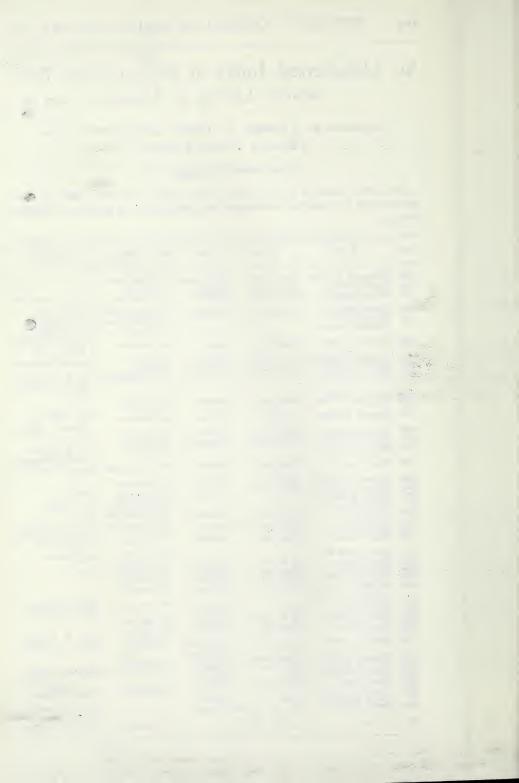
An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 150)

This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917; Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Hawawas, Nicholas.	Mass. state	Lieuterant.	90	Washington.	
'35d	Hawes, Abijah	Mass. state	Private	82	Lincoln.	
'35c	Hawes, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	('20) d. Nov. 10,
'35c	Haws, Joseph	Mass line	D.:+-			1 1000
'40	Haws Joseph	Mass. nne	rrivate	97	Cumberland .	('20, Hawes)
'40	Haws, Joseph Hayden, Jonathan			77	Cumberland .	Res. Madison.
	•				Domerset	Same as Haydon
'35c	Hayden, Josiah					Same as Haydon's ('20) d. Sept. 2, 1818.
'35d '35d	Haydon, Jonathan .	Mass. mil	Private	71	Kennebec	Same as Hayden?
'40	Hayens, Walter Hayes, Amos M	Mass. mii	Private	19	York.	D 37 37 11
	Layes, Ilmos Will.			00	Cumberland.	Res. N. Yarmouth Same as Hays
						A. M.
'35d '40	Hayford, William				Oxford.	
'35e	Haynes, Ephraim	N		78	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
300	Haynes, Ephrain	Mass. IIIIe	Private	90	пансоск	(('20) See also
'35c	Haynes, James	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln	Haines. ('20) d. June 1824 ('20, Perley)
'35c	Haynes, Parley	Mass. line	Drummer .	77	Hancock	('20 Perley)
'40	Haynes, Simeon			82	Waldo	Res. Swanville
'35d	Hays, Amos M	Mass line	Deissata			
	mays, Amos M	Mass. III.e	rrivate	. 79	Cumberland.	Same as Hayes, A.
'35d	Hayward, Edward	Mass. mil	Private	73	Kennebec.	М.
'35c	Hayward, Isaiah			19	Kennebec	(*20)
'40 '40	Hayward, Susanna .			65	Kennebec	Res Sidney
'35c	Hazen, Hann Hazen, Jacob	Mass line	Dairenta	65	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'40	·			78	Cumberland .	('20) Res. Bridgton.
'35c	Head, James	Mass, line	Private	80	York	d March 31 1832
'35d	Head, James	Mass. mil	Private	15	Oxford	Reported dead in
'40 '35e	Head, James W	NT TT 1	<u>.</u>	74	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35c	Head Moses	N. H. line	Corporal	12	Penobscot.	~- t
'35d	Heald, Oliver Heald, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private	70	Somerset Kennebec.	('20)
'35d	Healey, Eliphaz	Mass. line	Private		Lincoln.	
140	widew					
'40 '20	Heall, Levi Heard, James	Mass	Drivete			Res. Nobleboro'h.
'35d	Heard, Tristram	N. H. state.	Corporal		Somerset.	Same as Head?
'35d	Hearl, John	Mass. mil	Private	79	York.	
'40	Hearsay, James			85	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d			& Serg.		Oxford	Same as Hursey.
'35d '35d	Hearsay, Noah Hearsay, Zadock				Lincoln.	
'20	Heath, Benjamin	Penn	Private	53	washington.	Same as Hersey.
'35d	Heath, Benjamin Heath, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private	77	Lincoln.	
'4 0	II. d. D. l. l		_:,	83	*	Res. Whitefield.
'20 '35 ₃	Heath, Richard Heath, William	Mass	Private.			#20 1011 IDE :
'40	meatil, William	mill's regt	rrivate			
40				76	Hancock	Res.Mt. Desert.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Heavenor, Charles	Mass, line	Private	75	Lincoln	Same as Havenor, Hevenor &
'40	Heavner, Charles			81	Lincoln	
'35e	Hebberd, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	ding.? ('20) d. Feb. 27, 1820. See also
'35e	Helmershausen, Henry F.		1		Lincoln	Hibbert. ('20) d. July 2, 1831.
'35d '35d '40	Hemmenwrey, Asa				Kennebec. Lincoln. Lincoln.	
'40 '35d '40	Henick, Sarah Herrick, Jacob	Mass. state	Pvt.&Lieut	76 76	Cumberland	Res. Webster. Res. Portland. d. Dec. 16, 1832.
'35d '20	Herring, Daniel Herrington, Joseph.	Mass. mil R. I.	Private	96	Penobscot.	Res. Lewiston.
'40	Hersey, Zadok	-		88		Res. Pembroke. Same as Hear- say. See also
'40	Hersom, Samuel			77	York	say. See also Hasey, Hursey. Res. Lebanon. Same as Horsum? Res. Winthrop.
'40 '20 '35e	Heselton, Elizabeth Hevenor, Charles Hewit, William	Mass	Private.			
'40	ineyer, Cornenus			88	Lincoln	d. April 27, 1826. Res. Waldoboro.
'35c '35d '40	Hibbert, Jonathan Hicks, Samuel Higgins, Edmund	Penn. line Mass. line	Private Corporal	79 80	Somerset Cumberland	See also Hyer. See also Hebberd. ('20, '31b, '35c) Res. Scarborough.
	Higgins, Edmund			83	Cumberland .	Res. Scarborough. Same as Hagens and Hugens?
'35d '40 '40	Higgins, Philip Higgins, Walter	Mass. mil	Private	75 75	Lincoln. York	
'35d '20	Higgins, Walter Hilborn, Lucy Hilborn, Robert Hill, Daniel	Mass. line	Pvt. of art.	89 94	Cumberland . Cumberland	Res. Minot. .d. Jan. 8, 1834.
'35e	Hill, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Captain	72	Cumberland . York	Res. Limington. Res. Minot. d. Jan. 8, 1834. Ship "Ranger". ('20, '31b) ('20) d. June 11,
'40	Hill, Noah			50	York	1820 . Res. Hollis.
'40 '35c '35d '20	Hill, Rebecca	Cont. navy Mass. mil	Marine Private	76 63 81	York York York.	Res. Elliot. d. June 4, 1824.
$^{\prime}35d$	Hilton, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	70	York	('31b) d. July 23, 1832.
'35c '35d	Hilton, Ebenezer Hilton, Edward	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	66	Somerset York	('20 Ebenezer 1st) ('20, '31b)d. Apr.
'31a	Hilton, Isaac		Seaman			Served less than 9 months.
'35d '40	Hilton, Isaac Hilton, Joseph	Mass. line Mass. line	Dr. & Mar. Private	73	Cumberland . York York	monens.
'20 '35c	Hilton, Morral Hilton, Morrill Hilton, William, Ist Hilton, William 2d Hilton, William H Hinckley, Edith	R. I	Private. Private	70	r : 1 .	
'35d '35d	Hilton, William, 1st., Hilton, William, 2d.	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Pvt. & Mar	75 i	Somerset Somerset	('20, '31b)
'40 '40	Hilton, William Hilton, William H			81	Somerset	Res. Solon. Res. Cornville.
'40 '35d	Hinckley, Edith Hinckley, Nehemiah	Mass. line	Private	74	Hancock	Res. Bluehill. Same as Hinkley,
'31a	Hind, Joshua		Private			N. Served only 8
'35e '35d	Hinds, Benjamin	Mass. mil	Private	79 8 76 8	Somerset	months. ('20)
'40	minds, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	75.1 80 1	Lincoln Lincoln	('20) Res. St. George.
	Hine, Richard Hinkley, Nehemiah.	1	Pvt.& Serg.	78 (& 87)	Oxford	('20)
	Hobbey, William	1	1	65		Same as Hinckley,
-			Jergeant	05	Cumberland .	('20 Hobby) d. Mar. 10, 1831.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40 '35d	Hobbs, Abigail	Mass, line	Sergeant	72	York	Res. Wells.
'40 '35c	Hobbs, Morrell		Private	77 81	Cumberland . Cumberland . Cumberland .	Res. Falmouth.
'35c '40	Hobson, William Hodgdon, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	97 87	York Lincoln	1826. ('20) d. Sept.,1827 Res. Westport
'35c	Hodgdon, Jeremiah.	Mass. line	Private	87	Oxford	Same as Hogs- don, C.? ('20 Hogdon) d
'40 '35c	Hodgdon, Stephen Hodges, Ezra	Mass. line	Private	7.3	Oxford Kennebec	Aug. 24, 1823. Res. Gilead. ('20)
'40 '35c	Hodgkins, Abigail Hodkins, Thomas, 2d.	Mass. line	Private	80 84	Lincoln Oxford	Res. Bath.
'35c	Hodgman, John	1	Private		Lincoln	1821. ('20) d. Feb. 24, 1834.
'35e '20	Hodkins, Thomas,	1	Sergeant	81	Lincoln	('20) d. Mar. 7, 1827.
'40	Hodsdon, Benjamin.		Private		Comboda	Same as Hogsdon.
'35e	Hodsdon, Samuel	1	Private	70	Cumberland . York	B. Res. Falmouth. ('20) d. Aug. 31, 1825.
'35c '35d '40	Hody, Josiah	Mass. line Mass. mil	Private Private	12	Oxford Somerset.	('20)
				88	Wallo	Res. Waldoboro. See also Hoof- ses.
'35d '35e		Mass. mil			Lincoln	Same as Hodgdon, C.?
' 4 0	Hogsdon, Benjamin Hoit, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	1	Cumberland . Penobscot	Same as Hodsdon, B.
'35d	Holbrook, David	V H mil	Private	- 1	_	Res. Edinburg. See also Hoyt. Same as Halbrook?
'35d '35d '35e	Holbrook, Peter	Mass. state	Private	72 82	Lincoln. Somerset.	
'35e			Private	- 1	Oxford	('20) d. Sept. 16, 1828. ('20) ('29 bomb, r-
'40	Holden, Daniel					Crane's art.)
'35e '35e	Holden, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford Cumberland. Penobscot	Res. Sweden. ('20)
351 40 35c	Holland, Joseph	Mass.line	vt.& Corp	73 79	Kennebec.	
	Holland, Park	Mass. line	Lieut : nant	. 75	Penobscot	Res. Vienna. ('20, '28, '29) Re- linquished act of 1818 for that of 1828. ('35e, 5th
35c	Holland, Park Hollis, Stephen		Private	87 I	Penobscot	regt.) Res. Eddington. ('20) ('31b, Holles)
'35d '40	Holman, Stephen	See Halloway Mass. mil I	Private	76	omerset.	
Deg		1	Private	69	Cumberland . I Cumberland . S	same as prece-
	Holmes, Jonathan		Private		Oxford(ding. (20) ('29 Serg.) (55e, 5th regt.)
'35d	Holmes, Mercy	Mass. state	Private	(0) F	Kennebec.	Res. Hartford.
'40 '35e		Mass. line F	į.	76 (Oxford I	Res. Norway. (20) d. July 16.
	Holt, Jonathan	Mass. line F	1	79 8	omerset d	1830. l. Dec. 12, 1832.
35d	Holt, William	Mass. line P Mass. line F	rivate	68/0	Oxford Penobscot. Oxford ('20) d Sept1827.
336	Honnewell, I homas.	Mass. line F	rivate	73 8	omerset d	l. April 22, 1829- See also Hunne well.
000	Hood, Daniel	wass. line P	rivate	97 1	incoln.	



List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c		Mass. line	Private	84	Somerset	. ('20) d. Jan. 29,
'3 5 d	Hoofses, Christian.	Mass. line	Private	65 & 80	Lincoln	. ('20) d. Feb. 19, 1833. See also
'35e		Cont. navy	Mariner	74	Somerset	1833. See also Hoffses. . ('20, ship "War- ren") d. Sept.
'35d '40 '40	Hooper, Rachael	Mass. mil	Private	90		. Res. Freeport. . Res. Camden.
'35c	Hopkins, Solomon.	Cont. navy	Private	60	Waldo York	Res. Camden.
'35c '40 '20	Hopkins, Solomon Hopkins, Solomon Hopkins, Theophilus Hopkinson, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	81 85	York York	res. Camden. ('20, ship "Ranger"). ('20) d. Mar.,1832 Res. Biddeford.
'35d '40 '35d	Hopkinson, Caleb Horn, Benjamin Horn, Daniel	Mass. mil	Private	94	York. York York.	Res. Limington.
'35c '40 '35c	Horn, Jonathan	N. H. line	Private		York	Res. Acton.
'40 '35d '40	Horn, Jonathan Horn, Jonathan Hornden, Richard Horsaw, Jonathan	Mass. mil	Lieutenant.	85 80		Res. Acton. ('20,ship "Dean") Res. Shapleigh.
'35e '35e	Horsom, Benjamin . Horsom, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	80	York	Res. Berwick. Same as Hosum? ('20 Horsum) ('20 Horsum.) d. Aug. 8, 1823.
'35d '35d	Horsum, David Horsum, Samuel			87 74	York York	'20 Horsum.) d. Aug. 8, 1823. ('20, '31b) Same as Hersom?
'35d	Hosmer, Daniel	Mass line	man.	86	Konnohos	
'35c '20	Hosum, Jonathan Houghton, Jonathan House, Nathaniel	Mass. state Mass. line Mass.	Private Private Private.	76 74	York Oxford	Same as Horsaw?
'40 '35d	House, Nathaniel House, Nathaniel House, Thomas Houston, Samuel	N. H. line	Mariner Pvt.& Corp	65 6	Kennebec. Cumberland . Waldo	Res. Brunswick.
'35d '35d	Howard, Amos	N. H. line	Private	82 (Oxford.	
'40 '35c '35d	Howard, Joseph. Howard, Samuel Howard, Uriah. Howard, Uriah. Howe, Jacob.	Mass. line I	Private	09 (Oxford Oxford Somerset.	('20) Res. Brownfield. ('20)
'35c	Howard, Uriah Howe, Jacob	Mass. line I	Private	77 I	Franklin Oxford	Res. Phillips. ('20) d. Jan. 30,
'40 '35e '35d	Howe, Mary	Viago lino I		81 1	Franklin	Pos Tomple
'35d '35d	Howell, Silas Howes, Lemuel Howes, Sylvanus	Mass mil F	PITTOTA	12 1	enobscot	('20) d. Dec. 1827. Same as Hows?
'40	Howland, Abraham Hows, Sylvenus	Stass. Inte	rivate			Res. Vassalboro- ugh. Same as
'35c	Hoyt, John	Mass. line F	rivate	84 (Cumberland .	Howes, S? ('20, Hoit) d. Feb. 6, 1829. See
'35c '35d	Hubbard, Daniel				į.	also Hoit. ('20) d. Feb. 2., 1825.
'35d '40 '35d	Hubbard, Francis Hubbard, Jonathan	Mass. mil P	rivate	73 Y 78 Y	ennebec. ork. ork.	Res. Acton.
'40 '40 '35d	Hubbard, Mary Hubbard, Mehitable.	Mass. line P	rivate	75 O 85 P	xford	Res. Paris.
'35c '35d '40	Hubbard, Mehitable. Hubbard, Richard. Hudson, Timothy Huff, Daniel.	mass. mn r	rivate	74 Y 87 K 81 Y	ork. ennebec(ork(('20) ('20)
'35c '40	Huff, Daniel	Mass. line P	rivate	86 Y 74 L	ork	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35d '35d '35d	Huff, Israel			80 L 79 Y 74 Y	incoln I ork. ork.	Res. Edgecomb.
990	nun, Moses	Mass. milP	vt. & Sea- man.	73 L	incoln.	



List	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40 '35d				76 75	Lincoln Cumberland.	Res. Edgecomb. Same as Hagens
'35e '35e	Hull, John Humewell, Richard.			79 66	Washington. Cumberland.	and Higgins? d. May 14, 1823. Same as Hung-
'35c '20	Humphrey, Jesse Hunewell, Richard				Lincoln	well? d. June, 1831. Same as Hume- well?
'40	Hunnewell, Abig il .		i	78	Cumberland.	Res. Standish See
'20 '20	Hunnewell, Thomas Hunnewell, William	Mass	Private. Mariner	• • • •		also Honnewell. Ship "Hancock" Same as Hanne-
'20 '35c '35d	Hunsuim, Robert Hunt, Ichabod Hunt, John Hunt, Oliver	Mass	Private	63	Kennebec	well?
′35e				67	Penobscot Cumberland.	('20) d. March 24,
'40 '35d '40 '20	Hunter, Thomas Hunter, William Hunter, William Hunter, Unnathan	Mass. mil	Private	67	Lincoln.	1822. Res. Clinton Gore. Res. Topsham.
'4 0	Huntoon, Jonathan. Hursey, James					Res. Sumner.
'4 0	Hurton, John				York	Same as Hear- say. Res. Sanford.
'35e '40	Huston, John, Jr Hutchens, Abigail	Mass. line	Private	73	York	Same as Huston
'35e	Hutcheons, Simeon .	,	f			Res. Waterboro-
'35e	Hutchings, Benj'm'n			1		Same as Hutchins,
'35c				- 1		('20 ship "Han- cock")
'35e '35d	Hutchings, Eastman Hutchings, John Hutchings, Thomas.	4		77	1	('20) d. Sept. 5, 1824.
'40	nutchings, William.	•••••		75	Lincoln. Hancock	Res. Penobscot. Same as Hutch-
'35e	Hutchins, Enoch			74	York	ins, W. ('20 Enock) d Feb.
'35c '35c	Hutchins, Joseph Hutchins, Levi	Mass. line I	Private	71 (Oxford	1832. ('20)
'35d '35c	Hutchins, Levi Hutchins, Moses Hutchins, Nathaniel	Mass. state I N. H. line (Private			('20, '28, '29) Re-
		-				of 1818 for 1828. ('35e, d. Jan. 10
'20	Hutchins, Simeon	Mass I	Private		s	1832.) Same as Hutche-
'35d	Hutchins, William			70 I	Hancock S	ons, S. Same as Hutch-
'35d '40	Hutchinson, Asa Hutchinson, Asa	N. H. mil P	rivate	75 H	Kennebec. Kennebec I	ings, W.
'35d '40 '35e	Hutchinson, Asa Hutchinson, Israel Hutchinson, Mary Hutchinson, Nehe-	N. H. line P N. H. line S	vt. of art.	70 F	Kennebec (Kennebec F Jincoln (Res. Fayette. '20, '31b) Res. Litchfield.
'35c	miah. Hutchinson, Samuel. Hutchinson, Stephen	Mass line P	rivata	85 I	incoln	
	Hutchkins, Edmund Hyer, Conrad					d. Dec. 9, 1826. . Mar. 1, 1825. '20) See also
'35d	Ingalls Vathan	Mass mil D		79 C	umberland .	Heyer.
'35d '40	Ingalls, Phebe	Mass. lineA	rtificer	77 C	lancock Fumberland.	les. Mercer.
'35d '35d	Ingbe, Ebenezer Ingersoll, Nathaniel Midow of.	Mass. line P		82 C	umberland . R	tes. Bridgton. ame as Inglee? pril 20, 1831.
'35c	Ingerson, Richard	N. H. linePi		- 1	ork(
						-



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Ingham, Daniel Ingham, David	Mass. state	Private	74	Kennebec. York	
'35c '35c	Ingham, David	Conn. line	Private	75	York	(20).
'35c	Inghram, David	Conn. line	Private	78	Kennebec.	
'40	Inglee, Ebenezer			76	Washington .	Res. Machias. Same as Ingbe
'35d '40	Ingraham, Job		Private	79	Lincoln.	
'35d	Ireland, Joel	Maca mil	Dairrata	49	Oxford	Res. Canton.
'35d	Irish Thomas	Mass. IIII	Private	05	Cumberland .	d. reb. 10, 1834.
3.00	Irish, Isaac	Mass. mil Mass. line Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	Res. Canton. d. Feb. 10, 1834. d. Aug. 16, 1832. (20) d. July 9,1831
3oc	Jackman, Richard	Mass. line	Private	75	Kennebec	(20).
40				84	Kennebec	Res. Favette.
'35c	Jackson, Barnabas.	i		_	Somerset	(20) d. Jan. 2, 1819.
'35d	Jackson, Bart hol- omew.	Mass. mil	Private	85	Lincoln.	
'35c	Jackson, Eli		1		Cumberland .	('20 Eli) d. Nov.
35d 35d	Jackson, Enoch Jackson, Isaac Jackson, John Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Joseph. 2d. Jackson, Nathanial	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Mar	80	Somerset	30, 1825. d. Dec. 20, 1833.
'35d	Jackson, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private	76	Oxford.	1 1 1 1000
3.ac	Jackson Joseph	Mass line	Private	81	Oxford	d. Aug. 15, 1833. ('20). ('20).
35c	Jackson, Joseph. 2d.	N. H. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('20).
	Jackson, Nathaniel. Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	65	Oxiora	('20, '31b).
3.50	Jackson, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	70	Oxford.	(,,
'35d	Jackson, Thomas	Mass. line	Serg.& Qtr-	82	Kennebec	('20) d. Aug. 6,
'35c	Jacobs, George	Mass. line	master. Lieutenant	80	York	1833. ('20, '28) d. June
'4 0	Jacobs, He: ribeth			85	York	D - C - 1
'35c	Jacobs, Heiribeth Jacobs, John Jacobs, John James, John Jaques, Richard	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	Res. Mt. Vernon.
40	Jacobs, John		5	85	Kennebec	Res. Mt. Vernon.
'35c '35c	James, John	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec	('20). ('20 Jacques). Res. Castine.
40	Jaques, Richard	N. H. line	Private	05	Hancock	(20 Jacques).
40	Jan. Ludia		• • • • • • • • •	92	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Jay, Lydia Jefferd, Samuel M.	Mass. state	Private	71	York.	ites. is. Delwick.
′ 4 0 .				77	York	Res. Wells.
35c	Jenkins, John		Marine	_	York	Res. S. Berwick. Res. Wells. d. Mar. 1827. Same as Junkins ('28).
20	Jenkins, Josiah Jenkins, Lemuel	Mass	Captain	76	Lincoln Kennebec	('28).
35d	Jenkins, Lemuel	Mass, line	Pvt. & Sap.	72	Lincoln	('20, '35c).
40 35d	Jenkins, Lemuel	Mass line		76	Kennebec	Res. Clinton.
	Jenkins, Samuel				Oxford	
35c 35c	Jennings, Eliphalet . Jennison, Samuel	Mass line	Private	68	Kennebec	('20).
	Jennison, Samuel	Mass. fine	Lieutenant	07	Lincoln	(20) d. Sept. 1,
'40 '35c	Jepson, Bradbury T. Jewell, John, 1st	\$4.44.73	£	54	Lincoln	('20). ('20) d. Sept. 1, ('20) d. Sept. 1, ('20) d. App. 22
39C	Jewell, John, 1st	N. H. line	Private	. 69	York	('20) d. Apr. 22, 1831.
'35c	Jewell, John 2d	Mass. line	Private	72	Yorkor Oxford	d. Aug. 5, 1827.
'35d	T11 C1	\f	D.:4	or 70		
10 E ~	Jewell Samuel Jewet, Moses				Oxford. Lincoln.	
40	Jewett, Mary	Mass. IIIIe	Tilvate	76	Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'35d	Jewett, Moses. Jewett, Mary. Jewitt, David. Jewitt, John. Jewitt, Noah. Johnson, Andrew. Johnson, Asa. Johnson, Benjamin.	Mass. mil	Private	80	Somerset.	ico. Du. modus.
35d	Jewitt, John	Mass. mil	Private	94	Kennebec.	
35d	Jewitt, Noah	Mass. line	Private	76	Vorle	
35c 35d	Johnson, Andrew	N. H. line	Private	75	Oxford	('20).
35c	Johnson Benjamin	Mass. IIII	Private	71	Cumberland .	('20). d. Nov. 16, 1833.
'40		Mass. Hile	Tilvate	75	Waldo	Res Knov
'20	Johnson, Benjamin . Johnson, Daniel	N. H	Private.			
35c					Waldo	('20) d. Dec. 27, 1832.
'40	Johnson, Daniel			76	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
'35c	Johnson, Dennis	Mass. line	Private	79	York.	
'35c	Johnson, Daniel Johnson, Dennis Johnson, James			96	Kennebec"	('20, '28) d. June 1830.
'35c	Johnson, Jonathan .	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland .	('20) d. Dec. 17, 1832.
'35d	Johnson, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland .	
'4 0	Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Nathan			77	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35c	Johnson, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	88	Cumberland .	('20) d. Oct. 30, 1831.
'35c	Johnson, Thomas					('20) d. Oct. 22,



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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Johnson, William	Mass. line	Private	82	York	('20) d. April 10,
'35d '35d	Johnston, David Johnston, James	Mass. mil	Private Seaman &	77 75	Cumberland . Cumberland .	
'35d	Johnston, John	N. Y. state	Matross. Private	92	Washington.	
'40 '35d '40	Johnston, John	Cont. navv	Serg.& Mar	76	Washington Penobscot.	
'35e	Johnstone, Ruth Johonnet, Gabriel	Mass. line	Lieut. Col.	76	Penobscot	Res. Milford. ('20 Johonnot). d. Oct. 9, 1820.
'35c '40	Jones, Amos Jones, Cornelius			72 78	Waldo	
'35d '40 '35e	Jones, David	Mass. state	Pvt. & Sea.	72 77	Oxford. Oxford	Res. Turner.
'40 '35d	Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Isaac Jones, James	Mass. line	Private	79 77	Cumberland . Cumberland . Lincoln.	Res. Turner. ('20, '31 b.). Res. N. Yarmouth
'35c	Jones, James	Mass. line	Private	64	Kennebec	('20) d. Jan. 26, 1829.
'35c '35d	Jones, John Jones, John Jones, Joshua Jones, Lazarus Jones, Mehitable Jones, Samuel	Mass. line Mass. mil	Corporal Private	84 78	Lincoln Cumberland .	('20) d. June, 1824 ('20). ('20). Res. Gardiner. ('20) d. Sept. 1,
'35d '35c	Jones, Joshua Jones, Lazarus	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland .	('20).
'40 '35c	Jones, Mehitable		21110000000	75	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35d	Jones, Silvester					('20) d. Sept. 1, 1832. Same as Jones,
'35c	Jones, Solomon	į .	1	1		Sylvester.
'40	Jones, Sylvester Jones, Thomas, 2d. Jones, Thomas Jones, Thomas Jordan, Abner	1		1		1821. Res. Fayette.
'35c '35c	Jones, Thomas, 2d .	Mass line	Private	70	Waldo. York	('20)
'40	Jones, Thomas		1111410	62	Washington .	Res Pembroke
'35c		Mass. Infe	I IIvate	36	Lincoln	('20) d. Sept. 22 1820. See also Jourdan.
'35e '35e	Jordan, Abraham Jordan, David		1	73		Same as Jordon,
'35c '35c	Jordan, David Jordan, Elijah		i	80		('20) d. Dec. 26,
'35e '35e	Jordan, Hezekiah Jordan, Humphrey .	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	75 80	Cumberland . Cumberland .	('20) Jordon. ('20 '31 b.) d. Oct 13, 1833.
'20 '40	Jordan, Ignatius	Mass	Private.			
'35d	Jordan, John	Mass mil	Private	76 86	Cumberland .	Res. Danville.
'35d '35c	Jordan, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	78	Cumberland.	d. Nov. 25, 1833.
'40	Jordan, Joanna Jordan, John. Jordan, Samuel Jordan, Thomas Jordan, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	68	Cumberland .	('20, '31 b.) Res. Norway. See
'40	Jordon, David				Oxford	also Jourdan. Res. Albany, Same
'35d						as Jordan, Da- vid.
'35c	Jotham, Calvin	Mass, state	Private	74	Cumberland . Kennebec	(20)
'35c	Josselyn, Nathaniel. Jotham, Calvin Jotham, Luther		1	1	Kennebec	('20) d. June 22,
'40 '35d	Jourdan, !!annah Judkins, Benj., wid- ow.				Waldo Kennebec	Res. Monroe. d. Dec. 20, 1833.
'35e	Judkins, Jacob					('20) d. Sept. 2, 1822.
'35c '35c	Judkins, Jonathan Judkins, Philip	N. H. line	Private	74	Kennebec.	
40	Judkins, Philip	n. nne	rivate	82	Somerset	('20). Res. Cambridge.
,20	Judkins, Samuel	N. H	Private.	1		res. Campriage.
'35c '35c	Judkins, Philip. Judkins, Philip. Judkins, Samuel. Judkins, Samuel. Jumper, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec.	(190)
'35c '40 '20	- Daniel	Mass. line	rivate	76	Cumberland .	('20). Res. Harrison.
'20	Junkins, John		Mariner			Ship "Ranger"
'35c '35c	Kavan, James Keath, Cornelius	Mass. line	Private Private	68 77	Cumberland .	Same as Jen- kins, J.? d. Feb. 22, 1823. d. Jan. 9, 1830.
						Same as Keith?
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List	N	C		Ī.		1
LIST	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Keen, Isaac			86	Fannahaa	D (7): 1
'35c	Keen, Isaac Keen, James Keen, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	Res. Clinton.
'35d '40	Keen, John	Mass. state	Private	74	Oxford.	
'35d		Mass line	b	79	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'40	- Item, Meshack	Mass. Inte	Private	63	Oxford	Res. Turner. ('20, Mehach) Res. Sumner. ('20). Same as Keen. Isaac? ('20, '31 b). See also Keath. ('20, '28) d. May H4, 1829. Res. Castine. Res. St. George ('20 Kelly)
'35c	Keene, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	. 59	Kennebec	('20) Same as
'35c					arouncocc	Keen, Isaac?
'20	Keene, William Keith, Cornelius	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	('20, '31 b).
'35c	Keith, James	Mass. line	Major.	77	Washington	See also heath.
'40	1		i .	1 1	. denington .	14. 1829.
'40	Keller, Henry			48	Hancock	Res. Castine.
'35c	Kelley, Joseph	Mass line	Private	62	Lincoln	Res. St. George
'35c	Keller, David Kelley, Joseph Kelley, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	93	Oxford	('20 Kelly). ('20 Kelly) d. in
'40						
'35c	Kelley, Sarah Kelley, William Kellock, David	V H line	Primate	78	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
35c	Kellock, David	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	('20 Kelly) ('20) See also Kol-
/35c				1		
350	Kellock, Matthew	Mass. line	Mariner	92	Lincoln	('20 Frigate Bos-
_						ton) d. March,
'35d	Kellogg, Elijah	Mass. line	Musician &	72	Cumberland .	1825. ('20 '31b)
'40			D'm maj.	- 1		
'31b	Kellogg, Joseph. Kelly, Stephen. Kemp, Ebenezer. Kench, Thomas. Kendall 1 biogil	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	D.	79	Cumberland .	Res. Portland.
'35d	Kelly, Stephen	Mass. mil	Private.	02	Waldo	Con also Talles
'35c	Kemp, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	84	Cumberland	See also Kelley.
'20 '40	Kench, Thomas	Mass	Private			Same as Kinch? Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Kendall, Chever	Mass state	D-+ & C	74 8	omerset	Res. Fairfield.
'4 0	Kendall, Mary		rvt.ac serg.	76	Waldo.	Res Liminaton
'20	Kendall, Abigail. Kendall, Chever. Kendall, Mary. Kendall, William.	Mass	Private	-		Res. Limington. Same as Kindall, W.?
'40	Keniston, David					W.?
	Total Buria			82 1	Lincoln	nes boothoay.
'31a	W I To	-		i		Same as Ken- niston?
312						Rejected as serv-
			The state of the s	1		ing six months
'35d '35e	Kennard, Timothy .	Mass. line	Private	78 3	ork.	only.
'35c	Kennedy, James	N. H. line	Private	70 I	incoln	('20) d. in 1825.
	Henney, Islael	Mass. line	Private	E	lancock	('20) d. Mar. 5,
10-	Kennard, Timothv . Kennedy, James Kenney, Israel		,	-		1820. See also Kinney.
'35e '35e	Kenney, Thomas Kenniston, David	Mass. line	Private	64 F	Kennebec	d. April 11, 1825.
000	Kenniston, David	N. H. line	Private	59 I	incoln	Same as Keniston?
10.51	1				İ	See also kiner-
'35d '40	Kent, John	Mass. mil	Pvt.& Corp	79 F	Kennebec.	son,
'3 5d	Keys, Ebenezer	Mass line	Deimot	75 F	ranklin	Res. Jay.
'35e '35e	Kezer, David	Mass, line	Private	7.1 13	Xtord	20 Keyes).
′35c	Kilborn, John	Mass. line	Private	80 Y	ork	(20 Keyes). (20). (20 & '31 b. Kil-
'40	Kilborn John					bourn).
'35e	Kilburn, John Kilburn, John Kilburn, John	Jass line	Private	85 C	umberland . I	Par Dadatan
'35e	Kilburn, John	lass. line	Sergeant	- C	umberland .	'29 Killburn)
'20	Kilegore John	d regt	~		amochana . (25 Kinourn)
'35c	Kilegore, John	Jass line	orporal.	70.0		
'40		riass. ime	rivate	75 O	xford('20).
'35e '40	Kilgore, John	lass, line	Private	68 0	xford F xford.	tes. Loven.
'35c	Kilgore, Joseph			-0	vford I	Res. Newry.
'35c	Kilgore, Trueworthy	Iass line	Private	71 Li	incoln(20 Killgore).
'40				11 H	ancock ('20 Kilgour) d. Mar. 4, 1830.
40	Kimbal, Nathaniel			83 K	ennebec F	les. Winthrop.
		,	1	1		Same as Kim-
'35c	Kimball, Abraham . \)	Iass. line I	Private	73 V	ork	ball. Nathaniel. 20) d. Feb. 13,
'35d						1529
'35e	Kimball, David	lass. line H	rivate	83 Y	ork('20 '31b).
'35c	Kimball, Benjamin . M. Kimball, David M. Kimball, Hezekiah . M.	lass. line F	rivate	70 So	merset	20).
				19 10	лк (20 Hezediah) d. Jan. 1828.
996	Kimball, Joseph	lass. line P	rivate	76 Oz	ford('	26).
		- 1		1		



List	. NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Kimball, Joseph	1		81	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
'35c	Kimball, Moses	N. H. line	Private	85	Oxford	('90)
'35c	Kimball, Nathan.	. Mass. line	. Corporal	84	York	('20)
'35d					Kennebec	. Same as Kimbal.
'35d	Kimball, Simeon Kincade, Reuben Kincaid, John Kinch, Thomas	. Mass. mil	. Private	74	Kennebec.	Nathaniel.
'35c '40	Kincade, Reuben	. Mass. line	. Private	75	Lincoln.	
'35c	Kinch Thomas	Mass line	D	78	Kennebec	. Res. Augusta.
000	Timen, Thomas	. Mass. Ille	. Frivate	. 81	nancock	. ('20) d. Jan. 17, 1831. Same as
195-	TZ: 1 II TX:III	1				Kench.
'35c '35c	Kindall, William Kinerson, John	. Mass. line	. Private	59	Somerset	. Same as Kendall.
000	Interson, John	. Mass. IIIIe	. Frivate	10	Oxiora	· ('20) d. Nov. 1, 1833. See also
10-						
'35c '40	King, Ichabod	. Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	Kenniston. . ('20). . Res. Minot. . ('20, '31b). . Same as Kinsley?
'35c	Kingsbury, John.	. Mass. line	Private	67	York	. Res. Minot.
'35d	King, Mary Kingsbury, John Kingsley, Azel	Mass. line	Private &	72	Cumberland	. Same as Kinsley?
'35d			Filer.			
'35e	Kingsley, Daniel Kinnaston, Daniel.	N. H. line	Corporal	70	Lincoln	Same as Kinsley? ('29). Same as
			o or portar		Lincoln	Keniston and
'35d	Winner Abitab	M 11	n :			Kannieton?
'4 0	Kinney, Abijah	. Mass. mil	Private	73	Lincoln	See also Kenney.
'35d	Kinney, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln.	Res. Boothbay.
'35d '40	Kinney, Abijah Kinney, Benjamin. Kinney, Samuel Kinsley, Azael	Mass. mil	Private	79	Lincoln. Lincoln.	
40	Kinsley, Azael		• • • • • • • •	79	Cumberland	. Res. Minot. Same
'40	Kinsley, Daniel			82	Cumberland	as Kingsley ('20 Sergeant).
'35e			1			
'254	Kitfield, William Knapp, Joseph Kneeland, Adam Knight, Abraham	Mass, line	Private	77	Hancock Kennebec.	. ('20).
, , , 35d , 35c	Kneeland, Adam	Mass. mil	Private	81	Cumberland	
'35c '40	Knight, Abraham	N. H. line	Private	73	Cumberland	. ('20). . Res. Poland.
'35c	Knight, Daniel	Mass line	Private	74	Cumberland	. Res. Poland.
'40	Trangitt, Daniel	Mass. IIIe	livate	81	Oxford	Res. Poland. ('20). Res. Norway. Res. Elliot.
'40 '35c	Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jacob			79	York	Res. Elliot.
'40	Knight, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	. D. D. 1
'31a	Knight, John		Private	-	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
						mg 8 months
'35d	Knight, John	Mass, line	Private &	87	Cumberland	only. d. June 28, 1832.
		**	Drum.	- 1		
'35c '40	Knight, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland .	
'35c	Knight, Jonathan,2d Knight, Jonathan Knight, Jonathan	Mass.line	Private			Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Knight, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland .	('20).
'35d '40	Knight, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	York	('20). ('20 '31b). Res. Waterbo-
		1		"	1 ork	Res. Waterbo-
'35c	Knight, Joseph, 1st.	Mass. line	Private	79	York	('20).
'35c '35d	Knight Mark	Mass. line	Private	78 (Oxford	('20).
'35c '35d	Knight, Zachariah.	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland .	d. Dec. 1, 1828
'35d	Knight, Joseph, 1st. Knight, Joseph, 2d Knight, Mark Knight, Zachariah Knowles, Ezekiel Knowles, Isaac	N. H. line	Private	83 1	Kennebec	rough. ('20). ('20). d. Dec. 1, 1828. d. Oct. 15, 1832. ('20) d. Mar. 3,
'35c	Knowles, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec	('20) d. Mar. 3,
1794	Knowles, John	Stickney's regt.	Private			Res. Sterling, Me. Wounded at
				.		Wounded at
						Bennington, 1777.
'35d	Knowles, John	Mass. mil	Private	82 5	Somerset.	
40	Knowles, Lydia			84 1	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
356	Knowles, Simon	Dearborn's regt	Private	-1	Waldo	('29 from N. H. '31 b).
'35e	Knowles, Simon	N. H. line	Private			
'35c	Knowlton, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	75	ork	('20). d. Jan. 12.
'35e	Knowlton, Andrew .	Mass. line	Private	82 I	incoln	1830.
'40				89 I	incoln	('20). Res. Noblebo-
'40	Knowlton Dorses		1			rough.
'35d	Knowlton, Forcas Knowlton, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	84 F	ork' Kennebec	('20, '31b)
- 1		Mass. state	Sergeant.	-		
'40〕 '35c	Knowlton, Joseph Knowlton, Thomas .	Viasa line	Private			Res. Liberty.
'35c	Knox, David	Mass. line	Private	72 Y	ork	('20) d. Sept. 1,
		1		İ		1830.
			1	1	- 1	



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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Knox, John	Mass line	Private	77	'VI-	(100) 1 0
'35d	Kollock, Ebenezer	Mass. mil	. Private	72	Cumberland	. ('20) d. Sept,1821. . See also Kellock.
$^{\prime}35\mathrm{d}$	Kollock, Ebenezer Lachanie, Antoine	Mass. state	. Private &		Penobscot.	. Dee also Kellock.
'35c	Lake, John	Mass line	Mariner.		Limania	(100)
'40	Lamb, James		. I iivate	79	Kennebec	. (20). d. in 1823.
'40						. ('20). d. in 1823. Res. Leeds. Same
'35e	Lamb, James Lammas, Dyre	Cont. navv.	Mariner	69 81	Kennebec	Res. Clinton. ('20, ship 'War-
'35c	Lamont, John					ren").
	1		1	83	Lincoln	ren"). ('20) d. Feb. 23, 1827.
'35c	Lampson, William.	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	. ('20) d Oot 8
10.51						1823. See also Lanson.
'35d '35d	Lancaster, Ezekiel.	Mass. state	Pvt & Corp	75	Kennebec.	Lauson.
'40	Lancaster, John	Mass. mil	Private	73	Lincoln.	D .
'35c	Lancaster, John Lancaster, Joseph Lancaster, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	Res. Augusta.
'40 '40 1	Lancaster, Joseph			83	Cumberland	('20). Res. Durham,
'35d	Lancy, Samuel	Mass mil	Privata	74	Comerset	Res. Palmyra.
'35c	Lancaster, Joseph Lancey, Elizabih Lancey, Samuel Landerkin, Daniel	Cont. navy	Mariner	76		('20 ship "Bos-
'40	Landerkin Daniel			0.0		
'35c	Lane, Francis	Mass. line.	Private	90	Oxford	Roc Rootht
'35d	Landerkin, Daniel Lane, Francis Lane, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private &	71	York.	('20) d. Dec.,1829.
'35c	Lane, Jabez			1	X*1-	
				81	1 ork	('20, '28) d. Oct. 25, 1825.
'35d '35d	Lane, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland .	
'31b	Langley, Asa	N. H. mil	Private	81	Waldo	d. June 26, 1833.
'35d	Lane, Samuel. Lang, John. Langley, Asa. Langley, Eli. Lanson, Martha	Mass. mil	Private	72	Comba land	t contract to the contract to
'40↓ '35c	Lanson, Martha	Viene line	D	80	Waldo	Res. Liberty.
'40	Lanson, Martha Lara, James. Larbree, Mary Laria, James.	stass. fine	Private	78:	Cumberland .	('20).
'40 '40	Laria, James			85	Oxford	Res. Turner
'35c	Larrabee, Jacob	Moss line	Privata	76	Cumberland .	Res. Liberty. ('20). Res. Wales. Res. Turner. Res. Danville. ('20)
'35d	Larrabee, Jacob Larrabee, Isaac Larrabee, Jacob	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland.	('20). Same as Larabee
'35d	Larrabee, Jonathan.	Mass mil	Dret & C			J.
'35d	Larrabee, Samuel.	Viass mil	Privata	85	Cumberland . York.	
'35d '35c				79	Kennebec.	. —
35c	Lasdell Asa	Moss line	Private	80	Kennebec.	(100)
'40	Lassell, Asa			78	Waldo	('20). Res. Burnham.
'35c	Lassell, Cabel		1	70	S.T 1	Same as Lasdell.
'40			riivate	79	York	('20). Res. Waterbo-
'35d	Lathron George		1			rough.
oou	Lathrop, George Lathrop, Joseph	Mass line	Privota	70.0	Kennebec. Oxford.	_
'35d	Laughton, James Lawrence, Amos	Mass. mil	Sergeant	91	Lincoln	d. June 20, 1833.
'35d '40	Lawrence, Amos	Mass. line	Private			
'35c	Lawrence, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	75 1	Penobscot.	Res. Warren. ('20 Lawrence).
	Lawrence, Isaac			81 1	Penobscot	Res. Newport. 20 d. June 20,
				75 I	Penobscot	20 d. June 20,
'35d	Lawrence, John Lawrence, John Lawrence, Rogers Lawrence, William . Lawyer, Luke	Mass. line	Private	78 (Cumberland.	1833. ('20, '31b).
'35d	Lawrence, Rogers	Mass. mil.	Private	- (Cumberland. Hancock.	. ,,-
'35c	Lawrence, William .	Cont. navy	Mariner	87 I	incoln.	
'40] '351	Lawyer, Luke Layton, Ephraim Leach, Benjamin Leach, George	Mass mil	Private	80 S	omerset	Res. Starks.
'35c	Leach, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	80 Y	Kennebec. Fork.	Same as Leighton.
'35c '40	Leach, George	Mass. line	Tilvate	78 C	Sumberland .	('20).
'35d	Leach, John	Mass line	Matross	83 (umberland.	('20). Res. Danville.
'40	Leach, John			83 Ê	Piscataquis	Res Sangarville
990	Ecach, Mark	Mass. line	Private	79 C	umberland .	('20). d. Jan. 23.
	Leadbetter, Increase		Mariner	1		('20 ship ''Bos-
'40	Leadbetter, Increase Leaher, Peter	see Lehr		90	Kennebec	ton''). Res. Leeds.
		sec Lenr				



List	t. NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35		rt Cont. navy	Musician	78	Somerset	
'35d '40	Leathers, Enoch	Mase line	Dairent	. 71	Penobscot	"Alliance").
'350	-cachers, Enoch		• • • • • • • • • • •	. 79	Piscataquis.	gerville
'40	Leathers, Levi Leathhead, Robert.				Lincoln Somerset	. Res. Anson. Same
'35c	Leaver, William Leavett, Edward	N. H. line	Private		York Somerset	
'35c	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					sergeant of inf.) ('20) Leavitt)
'40 '35e	Leavitt, Betsey Leavitt, Edmund	N. H. line, 20	l. Sergeant	72	York	
'35d '40	T	_ regiment.			Kennebec	('31b)
'35d '35d	Leavitt, Joseph Leavitt, Wary Leavitt, William Lee, William Leeman, Daniel Leeman, Samuel Legro, David	N. H. line	Private	79 1 83 1	YorkYork	Res Timerials
'35c	Leeman, Daniel	Mass. state	Lieutenant	81 1	Lincoin.	(20 316).
'35d	Leeman, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	70 1	Washington.	d. Apr. 30, 1833.
'35d '35c	Legro, David Legrow, Joseph	Mass. mil	. Private	74	I OFK.	
				72 I	Hancock	('20 Legro) d. Feb.
'35c '40	Lehr, Peter	Mass. line	Private	64 I	incoln	25, 1832. d. in 1822
	deignton, Epinaim .			72 I	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35d '35d	Leighton, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private		Vashington.	Same as Layton.
'35c	Leighton Tobias	Mass. mil	Private	- 77 C	umberland .	
'35c '35d	Leissner, George	Mass. line	Sergeant	79 S 75 I	omerset incoln	('20) d. in 1822. ('20).
'35c	Leissner, George Leland, Henry Leland, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	74 P	enobscot.	
	T	Mass. nne	Lieutenant	62 Y	ork	('20, '29) (35e, 8th
'40 '35d	Lemont, Thomas	<u> </u>	1 <u>.</u> .,	81 L	incoln	regiment.) Res. Bath.
'35d '35d	Lemoat, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private	75 L	incoln.	
'35d '35d	Lonnell, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	72 C	incoln. umberland .	Same as Lement?
'40	Lemont, Thomas Lemont, David Lemont, Thomas Lonnell, Samuel Leonard, Caleb	Mass. mil	Private	40 K	ennehec	•
'40	Lerry, David Lervey, Jacob Levering, Nathaniel.			86 S	ennebec	Res. Windsor.
'20 '40	Levering Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private			Sama as Ingres
	- strang, reathanter.			. 77 K	ennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'35c	Lewis, Abijah.	Mass line	D :-			Same as Lover- ing.
'35d				74 O	xfordumberland.	ing. '20 d. June 1831.
'35d '35c	Lewis, Joseph Lewis, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	70 Y	ork	('20).
	Lewis, Mathan	Mass. line	Private	63 C	umberland .	('20).
'35d '35d	Libbee, Robert Libbey, Penjamin 2d	Mass. mil	Sergeant	78 Li	ncoln.	d. Dec. 5, 1822.
'35c	Libbey, Penjamin,2d	Mass. line	Private	77 Ct	imberland .	('20).
'35d				16 K	nnebec	'20 Benjamin 2d; ship "Ranger").
'35c	Libbey, David Libbey, Ezirah	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	79 W	ashington.	
'35d	Libbey, James	Mass. line	Private!	55'Y	ork ('20 Ezriah).
'35c	Libbey, Ezirah Libbey, James Libbey, James	Mass. line	Private	71 Cu	mberland . (l. June 22, 1832. 20 Libby) d.
'35d	Libbey, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	1.	1	May, 1828.
'35d '35c	Libbey, Joseph	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	79 W	ashington. ashington.	
'35c	Libbey, Nathan Libbey, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	89 Cu	imberland d	Apr. 14, 1823.
				J	mberiand . (1822.
	Libbey, Richard M .	Mass. line	Private	61 Cu	mberland . ('20 Richard H.
35c	Libber Samuel			Ī		Libby) d. Mar. 27, 1820.
1	Libbey, Samuel	Jont. navy	Mariner	69 Yo	rk(20 ship "Ran-
35e	I ibb O		1			ger'') d. Jan. 14, 1829.
	Libbey, Simeon			63 Cu	mberland . ('	20 & '31b, Lib-
	Libbay, Solomon A				1	by). 20) d. Mar. 1.
40 40	Libby, Abigail			78 Cu	mberland R	1831. es Scarborough.
40	Libby, Abigail			11 Cui	mberland R	es Scarborough
			rivate	70 Cui	coln d	es. Scarborough.
35d]	Libby, Edward	Inco line		ie Cui	mperiand . K	es. Scarborough.
40	Libby, Edward	H	rivate	73 Cur	mberland ('	es. Scarborough.
				80 Cui	mberiand . Re	es. Gornam.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Libby, Fliakim Libby, Francis Libby, George Libby, Harvey Libby, Jasae Libby, Joseph Libby, Jotham Libby, Mark Libby, Nathaniel Libby, Robert Libby, Robert	Viace line	Daimata		0 Cumberle	
'35d	Libby, Francis	. Mass line	Private	. 8	9 Cumberland 3 Vorb	(190)
'35d	Libby, George	. Mass. state	. Private	7	4 York.	. (20).
'35d	Libby, Harvey	. Mass. line	. Private	. 8	0 York	. ('20, '31 b).
'40	Libby, Isaac	. Mass. mil	. Private	. 7	O York.	D. II .
'20	Libby, Jotham	Mass. line	Private	9.	2 Washington	. Res. Harrington.
'35d	Libby, Mark	. Mass. line	Private	. 8-	4 Cumberland	
'40	Tibbe Naches 1			. 90	Cumberland	. Res. Scarborough.
'40	Liony, Nathamiel.	. Mass. line	. Private	- 4	Vork	. (20 31b).
'35d	Libby, Robert	Mass. mil	Private	7	York.	. Mes. Liphelica.
' 4 0	Libby, Robert			75	Cumberland	. Res. Sebago.
'35d	Libby Seth	Mass mil	Deirecto	-	Cumbosland	Same as Libbee?
'40	Libby, Seth Libby, Theophilus Libby, Thomas Libby, William		. Ilivate	4	Cumberland	Res Dansville
'35c	Libby, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	6.	Cumberland	. ('20 Libbey).
'35d	Libby, William	Mass. line	Private	. 80	York	. ('20, '31b).
'35d	Libby. Zebulon Lilley, Benjamin	Mass line	Private	013-	Cumberland	(*90)
'35c	Lilley, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	7	Lincoln	('20) d. Jan. 31.
791L	Timelan 7					1828.
'31b '35c	Lincken, Joseph Lincoln, David Lincoln, Elisha Lincoln, John Lincoln, Loved Lincoln, Royall	V V line	Private.	-	Lingoly	
'35c	Lincoln, Elisha	Mass, line	Private	64	Somerset	(*20)d. Mov3 1894
'35c	Lincoln, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	. ('20).
'40 '35d	Lincoln, Loved	3	B	82	Lincoln	. Res. Lewiston.
- 330	Lincoin, Royall	Mass. mil	Bomb dr	79	lork.	
'35d	Lincoln, Sherman	Mass. mil	Private	72	Kennebec.	
'40				83	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c '40	Lindsay, James	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	(20 Lindsey).
'35c	Linn, John	Mass line	Private	70	Kennebec	('20) d Ang 28
	Lincoln, Royall Lincoln, Sherman Lindsay, James Linn, John Linn, Joseph					1834.
'40	Linn, Joseph	Man line	D	55	Kennebec	Res. Windsor.
'35c '40	Linnen, Thomas	Mass. nne	Private	70	Lincoln	Pos Coorgotown
'35c	Linscott, Theodore .	Mass. line	Private	71	York	('20).
'35c	Litchfield, Nosh	Mass. line	Private	74	Hancock	('20 Linchfield) d.
'40	Linn, Joseph. Linnekin, Joseph. Linnen, Thomas. Linscott, Theodore Litchfield, Noah			21	Lincoln	Nov. 17, 1827.
				0-1	Lincoln	also Lyttle.
'35e	Littlefield, Abraham				York	('20) d. July 20, 1831.
'35d	Littlefield, Benjamin 1st.	Mass. state	Private	90	York.	
'35d	Littlefield, Benja-	Mass. state	Private	76	York.	
'35d	min, 2d.	Man line	D-i		x- 1	(100)
'35d	Littlefield, David	Mass line	Private	73	York	(20).
' 1 0	Littlefield . Dorothy			92	York	Res. Kennebunk.
'35d '35d	Littlefield, Elijah	Mass. mil	Private	77	Cumberland .	
'40	Littlefield, Lognna	Mass. mil	Private	52	York.	Pas I reman
'35e	min, 2d. Littlefield, Daniel Littlefield, David Littlefield, Dorothy Littlefield, Elijah Littlefield, Elijah Littlefield, Ephraim Littlefield, Joanna Littlefield, Joel	Mass. line	Private	72	York	Tra sf. from Mass.
'35e	LittleSold Johnson	Man line	Daimar-	20	x- ,	8 0.
'35c	Littlefield, Johnson. Littlefield, Jotham.	Mass. line	Private	87	York	(20, 31 b).
140					- 0	1834.
'40 '35e	Littlefield, Miriam	Viene line	Daimaka	85	York	Res. Wells.
' 4 0	Littlefield, Moses	Mass. Hile	rrivate	85	Penobscot	Res Dirmont
'35c	Littlefield, Miriam Littlefield, Moses Littlefield, Moses Littlefield, Noah M.	Mass. line	Lieut. Col.	84	York	('20) d. Oct. 25,
'40	Littlefield Swaannah			21	X*!-	1821.
'35e	Littlefield, Timothy.	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennehec	
'40	Littlefield, Timothy.			81	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Littlefield, Susannah Littlefield, Timothy. Littlefield, Timothy. Lombard, Butler	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	('20) d. March,
'35d '40	Lombard, John	Mass. mil	Private	. 77	Cumberland.	
±0				80to 90	Cumberland.	Res. Gorbam.
		Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford.	
'35d	Lombard, John			TB	Cumberland	Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Lombard, John	\- TT !!				
'35d '40 '35d	Lombard, John Lombard, Nathaniel	V H line	Sergeant &			('31 b) Same as
'35d '40 '35d	Lombard, John Lombard, Nathaniel	V H line	Sergeant & Corp. Private.	76	Somerset	
'35d '40 '35d '35d '35d	Lombard, John Lombard, Nathaniel Lombard, Thomas Lombard, Thomas	N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil.	Private	76 73 72	Somerset Lincoln	('31 b) Same as Lumbard.
'35d '40 '35d '35d '35d	Lombard, John Lombard, John Lombard, Nathaniel Lombard, Thomas. Lombard, Thomas. Longfellow. Mary Longfellow, Samuel.	N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil.	Private	76 73 72 81	Somerset Lincoln Oxford. Waldo	('31 b) Same as



					-	
List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d '40	0 0,	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	('20)
'35c		Mass. line	Private	78	Somerset	Res. Palmyra.
'35c	Longley, Zachariah.					1833. ('20) d. June 28,
'29					r chobscot	1825.
'35e '40	Loomis, Joseph Loomis, Roger Lord, Abigail.	R. I. line	Private	64	Kennebec	('20) d. Sept. 1822
'35c '40	Lord, Abigail Lord, Benjamin Lord, Daminicus	Mass. line	Private	19	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35c '35c	Lord, Daminicus Lord, Daniel Lord, Daniel, 2d	Mana line		79		
'35c	-1	1		75	York	('20). ('20) d. Dec. 15, 1833.
'35d	Lord, Daniel, 3d Lord, Dominicus	N. H. line Mass. mil	Private Private	70	York	('20). Same as Lord,
'35c	Lord, Elias					Daminique
'35c '40	Lord, Elias Lord, Elisha Lord, Elizabeth Lord. Hannah	Mass. line	Private	56	Kennebec York	('20).
'40	Lord, Hannah Lord, Ichabod Lord, James Lord, James Lord, James			78	Yl	Res. Lyman.
'35d '35c	Lord, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	79	York	('20, '31 b).
'35d	Lord, James	Mass. mil	Private Private	93 71	Lincoln Kennebec.	Res. Limerick. ('20, '31 b). d. Feb. 13, 1830.
'28 '35e	Lord, James Lord, Joseph	Mass	Lieutenant			
'35d	Lord, Nathan	Mass. line	Private Private	57 77	York York	('20). ('20, '31b). ('20, '31b) d.
'35d	Lord, Richard	Mass. line	Private		York	
'35d '40	Lord, Samuel	N. H. state	Private	74	Vork	Aug. 25, 1833.
' 40	Lord, Wentworth			80	York	Res. Berwick.
'35c	Lord, Wintworth	Mass. line	Private	78	York	Res. Parsonsfield. ('20) Same as preced-
'35d '35d	Lothrop, Daniel Lothrop, Jacob	Mass. mil	Serg. & Lt.	88 1	Kennehec	ing.
'20				72 (Oxford	d. Aug. 2, 1833.
'35c	Boveland, James	Conn. line	rivate			('20) d. March, 1827.
'85e '35d	Lovell, Josiah Lovering, Nathaniel. Low, Fezaleel Low, John	Mass. line I	Private	62 (umberland .	(290)
'35c	Low, Pezaleel	Mass. line I	rivate	70 S	Sennebec	Same as Levering.
'35c '40	Low, John	Mass. line	Captain	75 Y	omerset	('20).
'35c	Low, Mary. Low, Phineas	Mass. line I	rivate			Res. Bath. ('20) d. March,
'35d	Low. Robert	Moss mil I	D-14			1824.
'40	Low, Robert Lowe, Jonathan		iivate	- 80 C	Kennebec.	Res. Livermore.
'35d '35c	Lowell Benjamin	Mass. line F	rivate	* O I	vennenec :	(''2() & ''3() b [ow)
'35e	Lowel, Jonathan Lowell, Benjamin Lowell, Benjamin Lowell, John Lowell, John Lowell, Paul Lowell, Thomas	Crane's art	Iatross		Iancock Iancock.	('20).
'35d '40	Lowell, John	Mass. line F	rivate	76 L	incoln	
'35e '35c	Lowell, Paul	Mass. line P	rivate	75 C	rford	Res. Gardiner.
'40	Lowell, Thomas	Mass. line P	rivate	74 P	xford	(20).
'35d	Luce, Seth Luce, Shubael	Iass. line P	rivate	.0 1	enobscot]	Res. Dixmont.
'35c '40	Luce, Shubael Lufkin, Berjamin	Mass. line P	rivate	77 K	ennebec	('20, '31b). Res. Roxbury.
	, Dezjamin			78 0	xford	Res. Roxbury. Same as Lupkin.
'35d	Lumb, James	Iass. mil P	rivate	74 K	annohoo	D
'35c	Lumbard, Caleb	Mass. line P	rivate	69 0	xford	Same as Lamb. (20) d. Apr. 19,
'40	Lumbard, Hannah					Tombood
'20	Lumbard, Nathaniel	IassS	ergeant	68 0	xfordI	Res. Turner.
	Lumbard, Hannah. Lumbard, Nathaniel M Lunt, Amos			81 C	umberland . (['] 2 0).
'35c '35d	Lunt, Daniel	I. H. line P	rivate	84 Y	ork('20)
'40	Daniel	Iass. mil P	vt.&Serg.	72 C	umberland .	
'35c	Lunt, Daniel 1	foce line C	aptain	68 C	umberland . I	(es. Falmouth.
10	Edit, John			-,č	umberland . I	Res. Falmouth. 20). Res. New Glouces-
'35d '35c '35d	Lupkin, Benjamin	Iass. mil P	rivate			ter. ame as Lufkin B.
'35d	Lydstow, William	lass line P	rivate	58 H	ancock	
'35d	Lydstow, William . \\\ Lyttle, John \\	Iass. milP	rivate	79 K	ennebec.	ame as Little, J?
1						40 Million 1



SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

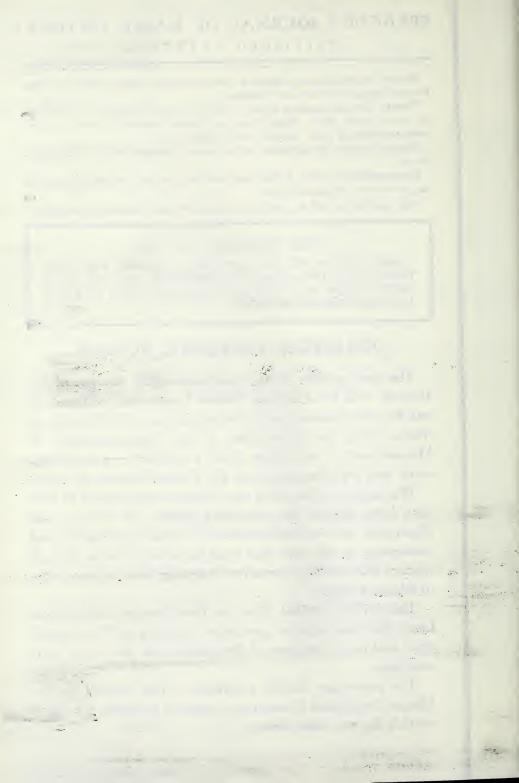
OUR SPECIAL CENTENNIAL NUMBER.

The first number of the next and eighth volume of the Journal will be a special Maine Centennial edition. It will be commemorative of the separation of the District of Maine from the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its change from a district to a sovereign state, and its admission into the Federal Union of states.

We design to have this one contain more pages of text than have any of the preceding issues. It will be well illustrated, and we shall endeavor to make it attractive and interesting to all; one that may be of such value that all readers will desire to preserve it among their choice items of Maine history.

This will be mailed free to the Journal subscribers. Later the four regular quarterly numbers will be issued, thus making a volume of five instead of the usual four numbers.

The patronage kindly extended to the Journal by the Maine Centennial Committee, made it possible for us to do this for our subscribers.



It will be out in June next, in season for circulation at the great Maine Centennial celebration which, as we are now informed, will be held in Portland the latter part of that month. If that event should be deferred for a time, the date of its issuance will be changed accordingly.

By reason of a lack of space several important contributions recently received are withheld from publication in this issue.

Among such is an article of much interest by Mr. Charles E. Waterman, on Franklin Pierce and the State of Maine. These will all appear in later numbers.

This issue is the last one of the seventh volume of the Journal. As usual it contains a complete index to this volume.

A VALUABLE WORK.

(Waterville Sentinel.)

A good work is being done so modestly that it hardly gets the recognition it deserves. This is the publication of Sprague's Journal of Maine History by John F. Sprague of Dover. For years he has been engaged in clearing up obscure points in the history of the state, publishing old and well nigh forgotten documents and records and gradually compiling a file of magazines that will be invaluable in the years to come to those delving into the history of Maine.

That this work is appreciated is shown by the growing circulation of the Journal. In nearly every issue there are facts and articles that call attention to interesting state matters about which little has been known. All the information is gathered with great care and its accuracy can be relied upon. There is little enough literature on Maine and the systematic and painstaking gathering of so much material by this publication renders a very important service to the people of the state.



Notes and Fragments

The following residents of Maine were members of the Massachusetts Historical Society in the year 1798:

David Sewall, York; Daniel Davis, Jun., Portland; William Dundridge Peck, Kittery; Rev. Alden Bradford, Pownalborough.

The following is from the Brunswick Telegram of August 27, 1869, and republished in a recent issue of the Brunswick Record: When it was decided to make a present to Professor Packard, Henry W. Longfellow, perhaps the most distinguished graduate of Bowdoin, was in Italy, and the letter which was sent to him did not reach him in season for a reply at Commencement. His answer has just been received by Wr. Chandler in Poster and the second of the property of the

season for a rep!y at Commencement. His answer has just been received by Mr. Chandler, in Boston, and is sent to us by him to be handed to Professor Packard. Previous to doing this, we take the liberty of printing an epistle, so characteristic and so honorable to the writer and his old teacher.

Edinburgh, Aug. 8th, 1860.

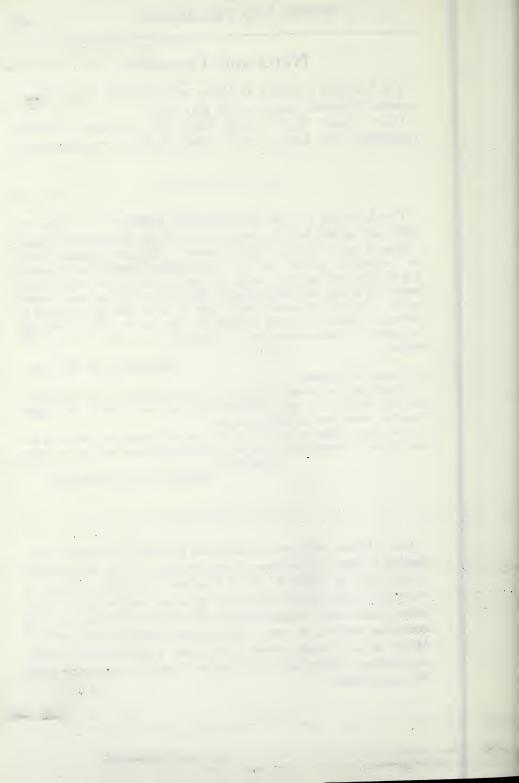
My Dear Mr. Chandler;

In reply to your letter, I beg you to put me down on the subscription for Mr. Packard, for any reasonable sum you may think fit, not higher than the others, but as high as any one.

I am much obliged to you for writing me, as I should not like to be left out of such a subscription. I remain, in great haste, and with great regard, Yours truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Gov. Milliken will send an invitation to Maine's Centennial celebration to every Maine-born citizen living out of the State whose address can be obtained. So if you have any Maine friends or relatives in other states, send their name and address to the Centennial committee headquarters at City Hall, Portland, and the committee will do the rest. Over 200,000 sons and daughters of Maine are now living outside of the State, a great many of whom are leaders in the affairs of the nation from the sections in which they now reside.



William Edward Gould

(BY LIDA L. COBB.)

Reference has heretofore been made in the Journal, (vol. 7, p. 56) to the late William Edward Gould of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Lida L. Cobb of that city contributed to the Journal additional data regarding him as follows:

Mr. Gould was born in Portland, Maine, June 19, 1837, and died in Boston, Mass., April 15, 1919. The following is from the Boston Transcript:

He was of Mayflower ancestry and the eldest son of Edward Gould and Althea Chase Gould of Portland, Me. His life, until recent years, was



William Edward Gould.

passed in that place, where when a young man he was organist of the Third Parish Church.

When twenty-one years old he was appointed cashier of the first National Bank of Portland, which institution he built up to be a leading bank in Maine. His interest in music continued and he was for some years president of the Haydn Society of Portland. He also led an amateur orchestra and choral society, which met in his residence in Deering. He founded and was the first executive officer of the Portland Society of Art. In work in behalf of charity he aided foreign and domestic missions and struggling churches. He founded the Woodfords Congregational Church, and often



occupied pulpits in Maine. The Church Society at Ligonia was his especial charge for years.

Since his retirement from active business genealogy had been Mr. Gould's special interest, and he was a frequent contributor to the genealogical columns of the Transcript. He was editor of the Chase Chronicle the organ of the Chase-Chace Family Association. The April, 1919, number was his last literary contribution. He wrote the history of the Gould, Chase and Maynard families, and presented extra-illustrated copies to the Maine Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and to the Gorham (Me.) Historical Society.

He was the author of five volumes on genealogical subjects, and was an authority on the Chase line.

He was also a close student of New England history, especially of the colonial period in Maine.

On April 27, 1859, Mr. Gould was married to Emma Maynard Dow, second daughter of Hon. Neal Dow of Portland, the "father of prohibition." Mrs. Gould died on Feb. 22 last. They had five children, of whom two survive—Alice Maynard Gould, now the wife of Everett W. Pattison, an attorney of St. Louis, Mo., and Neal Dow Gould of Portland.

PATRIOTIC-HISTORIC SOCIETIES IN MAINE.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Maine—Commander, Major Henry S. Burrage, Portland; Recorder, Major Abner O. Shaw.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine—Commander, George W. Goulding, Oakland; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, F. A. Motley, Portland.

American Legion, Maine Branch—Commander, Col. Albert Greenlaw, Eastport; Adjutant, James L. Boyle, Waterville.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Maine Division—Commander, William E. Southard, Bangor; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward K. Gould, Rockland.



Daughters of Veterans—President, Mrs. Carrie M. Ripley, East Corinth; Secretary, Miss Marion A. Ripley, Bangor.

Maine Division Sons of Veterans Auxiliary—President, Mrs. Florence Robinson, Bath; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Pratt, Bath.

Union Veterans' Union, Department of Maine—Commander, O. F. Glidden, National Soldiers' Home; Adjutant General, J. W. P. Johnson, Gardiner.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—President, William K. Sanderson, Portland; Secretary, Francis L. Littlefield, Portland.

Society of American Wars of the United States, Commandery of the State of Maine—Commander, Archie Lee Talbot, Lewiston; Recorder, —————.

D. A. R., State Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution—State Regent, Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, Banger; Rec. Secretary, Maud M. Merrick, Waterville.

National Roosevelt Memorial Association—Chairman, Halbert P. Gardner, Portland: Executive Sec., Harrie B. Coe, Portland.

Society of Colonial Wars—Secretary, Walter E. Elwell, Portland.

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine—Secretary, Harlan Turner, Portland.

State of Maine Daughters of 1812—Secretary, Mrs. William Knowlton, Portland.

The Journal desires to publish in each issue a complete list of the patriotic-historic societies in Maine with the names and post office addresses of the president and secretary of each. We are well aware that the foregoing is incomplete and not entirely accurate. We hope our readers will kindly co-operate with us in this matter, and send us corrections and additions from time to time.



Sayings of Subscribers

Mrs. J. M. Prentiss, Greenville, Me.:

I enjoy every number of the Journal, and save them all for future reference.

Dr. G. L. Crockett, Rockland, Me.:

The Journal ought to be in every family in Maine.

C. O. Purington, Bowdoinham, Me .:

My appreciation of the Journal increases with every copy received.

Norman Wallace Lermond, Thomaston, Me.:

The Journal is a valuable and most interesting publication. I do not want to miss a number from now on.

M. T. Goodell, Cumberland Mills, Me.:

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THE PILGRIMS IN MAINE.

(BY ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.)

The following are some of the points of interest to be remembered and considered by citizens of Maine:

First—That the Pilgrim Trading-Post at Koussinoc (Augusta) was a permanent establishment, maintained "both summer and winter," the old records tell us, for a period of more than thirty-five years, under the residential management of the ablest men of Plymouth Colony.

Second—That the supplies of beavers and other furs obtained at Koussinoc paid the London debt, and firmly established the Colony at Plymouth.

Third—That the present property owners at Augusta, and all the territory embraced in the original patent to Governor William Bradford, hold their estates through titles acquired and transmitted by the Pilgrims.

Fourth—That Governor Edward Winslow, the first comer and founder of the Pilgrim Trading-Post, was the first to open the lands of the Kennebec valley to white settlers, and the men of Plymouth who followed him, and dwelt at Koussinoc, were the original settlers of Augusta.

Fifth—That Maine is the only State, beside Massachusetts, that can contribute a chapter to the history of the Pilgrims; Maine is the only other state in which the Pilgrims of the Mayflower dwelt and labored for the upbuilding of their Colony. Maine is the only other State in which a large number of property owners hold their estates through a succession of titles derived directly from the Pilgrims.

Sixth—That Maine is the only State in the Union whose State House stands upon land once owned by the Pilgrims, and the title to which is derived directly from the Pilgrims.

Seventh—That loving memories for three hundred years have enshrined Plymouth Rock, while not one thought has been given to the abode of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower for nearly forty years on the shores of the Kennebec whose bounteous stores saved Plymouth Colony in the time of her vital need.

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FIRST OCEAN STEAMER.

(Eastern Argus.)

In looking over some old clippings we ran across a sketch of a Portland Fickett family, a member of which built the first steamship to cross the ocean. The builder was Francis Fickett, who was raised at Stroudwater and learned his trade in the yards of his father then located there. He went to New York and established himself in business, was successful, became an alderman of the city, and was prominently active and energetic in the relief and help of the poor who suffered from the cholera epidemic of 1832. He died in early middle life.

Jonathan Fickett came to Stroudwater from a place called Barren Hill in Scarboro. He was a ship builder, Asa Fickett was his second child, born February 14, 1769—before his father came to Stroudwater. He married Dorcas Plummer of Portland for his first wife by whom he had ten children. She was born June 30, 1765. She died Dec. 11, 1819. He was a successful farmer and died Sept. 6, 1835.

Francis, his fifth child, who built the first trans-Atlantic steamship, was born Oct. 7, 1798. George, the seventh child, was born March 16, 1802. James, the eighth child, Nov. 18, 1803. These three emigrated to New York, married and settled there, but George in the course of time returned to Portland where he died. Francis was a heavy shipbuilder, was an alderman and held other offices of trust.

Samuel Fickett built the fine old house in which Walter Fickett, Francis Fickett's nephew, resided previous to living at Stroudwater. Samuel Fickett then built the great three story house at the southwesterly corner of State and York streets. He, too, was a shipbuilder. The two following copies of notices will give an idea of his business in Portland.

Launched from Samuel Fickett's new ship yard a vessel of 370 tons, built for Zachariah Maston.—Portland ARGUS, 1810.

Launched from the ship yard of Mr. Samuel Fickett a ship of 400 tons which was built for Zachariah Maston.—ARGUS. Aug. 11, 1811.

After this Samuel Fickett went to New York, the war of 1812-15 destroying his business here. There he became prominent as a builder and as a politician. He had three wives and became a Friend.

D. 31

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE



LEONARD WOOD

Leonard Wood, major general in the United States Army stands before the people of the United States at this time as a great hope in the unsettled condition

of the Nation and world. He stands out, not as a soldier and general, altho efficient and masterful in the military game, but as a big, firm humanitarian, maker of states, builder of thought and constructionist of peace wherein his biggest achievements have been recorded.

Falling heir to the organization that was originally made for Colonel Roosevelt, who had he lived, would no doubt, have been the Republican leader, Leonard Wood has derived considerable support from the political camp of Colonel Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's sincerest admirers and his most loyal champions are leading the Wood fight. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., eldest son of the former President and now a member of the New York State Assembly, is a vice-chairman of the Leonard Wood National campaign committee.

No man has written in more admiring terms of Wood than Colonel Roosevelt. In his book, "The Rough Riders," dealing with exploits of this famous regiment in the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt says of Wood, who was the first Colonel of the regiment:

"I only met him after I entered the navy department, but we soon found that we had kindred tastes and kindred principles. He had served in General Miles' inconceivably harassing campaigns against the Apaches, where he had displayed such courage that he won that most coveted of distinctions—the Medal of Honor; such extraordinary physical strength and endurance that he grew to be recognied as one of the two or three white men who could stand fatigue and hardship as well as an Apache; and such judgment that toward the close of the campaigns

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he was given, though a surgeon, the actual command of more than one expedition against the bands of renegade Indians. Like so many of the gallant fighters with whom it was later my good fortune to serve, he combined, in a very high degree, the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character. It was a pleasure to deal with a man of high ideals, who scorned everything mean and base, and who also possessed those robust and hardy qualities of body and mind, for the lack of which no merely negative virtue can ever atone. He was by nature a soldier of the highest type, and, like most natural soldiers, he was, of course, born with a keen longing for adventure; and, though an excellent doctor, what he really desired was the chance to lead men in some kind of hazard. To every possibility of such adventure he paid quick attention. For instance, he had a great desire to get me to go with him on an expedition into the Klondike in midwinter, at the time when it was thought that a relief party would have to be sent there to help the starving miners.

"DON'T SWEAR-SHOOT"

"I had not seen Wood since the beginning of the skirmish, when he hurried forward. When the firing opened some of the men began to curse. 'Don't swear—shoot!' growled Wood, as he strode along the path leading his horse, and everyone laughed and became cool again. The Spanish outposts were very near our advance guard, and some minutes of the hottest kind of firing followed before they were driven back," writes Colonel Roosevelt.

4.3 100

In 1902, Roosevelt wrote in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:

"Leonard Wood four years ago went down to Cuba, has served there ever since, has rendered services to that country of the kind which if performed three thousand years ago would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways; a man who devoted his whole life through those four years, who thought of nothing else, did nothing else, save to try to bring up the standard of political and social life in that Island, to teach the people after four centuries of misrule that there were such things as governmental righteousness and honesty and fair play for all men on their merits as men."

In Roosevelt's "Addresses and Presidential Messages," we find the following:

"He (Wood) established a school system as good as the best we have in any of our states. He cleaned cities that had never been cleaned in their existence before. He secured absolute safety for life and property. He did the kind of governmental work which should be the undying honor of our people forever."

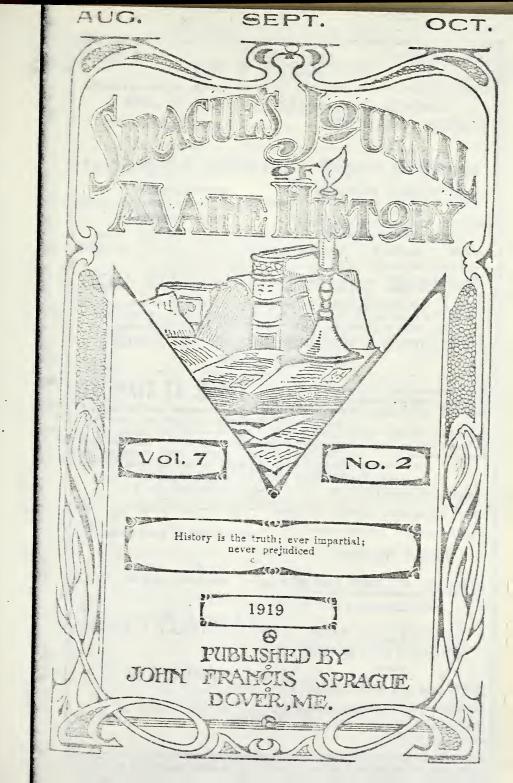
NEW ENGLAND SON

Leonard Wood was born in New Hampshire of May-flower stock. As a surgeon, he entered the army and that he was proficient is testified to in the selection by Presidents Cleveland and McKinley of Leonard Wood as attending physician.

Believing in America, in American ideals and institutions and determined that all men who come into contact with him shall be treated with squareness and fairness, Leonard Wood by virtue of training, ability, conscience and vision stands pre-eminently the one man for the place.

—Political Advertisement.

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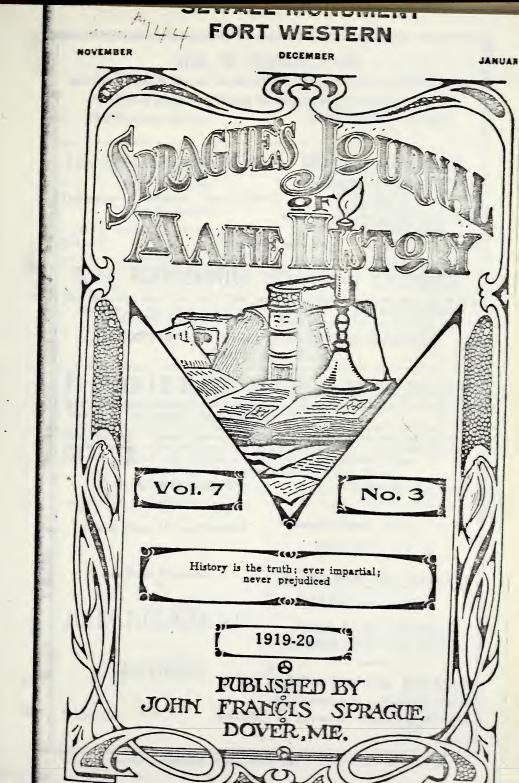
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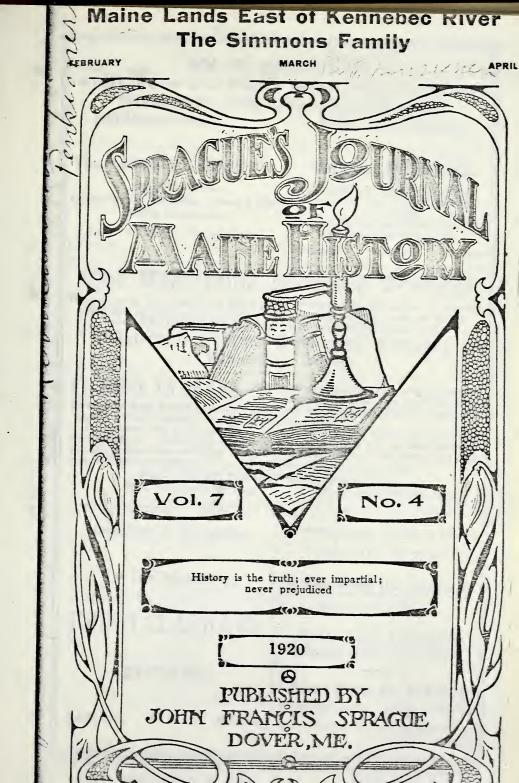
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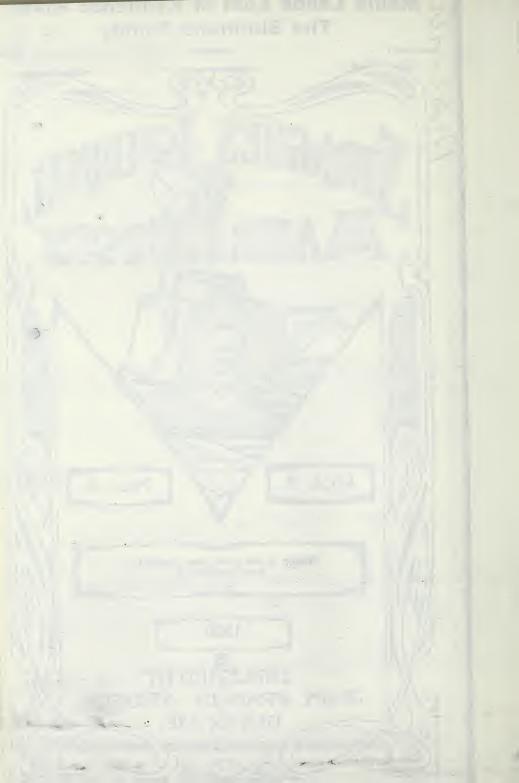
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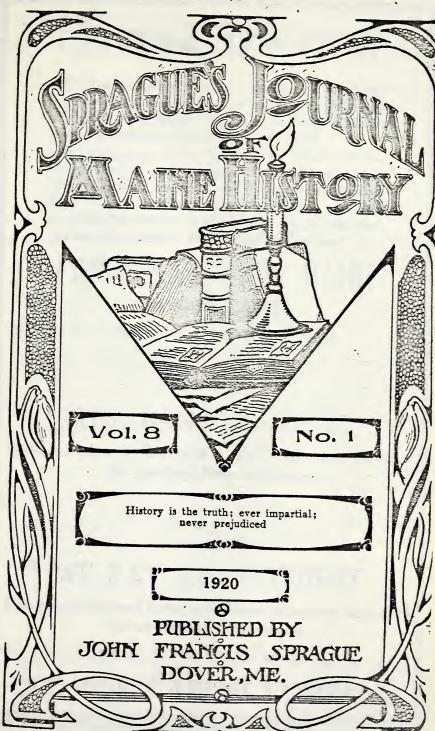
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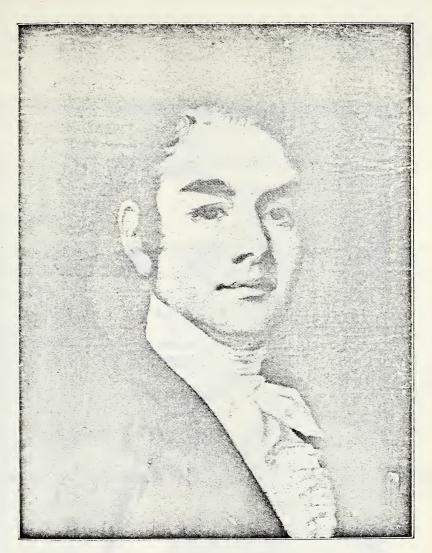
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WILLIAM KING, GOVERNOR OF MAINE IN 1820.

The first Governor of Maine; born Scarboro, Maine, February 9, 1788; located in Bath about 1800 and became the leading business man of the town. He was a merchant and shipbuilder. Resigned as Governor in 1821 upon his appointment as a commissioner under the Spanish Treaty. Collector of customs at Bath 1831-34. Died at Bath June 17, 1852.

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Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine in 1920. (Photo by Clinedinst Studio, Washington, D. C.)



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

Special Number, JUNE 1920

No. 1

Maine

(BY THE EDITOR.)

In this year of Our Lord, 1920, the Maine Centennial Committee has for Chairman of its executive branch, the Honorable Carl E. Milliken, Governor of the state, and for its able publicity manager, Mr. Daniel W. Hoeg of Portland, Maine.

Maine has, in centuries past, had other publicity men to demonstrate to the world some of her capabilities and accomplishments; and there have been periods in her history when she was in dire need, but entirely destitute of such assistance. If in the tenth century, Biarne, Eric the Red, Leif and other bold Icelanders had taken a sleek and clever publicity man along with them to have made record of their discoveries on the coasts of the Gulí of Maine, as did wise old Captain George Waymouth a hundred years later, we would know more of just how and when Maine was first discovered than we now do. By reason of their inexcusable negligence in this respect we have to depend entirely upon what obscure and detached facts antiquarians may uncover among the sagas of the ancient Scandinavians.

For many centuries of time in the history of the human race it took about a thousand years to uproot an old, and establish a new idea.

When the prosecuting attorney of Athens proceeded against Socrates, the indictment found against him contained this count:

Socrates is guilty of crime. First, for not worshiping the gods whom the city worships, and for introducing new divinities of his own.

For a very long time the activities of the human race were based upon this hypothesis.

That the earth was flat was, for ages, considered an immutable fact. A few had from the remotest times occasionally advocated the theory of its globular shape—Aristotle and Strabo being among

. . .

the most famous—but it was generally regarded as a fantastic idea and had but few adherents.

In the fifteenth century Christopher Columbus, when a young man became a sea rover—historical gossip hinting at piracy as well—and sailed in unknown waters. In his wanderings he met adventurous navigators, some of them descendents of the old Norsemen. He had faith in their traditional theories of a western continent and concluded that, despite the contentions of the learned, the world was after all a globe and not a flat piece of land. With the help of the King and Queen of Spain (more especially, it is said, of the Queen) in 1492 he upset this loved and venerable theory by discovering the new western continent.

About as soon as the world had awakened to the importance of what had happened Alexander VI. Pope of Rome (1493) issued a bull granting the New World to the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal. In that age a papal bull was recognized by christian nations as a sufficient title to heathen lands. England becoming Protestant did not hesitate to protest against it; and as early as 1495 Henry VII, King of England commissioned John Cabot and his sons of high standing as navigators to "seek out and discover and find whatsoever Isles, Countries, Regions or Provinces of the heathens and infidels" hitherto unknown to all christians, and as vassals of the King, to hold the same by his authority."

In 1502 the same King sent forth Hugh Elliott and Thomas Ashurst upon a similar mission.

In 1524 Francis I, King of France, evidently questioning the wisdom of longer following the old precedents regarding the validity of titles to heathen lands based solely upon a papal bull, possibly even then, having a prophetic vision of a "New France" across the seas, made his immortal statement to the other nations "that he should like to see the clause in Adams will which gave to his brothers of Spain and Portugal the exclusive possession of the American continent."

As a result of this manifesto he is said to have sent out Verrazzano, a Florentine corsair, who as has generally been believed, explored the entire coast from thirty (30) degrees to fifty (50) degrees north latitude, and named the whole region New France.

² Chamberlain's Cenn. Address, p. 34, and his citations.

¹ Frederick Ridder's pamphle: on "Discovery of North America by John Cabot." N. E. Gen. Reg., Oct., 1878—Charlevoix, Vol. 1, p. 20.



The late Charles W. Goddard, Commissioner to revise the statutes of Maine, (1883) in his notes on "Sources of Land Titles in Maine," published in his revision, first page, says that "in 1588 Drake decided the issue regarding the titles to heathen lands by his victory over the Spanish Armada in the British channel." But it is evident that the doctrine was never enforced in reference to lands on the American continent. The discovery of America had so changed conditions that it was regarded as an extravagant claim no longer applicable, and it became obsolete."

The entire broad expanse of Maine's colonial beginnings is a rich, instructive and enchanting field for the student of history. It leads one back through the vistas of the past to that period of time when by wars and revolutions a new spirit of nationalism was awakening in both England and France. Its roots extend into the very inception of the struggle of the ages for the freedom of mankind.

The restlessness of Europeans in the sixteenth century evolved a new and unique class of men whose like the mediæval world never before had beheld. Abandoning piracy they became explorers, discoverers of new lands and regions. Finding new coasts, bays, islands, mountains and rivers and applying new names to them began to be more attractive than free-booting. Returning with cargoes of peltry and sassafras obtained from savages was as renumerative and less dangerous than the vocation of the corsair.

And these daring adventurers of the high seas were the first to view the coast and bays of Maine, made our first maps, found our great rivers and marked upon them the places where they emptied their floods into the sea. Their reports inspired the people of England with a desire to enter upon a career of empire business by adding to their dominions new colonies in this new world.

They were the precursors of the British stock companies, chartered and organized to engage in American colonization by such men as the Pophams and Ferdinando Gorges. An entirely new era was dawning upon mankind.

In France new ideals burst forth seemingly more lofty than anything the world had known since the days of knighthood in the middle ages. At its inception the movement for colonization there, dominated largely by the Jesuits, was undoubtedly more spiritual than commercial. The government, the people of France and the Society of Jesus, then less than a century old, united upon an un-

³ Wharton's International Law Digest (2d ed.) Vol. 1, p. 8.



dertaking as startling as it was magnificent. It was plainly a determination to found in this unknown wilderness a new French empire, and to convert to the christian faith a continent of savages of whose origin, history, traditions, language or habits of life they had not the slightest knowledge.

The dawn of the seventeenth century saw enthroned in England and France, Elizabeth and Henry IV, two of the greatest sovereigns that either kingdom had ever had. They were human. Each had the faults and limitations of the age in which they lived, but each were in harmony—possibly without a full realization of it—with many of the revolutions and protests, and with the progressive spirit of the day, which finally broke the bonds of mediævalism.

Maine's 250 miles of natural front of sea coast multiplied (as Gen. Chamberlain estimated it) to an extent of 2500 miles of salt water line, contains some of the most historic footprints resulting from these European political upheavals, to be found in the American continent. Within its extent is also much of the battle ground in the century's conflict between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin for supremacy in the new world.

Yet the period which marks the genesis of Maine's history is not all as plain and understandable as might be desired. All were not as adept in publicity service as were Champlain or Captain George Waymouth, who employed James Rosier as publicity man. His "true relation" of Waymouth's voyage illuminated a page of our history as did later the illustrious and picturesque Captain John Smith. Parts of it are misty though fascinating, and full of material for romance and poetry.

Such was the story of ancient Norumbega, ever appearing upon history's pages, but never explained: never real yet always existing. Its fame attracted voyagers and adventurers for a time, and its bewildering tales charmed the European mind. If a dream, it was a beautiful one. It was an alluring phantom never chased to its lair. It was the will-o'-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history.

And this is but a faint glimpse of the enchanting and romantic prelude to our history as a province, a district, and a state; only a part of what transpired here before the days of Sir William Phips; prior to Madokawando and Baron St. Castin and Sebastian Rale; before the valor of Sir William Pepperrell of Kittery Point had inscribed his name on the roll of Anglo Saxon heroes; before the revolutionary days when the names of Jeremiah O'Brien, Hannah and Rebecca Weston, James Sullivan, Peleg Wadsworth and Commo-



dore Tucker appear; before the Act of Separation; before the days of William King and John Holmes; before Longfellow or Hannibal Hamlin, Dorothea Dix or Sir Hiram Maxim; before the days of a host of others equally as famous in each of these periods.

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF ART.

In the last issue of the Journal (V. 7. p. 230) it was stated by a correspondent that the late William Edward Gould "founded and was first executive officer of the Portland Society of Art." This statement is not correct. Mr. O. P. T. Wish, Secretary of that Society writes as as follows:

"I find by the records of the Portland Society of Arts that its first meeting for organization was held at the suggestion of Hon. James P. Baxter at his home on December 19, 1881; that the organization of the Society occurred on March 3, 1882, and James P. Baxter was elected its first president; F. H. Bassett, 1st vice-president; H. B. Brown, 2nd vice-president; Wm. E. Gould, treasurer; Wm. S. Lowell, secretary; Hubbard W. Bryant, librarian, and for executive committee, Cyrus F. Davis, Chas. F. Libby and Geo. F. Morse."

SUMMER TWILIGHT.

(Moosehead Lake.)

Hushed in the waning afterglow, all nature brooding lies. Her colors slowly changing before our half closed eyes. The tints of twilight gather, vanish our lines of care As a thrush's cornet solo, poignant, dreamy haunts the air.

The water softly pulsing laps the boat upon the shore. Two sweethearts tired, yet happy, each with tiptilted oar, Go loitering toward the home where peace and love abide. Pale stars come shyly one by one at drowsy eventide.

EUGENE EDWARDS.



Maine's Admission to the Union

(BY ROBERT E. HALL.)

A paper read before the Cosmopolitan Club of Dover-Foxcroft,

January 2, 1920.

The jurisdiction of Massachusetts over what is now the territory of the State of Maine dates from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the English lord proprietor of Maine, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, sold the patent to the State of Massachusetts in 1677 for 1250 pounds, a little over \$5000. The purchase met with the approval of the inhabitants of the District of Maine because of the pressure of the Indian wars upon the inhabitants of the territory of Maine who received what assistance and protection they got from Massachusetts.

From the histories, it cannot be ascertained just when the movement started looking to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. Apparently there was no sentiment in this direction until after the Revolutionary War but in 1783 there was considerable sentiment in favor of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. At that time certain articles appeared in the Falmouth Gazette and there was considerable discussion among the inhabitants of Maine, the provincials advocating the separation on the ground that Maine was geographically separated from Massachusetts, which made delays and expense to the people of Maine since the courts, records, general court and government officials were all in Massachusetts.

As a result of this agitation, in September, 1785, the Falmouth Gazette printed a notice requesting all those inclined to do so to meet at the meeting house of the Reverends Messrs. Smith and Dean in Falmouth, October 5 of that year, then and there to consider the advisability of having the Maine counties erected into a separate government and of collecting the sentiment of the people on the subject and to pursue some orderly and regular method of carrying this object into effect. Thirty-three gentlemen assembled as a result of this notice. The matter was discussed and a committee of seven appointed to apply to the several towns and plantations requesting them to send delegates to meet at Falmouth in January. 1786, to consider the expediency of the separation proposed.

This movement attracted the attention of the government of Massachusets and Gov. James Bowdoin called the attention of the

get years 1989 of the

General Court to the matter October 20, 1785, referring to the movement as "a design against the Commonwealth of a very evil tendency." The General Court at that session declared "that attempts by individuals or bodies of men to dismember the state were fraught with improprieties and danger" and a report of a committee was adopted declaring against such a movement.

Nevertheless, in January, 1786, the convention called was held and a committee appointed to prepare a statement of the evils and grievances under which the people of the district of Maine labored and to make an estimate of the cost of a separate government. The committee reported nine grievances among which were those above mentioned, the others relating to denial of representation in the House of Representatives and to trade relations. The report of the convention was sent to every town and plantation in the district, and another convention was called. There were more than ninety towns and plantations authorized to send delegates but only thirty-one appeared, all from the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, and at that convention a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the General Court asking for separation. An address to the towns on the subject was also made, asking them to take a vote on the question and return the numbers for and against the proposition, and this address was calm and moderate in its language and respectful to Massachusetts. It was decided, however, that since so small a part of Maine was represented at this last convention that the presentation of the petition to the General Court be postponed, and it was not presented for two years, until 1788, and was then tabled by the General Court.

It is to be noted that the movement was generally opposed by office holders under the Massachusetts government.

In 1787 the convention met again and received the votes of the towns on the question of separation. There were ninety-three towns and plantations in Maine at that time. Only thirty-two made returns of votes, which aggregated 618 for separation and 352 against it. The convention adjourned to September 5 and again resolved to collect the sentiments of the people but no action in this direction was taken. The convention adjourned five or six times thereafter but each meeting was attended by a lesser number of delegates, there being only three persons present at the last meeting.

Thus the first movement for separation came to an inglorious end but it did result in some considerable benefits to the people of the



district. As a result of the agitation, the General Court exempted wild lands from taxation for ten years, ordered the construction of new roads, granted to squatters one hundred acres of land on the payment of \$5, established a term of the Supreme Court at Wis-

casset and incorporated Bowdoin College.

Five years afterward, as a result of a petition by the Senators and Representatives from the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, the General Court of Massachusetts in February, 1792, passed a resolve providing that the selectmen and other officers of towns, plantations and districts in Maine allow the people to vote on the question. As a result of this, eighty-nine returns were sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The vote was 2084 in favor and 2438 against separation. As a result of this vote, of course, the advocates of separation could make no headway with the members of the General Court and the matter was dropped.

The advocates of independence, however, were not discouraged and in 1793 another convention was called which was held in December but only fifteen towns were represented. Interest in the matter was so slight that the convention adjourned to October when a resolution in favor of the creation of the new state was adopted but nothing came of it. Two or three petitions were presented to the General Court in 1797 and were never reported by the committee to which they were referred.

In 1803 the inhabitants of sixty towns in Maine petitioned for separation but no action was taken.

In 1807 Mr. Gannet of Gardiner, a member of the House of Representatives, presented a resolve in the General Court providing for a vote on the first Monday in April upon the question whether the senators and representatives of the District should be instructed to petition the General Court for separation. This resolve passed but the people of Maine were so eager that year to defeat Governor Strong and elect James Sullivan in his place that they gave no attention at all to the separation issue and the votes stood 3370 for separation and 9404 against it.

There was no further revival of agitation for the separation until after the War of 1812. That cont st accentuated the discord between the two parts of the Commonwealth. The people of Massachusetts were opposed to the war and this sentiment in Massachusetts and other parts of New England which culminated in the Hartford Convention, so called, called forth much wrath in Maine.



A convention was held in Oxford County at which a resoluton was adopted to the effect that "It is expedient that the District of Maine constitute a part of the State of Massachusetts no longer than the State of Massachusetts gives support to the Union." This convention was held December 28, 1814. Similar resolutions were adopted in Kennebec County.

Petitions for separation were entered in the General Court in 1815, were reported on unfavorably by a Committee to which they were referred and the Committee's report was accepted. This refusal of the General Court caused a great deal of agitation in Maine but there was a division of public sentiment in Maine on party lines, the Democrats being in favor of separation and the Federalists opposed to it, the reason for this political division being that the government of Massachusetts was in the hands of the Federalists but Maine had long been Democratic. Separation meant a Democratic State Government with offices and spoils and the Federalists in Maine preferred the existing situation rather than a separate state government controlled by their political opponents.

In 1814 another resolve was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature providing for a vote in Maine to get the sentiment for and against separation and as a result of this, a large meeting was held in Augusta in April of that year and among the prominent men present were William King, afterward first governor of Maine, John Chandler, Nathan Weston Jr., and Henry W. Fuller, all well known Maine men who afterward filled important state offices. This convention adopted strong resolutions in favor of separation. It was unanimously "Resolved (therefore) as a sense of this meeting that the period has arrived when the best interests of Maine will be promoted by a separation from Massachusetts proper, and that we will individually use all fair and honorable means to effect these objects" and it was also resolved that the new state "would enjoy equally with other states the protection of the federal government in defending it from foreign invasion and in suppressing domestic insurrection," this latter resolve being a reflection on Massachusetts for its attitude in the War of 1812. It was here that the contest between Portland and Augusta as to which should be the capital of the new state was first observed, the opponents of separation in Cumberland county then declaring that the attempts at separation made by the inhabitants of Kennebec county were for the purpose of making Augusta the state capital and the oppo-



nents of separation in Kennebec county used the same argument there in regard to Portland.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts manifested indifference and the Boston papers rarely referred to the matter at all, the Boston Advertiser remarking, "To us in this part of the state the question is of comparatively trifling importance."

At the April election 1816, other issues were largely disregarded in Maine and the question of separation only considered and a large majority of the senators and representatives elected were separationists, and the vote on separation was 10.584 in favor and 6491 opposed, although less than half the voters in the District went to the polls.

The General Court met on May 29, and feeling that there should be a further expression of the people of Maine on the matter, passed a bill giving the consent of Massachusetts to the erection of a new state, providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be held at Brunswick for the purpose of forming a constitution and providing the terms of separation and providing further that the people of Maine should vote on the matter on the first Monday of September; at the same time choosing delegates to the Brunswick Convention, and providing that the convention should first count the votes expressive of the people's wishes and if it should appear that a majority of 5 to 4 at least of these returns were in favor of the District becoming an individual state, then and not otherwise said convention was to proceed to form a constitution. This led to a very hot campaign in Maine and in this campaign it was suggested that the erection of a new state within the limits of another was forbidden by the constitution of the United States, which read: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures concerned as well as of the Congress." This was apparently an arguable point since Maine had no separate legislature and it is rather curious that it was not taken up in Congress and argued in the contest which there took place in regard to the admission of Maine to the Union, which I shall speak of later. Other arguments were advanced for and against separation. The Boston papers took slight notice of the contest. The

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final vote was 11.969 for separation and 10.347 against. This was not 5 to 4 but when the Brunswick Convention met the method of determining the vote was as follows: The convention adopted a report of the Committee which reported that the aggregate majority in the towns voting yes was 6031; the aggregate majority in the towns voting no was 4409; now, as 5 is to 4 so is 6031 to 4829; consequently, the noes failed by 420 to cast the requisite number. This absurd report, although accepted by the convention, caused a revulsion of feeling in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy said. "It was a mode of calculation which in a school boy would merit a flogging." The report of the Brunswick Convention was referred to a committee of the General Court, which reported that it had no hesitation in rejecting the construction of the act by the Brunswick Convention, and this ended the movement of 1816.

Apparently no movement was made in 1817 or 1818 nor until the spring of 1819 when the movement started again gathering more strength than any previous movement in this direction. Committee of the Maine members of the General Court issued an address to the people urging them to select representatives favorable to separation and urged the towns to present petitions. The people responded to this address and all the senators elected were in favor of separation and 114 out of 127 representatives, and petitions began to pour into the state house in May, 1819. The committees of the General Court to which the matter was referred reported that while nothing should be done to hasten separation the people of Maine should again have a chance to express themselves by a vote on the matter, and the General Court passed a bill providing that a general vote was to be taken in Maine on the fourth Monday of July on the question whether it was expedient that Maine should become a separate and independent state. The votes were to be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and if the number of votes for the measure should exceed the number of votes against it by 1500, then and not otherwise the people should be deemed to have expressed their consent to the separation. The governor, in event the people voted by a majority of 1500 for separation, was to proclaim the result whereupon delegates were to be elected on the third Monday in September, to a convention to meet in Portland, October 12, to adopt a name for the new state and to form a constitution. This hav-



ing been done, the convention was to submit the constitution to popular vote and if it were adopted by a majority of the people. it was to go into effect. Congress concurring, on the 15th of March, 1820. If the constitution should be rejected, the constitution of Massachusetts so far as it was applicable was to become the constitution of Maine, but the name chosen at said convention was to stand in any event. There were attempts to amend this bill by requiring two-thirds vote in favor of separation and a majority of 2500 instead of 1500, but neither of the amendments were accepted. The vote on this bill was 193 to 59 in the Massachusetts General Court and Governor Brooks of Massachusetts approved the act on June 19. 1819. The passage of this bill aroused, too late for effect, great opposition to separation in Massachusetts. There were communications reproaching the legislature and its members for an easy surrender. The result of the vote in Maine was a foregone conclusion from the start. Every county in the District gave a majority in favor of independence, ranging from 63 in Hancock to 3309 in Kennebec. The proclamation of Governor Brooks announced the result of the vote 17,091 in favor and 7132 opposed, a majority of almost 10,000.

The governor called upon the people to elect delegates on the third Monday in September to meet in convention at Portland on the second Monday in October as the act of the General Court provided. The question being decided, all antagonisms were forgotten and those opposing separation acquiesced cheerfully and all urged a united effort in laying deep and strong foundations for the new state. The convention met and elected William King permanent president. According to the act of separation he became acting governor until an election was held and was thereafter elected the first governor of Maine. Among the names suggested for the new state was Columbus and Ligonia but Maine was chosen by a large majority. The convention voted 119 to 113 to call the new sovereignty a state rather than a commonwealth. The convention lasted two weeks. The constitution was adopted 236 to 30 and the convention adjourned October 29. The popular vote on the adoption of the constitution as reported to the convention at its adjourned session January 6, 1820 was 9050 in favor and 796 against.



Thus far we have considered the movement for separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union as a separate state as it started, progressed and effected its end in Massachusetts and Maine.

Now we will follow the history of the admission of Maine as made at the National Capitol.

In 1819 it was evident that the free states of the Union had done all possible for the extirpation of slavery and everything had been done by the Federal Government which the constitution allowed, and it was evident, also, that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before anything further could be done in this direction and owing to the fact that a large majority of the states would have to vote in favor of an amendment, it was impossible to effect such an amendment.

Of the thirteen original states, seven had abolished slavery and six had retained it. To these had been added Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in which slavery was forbidden, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama in which slavery was maintained, thus making an equal number of states on each side of the slavery issue but the constitution gave Congress the power to create new states out of the territories of the United States. The abolitionists hoped in creating new states to make them free and thus in time to obtain free states enough in the Union to effect the constitutional amendment necessary to abolish slavery. This attempt failed and its failure made a peaceable settlement of the matter impossible and led to the war of 1861. It was at the time this fight was going on in Congress that the matter of Maine's admission to the Union was first brought to the attention of Congress.

Missouri applied for admission in the congressional session of 1818-1819. When this petition for the admission of Missiouri was presented, the famous Talmadge amendment was offered in Congress, which provided that further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited except for the punishment of crimes, and that all children born within said state after the admission thereof into the Union should be free at the age of twenty-five years. This amendment precipitated a discussion which lasted more than a year, proceeding upon points of constitutional powers and public policy, the question being whether Congress had the power to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths which the

constitution did not impose upon the original commonwealths. In February, 1819, the Missouri bill passed the House with the Talmadge amendment enacted a part thereof. The Senate passed the bill without the Talmadge amendment and returned the bill to the House, which body refused to agree to the striking out of the amendment.

It was at this time, on December 8, 1819, that Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts presented to the House of Representatives a petition from the constitutional convention in the District of Maine, praying for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth into the Union. It is to be noted here that Maine did not ask the permission of Congress to form a constitution and government, its representatives claiming that they already enjoyed the status as a part of Massachusetts, and there was some feeling in Congress that the people of Maine were guilty of undue assumption of powers. The petition, however, was referred to a committee and a bill was reported, providing for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth. When the bill came up for discussion, Mr. Henry Clay suggested its connection with the Missouri bill, but did not make a motion to this effect and the bill for the admission of Maine passed the House January 3. 1820 without restrictions or limitations beyond those placed by the constitution of the United States. On January 3, 1820, the House bill admitting Maine was sent to the Senate and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which committee already had the Missouri bill and on January 6 the committee reported it to the Senate with an amendment authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and commonwealth government. The amendment contained no restrictions or conditions with regard to slavery. The chairman of this committee was Mr. Smith of South Carolina. Maine would, of course, be admitted as a free state and it was doubtless thought by the supporters of slavery that the bill so reported would pass, thus admitting a free state and a slave state at the same time, keeping the balance of power between the slave and free states

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania moved a recommitting of the Maine bill to the Judiciary Committee with the instruction that the bill should be divested of the amendment in regard to Missouri, arguing that the two should be disconnected because Maine had already framed a constitution and was simply asking for admission while the Missouri bill was simply to authorize the people



of Missouri territory to form a constitution and government. This argument was opposed by Mr. Smith and others who argued that the two subjects were germane and any contrary appearance was caused by the unwarranted action of the people of Maine, in proceeding so far as they had done without asking the consent of Congress, for which wrongful procedure, presumptuous Maine should not be rewarded and respectful Missouri punished. The matter came to a vote and the Senate refused to separate the measures.

The bill came up for consideration and a motion was offered to amend the bill by a provision prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Missouri. The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois here offered an amendment to the bill providing for the exclusion of slavery from the Louisiana territory above 36° and 30' except within the limits of the proposed commonwealth of Missouri. It was at this point that Mr. Pinckney of Maryland made his famous argument against the power of Congress to lay restrictions on new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The formal vote connecting the two subjects of Maine and Missouri was taken in the Senate February 16, and Mr. Thomas' amendment was adopted as a fair compromise and the bill passed the Senate February 18, 1820. The form of the bill was now a House bill in regard to Maine with the Missouri bill and the Thomas amendment attached. The House voted to disagree. The Senate voted to insist upon the amendments and the House immediately voted to insist upon its proposition. A conference was then held and it was agreed that the Senate should withdraw its amendments to the House bill for admission of Maine, that both the Senate and House should pass the Missouri bill without the condition in reference to restriction of slavery in the proposed commonwealth, and that both the Senate and House should add a provision to the Missouri bill prohibiting slavery in the remainder of Louisiana territory north of 36° and 30'. The Senate and House voted the measures according to the agreed compromise. Thus the House gained it point of order in the separation of the subjects and the Senate gained its point of constitutional law in defending the new commonwealth against the restrictions not imposed by the constitution upon the original commonwealths and the two bodies compromised upon a fair division of the remaining parts of Louis-



iana territory between the northern anti-slavery element and the southern pro-slavery element.

The measures were placed before President Monroe for his approval and he called a cabinet meeting for the consideration of the subject, the question being upon the point whether this was to be taken as prohibiting slavery in the commonwealths which might be formed out of Louisiana territory in the future or whether Congress only intended to lay this restriction upon the territory merely for the period during which it was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. If the former, the Missouri question would have to be fought all over again whenever a new commonwealth should be formed out of this territory. The cabinet felt that the prohibition applied only during the period before commonwealth organization should be established. Upon this basis, the President, believing the bill constitutional, agreed to the compromise and signed the Maine bill on March 3, 1820 and the Missouri bill on March 6, 1820.

Thus the question of the admission of Maine to the Union was involved in the first Missouri compromise, so-called. The real question in issue, however, was never whether or not Maine should be admitted to the Union but the Senate joined the Maine and Missouri bills for the purpose of forcing upon the House its interpretation of constitutional law in the matter of the power of Congress to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The result was the admission of Maine, the authorization for the inhabitants of Missouri to adopt a constitution and the division of Louisiana territory into slave and free sections on the parallell above named.

Thus the act of the Massachusetts legislature or General Court providing that the separation act go into effect March 15, 1820, and the signing of the bill by President Monroe March 3, 1820 made Maine's separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union an accomplished fact March 15, 1820.

On that birthday one hundred years ago the birth of the new state was appropriately celebrated all over Maine by the booming of cannon, display of flags and public gatherings.





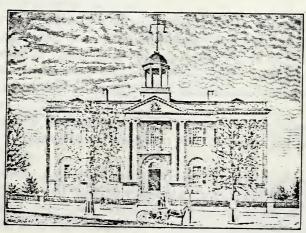
Maine's First State Government

Governor. William King

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Thomas Fillebrown, William Webster, Mark Harris, William C. Whitney, Isaac Lane, Abiel Wood, William Emerson.

Secretary of State, Ashur Ware; State Treasurer, Joseph C. Boyd; President of the Senate, John Chandler; Secretary of the Senate, Ebenezer Herrick: Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Rufus K. Goodenow; Chaplain, Rev. Elijah Kellog; Messenger, John Morrill; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Ames.



CUMPERLAND COURT HOUSE.

Built in 1816. Used as Representative Hall by the First Legislature of Maine.



MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the state officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by state offices, and the Senate when in session occupied the upper story. The House of Representatives did not meet in the same building. They held their sessions in a room in the Court House. The sessions of the legislature continued to be held in two separate buildings until the seat of government was removed to Augusta.

ORGANIZING THE FIRST LEGISLATURE (From the Eastern Argus)

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 31, 1820.

This being the day designated by the Constitution of this State for convening the first Legislature the following gentlemen being regularly returned as senators, appeared in the Senate Chamber at II o'clock A. M.: From the County of York, William Moody, Josiah W. Seaver and John McDonald, Esquires; Cumberland, Joseph E. Foxcroft, Esq.: Lincoln, Nathaniel Green, Esq.; Hancock, Andrew Witham, Esq.; Washington, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq.; Kennebec, John Chandler, Joshua Gage and Timothy Boutelle, Esquires; Oxford, Samuel Small, James W. Ripley, Esquires; Somerset, John Moore, William Kendall, Esqrs.; Penobscot, William D. Williamson, Esquire.

At half past eleven o'clock, the President of the Convention accompanied by the Treasurer and Secretary pro tem, and attended by the Sheriff of Cumberland, came into the Senate Chamber and the gentlemen aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Constitution to qualify them to discharge the duties of their offices.

The Governor having returned, the members of the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President. John Chandler had 14 votes and was chosen.

Mr. Chandler then arose and addressed the Senate as follows: The vote which you have now given, by which you have elected me to preside over your deliberations, confers on me an honor which I had little right to expect. I feel very sensibly the honorable testimony which you have given of your confidence in me. I



am, however, aware that the duties which will devolve on me will be arduous, and perhaps more difficult, in consequence of this being the first session of the Legislature, under a new government, which is now about to be organized. One better qualified to preside than myself, might well hesitate in accepting the appointment, and I assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing could induce me to accept it, did I not believe that the members of the Senate will extend to me their utmost candor, and aid me with their wisdom and experience, while I shall endeavor to discharge the duties which you have assigned me. Relying therefore on your friendly assistance, I accept the appointment.

It was ordered that Messrs. Williamson, Boutelle. Seaver, Ripley and Foxcroft be a committee to receive and examine the votes for Senators and report thereon. * * * The Committee appointed to receive and examine the returns of votes given in the several towns and plantations for Governor, report the whole number of votes returned to the office of the Secretary of State to be 22.914; necessary for a choice, 11,458, and that William King, Esq., has 21.083 votes, and is chosen. No return received from the town of Greenwood, Oxford county.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by the State officers, and the upper story by the Senate. The Representatives met in a room in the County Court House adjoining. Sessions were held in these two buildings until the removal of the Legislature to Augusta. The so-called State House was subsequently moved to the corner of Congress and Market streets, and was destroy in the fire of 1866.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

Never a Failure... Never a Law Suit... What more do you want?

| Member Soc. Col. Wan; Sons Am. Rev: Past A. A. G., G. A. R.|

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE



Short Biographies of the Members of the First Maine Senate

BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH

The limited space that can be devoted to this article obliges the compiler to make the space devoted to a member short; giving the reader a key by means of which he may search further if he so desires.

I regret that I was unable to find any data regarding two of these men and should any reader have information regarding them I should be pleased to receive it. It will be published in a future number.

The first Maine Senate had three presidents:

JOHN CHANDLER, from (Monmouth) Kennebec county. b Epping, N. H., Feb. 1, 1762; d Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841. Revolutionary soldier; Commissioned Brig. General during War of 1812; came to Maine about 1780 and settled on a farm in Monmouth. Senator and councillor in Massachusetts General Court 1803; member of Congress from Kennebec district 1805-09; member of constitutional convention. Was elected president of the Senate on the convening of the legislature May 31, but resigned June 19 to become one of the first U. S. Senators from the new state; served in the senate until 1829 when he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Portland, which position he held until 1837, when he removed to Augusta.

COL. WILLIAM MOODY, from (Saco) York county. b Saco, Mar. 15. 1770; d Saco, Mar. 15, 1822. Son of William Pepperrell Moody who came to Saco from Kittery in 1763. Col. Moody's education was limited but by native force of character and intellect he became a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Mass. House 1804-12; of the Senate 1812-20; member of the constitutional convention; he was elected president of the first Maine Senate upon the resignation of John Chandler but served only a few days. resigning June 28 to accept the appointment of sheriff of York county. He died suddenly in the midst of his useful life

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, from (Bangor) Penobscot county. b Canterbury, Conn., July 31, 1779; d Bangor, May 27, 1846. Graduated Brown University 1804; read law with Samuel



F. Dickinson. Amherst. Mass., and was admitted to the bar 1807 and at once located in Bangor. County attorney 1811-16; member Massachusetts Senate 1816-20; member Maine Senate 1820 and elected president of that body June 28, upon the resignation of Col. Moody. By virtue of that office he became acting governor early in 1821 when Gov. King resigned; representative in Congress 1821-23; Judge of Probate 1824-40; postmaster of Bangor 1810-21. His greatest achievement was his history of Maine, published in 1832, which is his lasting memorial.

SENATORS

JOSIAH W. SEAVER, (South Berwick) York county. b Norwich, Vt., Apr. 12, 1777; d Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1847. He was a teacher by profession and for many years resided in So. Berwick: was principal of Berwick Academy 1813-16.

JOHN McDONALD. (Limerick) York county. b Gorham, Apr. 6, 1773; d Limerick, 1826. He was one of the early settlers of Limerick; merchant; Major General of militia; for a number of years a member of the Court of Sessions; state senator 1820-24. He was the father of Moses McDonald, member of Congress and collector of the port of Portland.

JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT, (New Gloucester) Cumberland county. b N. Gloucester. Mar. 10, 1773; d N. Gloucester. Sept. 1, 1852. Son of Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, first settled minister of N. Gloucester; merchant and one of the leading men of his town and county; postmaster 1804-1844; representative to Mass. Gen. Court, 1803-11; commissioned Lt. Col. of Mass. militia. Apr. 23. 1811; senator in 1820; appointed sheriff of Cumberland county 1821 and served until 1828. Bought township No. 5, Range 7. N. W. P. of Bowdoin College in 1801 and at once commenced securing settlers for the town; in 1812 the town was incorporated and named Foxcroft in his honor.

BARRETT POTTER, (Portland) Cumberland county. b Lebanon, N. H., Mar. 8, 1777; d Portland, Nov. 16, 1865; Graduated Dartmouth, 1796. Read law with Benjamin Gilbert, Hanover, N. H., one year, and finished his studies with his uncle. John Barrett at Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to practice in 1801. He at once located in No. Yarmouth where he remained until March, 1805, when he removed to Gorham. In June, 1806, he located in Portland as a law partner of Salmon Chase. Member



'of Ex. council of Mass., 1819: member first Maine Senate; in '1822 appointed Judge of Probate of Cumberland county, retiring in 1847.

JONATHAN PAGE. (Brunswick) Cumberland county. b Conway, N. H., Oct., 1777; d Brunswick, Nov. 18, 1842. Came to Brunswick in 1795 and commenced the practice of medicine there in 1808; senator 1812; member of constitutional convention; member first Maine senate, also in 1829. He was an original member of the Maine Medical Society and for many years an instructor in the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College; for more than 20 years was a member of the Board of Overseers of the College.

NATHANIEL GREEN, (Topsham) Lincoln county. b 1782; d Topsham, April 12, 1848. Settled in Topsham, 1804; lumberman and merchant: member of constitutional convention; member of senate 1820-24 and 1826; member of house 1838-40 and 1846. Was sheriff of Lincoln county one year also register of deeds several years and at the time of his death was one of the county commissioners.

ERASTUS FOOTE, (Wiscasset) Lincoln county. b Waterbury, Conn., Oct., 1777: d Wiscasset, July 4, 1856. Read law with Judge Samuel Hinkley and was admitted to the bar in Hampshire county, Conn. in 1800: commenced practice at Northampton, Conn., but in 1801 came to Camden; in 1811 was appointed county attorney and held the office until the separation; in 1812 was a senator in the Mass. Gen. Court from Lincoln county; in 1815 moved to Wiscasset; in 1819 was a member of the Mass. House and was a vigorous advocate of separation; member of the first Maine Senate and in 1820 was appointed attorney general which office he held-until 1832.

DR. DANIEL ROSE, (Boothbay) Lincoln county. b 1771; d Thomaston, Oct. 25, 1833. Came to Wiscasset as a young man; practiced medicine there from 1795 to 1823; member Mass. General Court, 1808 and 1815; captain of militia in War of 1812; leading member of constitutional convention; state senator 1820-23; and president of that body 1822-23; removed to Thomaston in 1824 to become the first warden of the State Prison. Land agent 1828-9 and 1831. Selectman of Boothbay many years and held many other town offices.

JOSHUA GAGE. (Augusta) Kennebec county. b Mass., 1763; d Augusta, Jan. 24, 1831. Settled in Augusta, 1795; member



Mass. House 1805-7; member Mass. senate 1813-15; member of Congress 1817-19; member of Gov. Parris' council 1822-23. He was a member of the first Maine senate and was treaurer of Kennebec county 21 years; also a member of the constitutional convention.

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE, (Waterville) Kennebec county. b Leominster, Mass., Nov. 10, 1777: d Waterville, Nov. 12, 1855: Graduated Harvard, 1800. He taught in Leominster Academy for one year after his graduation; studied law with Abijah Bigelow of Leominster for a time and completed his studies with Edward Gray of Boston. Was admitted to the bar in 1804 and came to Waterville; he served six years in the Maine senate and six years in the House; was always active in municipal affairs. He was one of the founders of the Waterville bank in 1814, a promoter of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad in 1847.

CHARLES MORSE, (Wilton) Kennebec county. b Sutton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1785; d Wilton, May 30, 1845. Mr. Morse was elected a Kennebec Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Chandler to become a U. S. senator; settled in Wilton in 1809 and became a leading citizen; colonel in militia;

prominent in temperance and abolition movements.

ANDREW WITHAM, (Bluehill) Hancock county. b Bradford, Mass., Nov. 11, 1768; d Bluehill May, 1858. Came to Bluehill a young man and became a leading merchant and ship owner; member constitutional convention; member senate 1820, 21, 23 and

29; member House, 1831.

GEN. GEORGE ULMER, (Lincolnville) Hancock county. b Waldoboro, Feb. 25, 1756: d Lincolnville in 1826. He was of German descent, his parents being among the immigrants brought to Broad Bay by Gen. Waldo. Revolutionary soldier: major general in militia; member of Mass. legislature, 1806-1807; member first Maine senate. The Ulmers were among the earliest and most important settlers of Duck Trap. now Lincolnville.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN. (Machias) Washington county. b Machias. Jan. 21, 1778; d Boston. Mass., May 30, 1858. Son of Gideon, who was one of the famous O'Brien family of Machias that took part and led off in the first naval battle of the Revolution; Gideon was a member of the crew of the "Unity" which captured the Margaretta. Jeremiah was a member of the Maine senate



1820-1823, and 1835; member of the House 1832 and 1834; representative in Congress 1823-1829.

DR. SAMUEL SMALL. (Jay Oxford county. b New York state, 1785; d Wilton. 1869. Came to Jay from New York state and settled on Jay Hill; he was a scholarly gentleman and a wit; town clerk 1805-1809; medical examiner during War of 1812.

JAMES W. RIPLEY. Oxford county. No data available.

JOHN MOORE, Somerset county. No data available.

WILLIAM KENDALL. (Fairfield) Somerset county. b July 11, 1759: d Fairfield, Aug. 11, 1827. He was a Revolutionary soldier and came, to what after his settlement there, was called Kendalis' Mills, and later Fairfield, soon after the close of the Revolution; he acquired the water power there and he and his sons developed it. He was a member of the constitutional convention; member of the first Maine senate; sheriff of Somerset county. He was a major general of the militia.

Fryburg, named for Joseph Frye, is one of the most distinguished towns in Maine. It has a notable history. Within its borders the Pequaket tribe of Indians under its celebrated chief Paugus, had its ancient seat and here on Battle brook which empties into a beautiful lake, in May, 1725, was the fearful fight between the savages and Capt. John Lovewell's company from Dunstable and vicinity, in which the Indian chief was slain and the tribe practically destroyed. Of 34 scouts in the engagement, 17 lived to return to their homes.

Among those killed were Captain Lovewe'l and the chaplain; Jonathan Frye, a promising young man, then recently a graduate of Harvard was mortally wounded. Besides Chief Paugus, shot by Ensign Wyman, over 30 of the Indian warriors lost their lives. It was a fierce death grapple between the contending forces.

Fryeburg was settled in 1763, and by the time of the opening of the Revolutionary war in 1775, by the British attack on Lexington and Concord, it was a flourishing plantation. In January, 1777, it was incorporated as a town, the only one at that period in what is now the county of Oxford.



Beginning of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine

(From Eastern Argus of January 27, 1820.)

On Saturday last the Grand Lodge. Free and Accepted Masons of Maine was consecrated, and its officers installed in this town in presence of the most numerous concourse of citizens we recollect ever to have seen on any occasion in Maine. The scene was rendered doubly interesting by the presence of our Chief Magistrate as Grand Master of Masons in Maine, and by the attendance of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was introduced to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by whom they were received in ancient form, affectionately welcomed by the Grand Master in the chair, who delivered a suitable address on the occasion. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed of the new Grand Lodge and about three hundred of the fraternity, which escorted the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to the Rev. Mr. Payson's meeting house.

Here were held appropriate exercises. The prayer was offered by the Rev. President of Bowdoin College, and an elegant and instructive oration delivered by J. H. Sheppard of Wiscasset. The prayer of consecration was by Rev. Mr. Tilton of Scarborough. At the close of the ceremonies of consecrating the lodge and installing the officers, the brethren returned to Masons Hall and partook of a rich repast; after which were toasts and responses. The first toast was by the Grand Master Governor King and was: "the memory of our departed Grand Master—the illustrious Washington."

(Eastern Argus, June 6, 1820.)

At a Masonic convention holden in this town on Thursday last. the following Right Worshipful brethren were elected and appointed to the respective grand offices as follows:

Hon. William King. Esq., Grand Master Simon Greenleaf, Deputy Grand Master William Swan, Senior Grand Warden Nathaniel Coffin, Junior Grand Warden Joseph M. Gerrish, Grand Treasurer Robert P. Dunlap, Corresponding Grand Secretary William Lord, Recording Grand Secretary Joseph E. Foxcroft, Grand Marshal
Rev. G. W. Olney, Grand Chaplain
Henry W. Fuller, Senior Grand Deacon
Josiah Calif, Junior Grand Deacon
William Terry, Jesse Iobinson, Eleazer Wyer, Nelson Racklyft,
Grand Stewards
George Thacher, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer
Seth Clark, John P. Boyd, Pursuivants
William Stevens, Grand Tyler

(Eastern Argus, August 29, 1820) NOTICE

Those physicians who were members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at the time Maine became a separate State are requested to meet at Massachusetts Hall in Brunswick, on Wednesday the 6th of September next, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society for the State of Maine.

JOSEPH GILMAN, AMMI R. MITCHELL. TIMOTHY LITTLE, SAMUEL WEED, JOHN MERRILL,

Censors for the District of Maine at the time of the Separation from Massachusetts.

Portland, Aug. 29, 1820.

Census of Maine in 1820

The census of the new State of Maine, by counties was as follows: York county, population...... 42,284 Cumberland county, population..... 49,339 Lincoln county, population..... 52,953 Penobscot county, population..... 13,931 Washington county, population..... 12,746 Somerset county, population..... 21,698 Kennebec county, population..... 42,632 Oxford county, population..... 27,185 Hancock county, population..... 31,071 Total 297,839



Beginning of the Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of Maine

(From the Journal of Proceedings of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Maine.)

Maine Lodge—the first in this State—was instituted in the city of Portland on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1843. The first session of the Grand Lodge was in 1844. The first page of its record is as follows:

Ancient Brothers' Hall,

Portland. March 18, 1844.

Agreeably to a call duly made by District Deputy Sire Churchill, the following Past Grands appeared as representatives from their respective lodges for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the State of Maine, viz.:

Maine Lodge, No. 1. David Robinson, Jr.

Maine Lodge, No. 1, James N. Winslow

Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Churchill

Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Warren

Saco Lodge, No. 2, James Smith

Georgian Lodge, No. 3. Lucius H. Chandler

Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 4. Edward P. Banks

Ligonia Lodge, No. 5, John D. Kinsman

The meeting was called to order by District Deputy Grand Sire Churchill, who, after stating the object, authorized Brother Albert Guild, District Deputy Grand Sire of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, to officiate at the organization.

The petitioners for the Dispensation then answered to their names. The Dispensation having been read, the petitioners proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year; and the following brethren were accordingly chosen:

Past Grand, George W. Churchill, M. W. Grand Master

Past Grand, Lucius H. Chandler, R. W. Deputy Grand Marshal

Past Grand, James Smith, R. W. Grand Warden

Past Grand, David Robinson, Jr., R. W. Grand Secretary

Past Grand, J. N. Winslow, R. W. Grand Treasurer

The lodge then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of installing the officers elect.

A ...

The State of Maine Burying Ground

(BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.)

From tombstone inscriptions by Edgar Crosby Smith published in the Journal (Vol. 5, pp. 153-158) August-September-October number, 1917.)

E. Lincoln
of Portland
Gov. of Maine
Died
Oct. 8, 1829,
aged 40.

In the state house park opposite the state house at Augusta, at the extreme eastern end and barely visible from the street, is a plain granite shaft erected by the state over the tomb containing the remains of one of her early governors.

Enoch Lincoln, the third governor of Maine, was from a family of governors. His father, Levi, was lieutenant, and for a short time acting governor of Massachusetts, and his brother Levi, was governor of that commonwealth from May, 1825, to March, 1834.

Enoch was born in Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788. He was educated at Harvard and Bowdoin colleges, studied law with his brother Levi, and was admitted to practice in 1811; practiced a short time at Salem and Worcester and settled in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1812. Removed to Paris, Maine, in 1818; was elected to Congress in 1818 and served continuously until 1826, when he resigned to become governor of Maine, January, 1827. He was twice re-elected and died in office October 8, 1829, and was buried in the state park facing the capitol.

In 1842 the legislature, by a resolve, appropriated three hundred dollars to erect "suitable and durable monuments" over the graves of persons interred on the public grounds and authorized the selection of a portion of the grounds facing the capitol for the interment of "public officers dying at the seat of government." A tomb was constructed over the door of which is engraved on a marble slab:

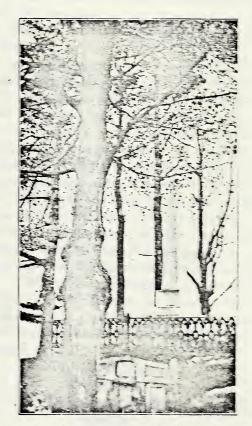


ERECTED

BY THE STATE

1842

A granite monument, enclosed by an iron fence, was raised over the tomb, on the west face of which is chiseled the inscription to the memory of Governor Lincoln.



The Governor Lincoln Monument in the State of Maine Burying Ground, Augusta, Maine. (Contributed by Mrs. Lena R. Pierce.)

A double row of stately elms extending from the street to the sepulcher line a wa'k to the door of the tomb.



W. DELESDERNIER

of Baileyville

Died Jan. 16, 1842

aged 49.

William Delesdernier was the son of Lieut. Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, a Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, refugee, who came to Machias in 1776. In May, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Continental Army by Col. John Allan, and acted as his secretary while Col. Allan commanded the Eastern Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Passamaquoddy and was the first collector of customs and the first postmaster of Eastport.

William was born at Eastport in 1792 or 1793 and in his young manhood was a merchant in his native town. He removed to Calais about 1830. He was active in politics and in 1831 was a representative in the state legislature from the latter town. He was sheriff of Washington county in 1833, '34, and '35. He removed to Baileyville and in 1838, '39. '40 and '41 represented the Baileyville class in the state legislature. In 1841 he was elected one of the Washington county senators and took his seat January 5, 1842. He was stricken with a fatal illness and died at the seat of government, January 16, 1842, and was buried in the state grounds.

It was undoubtedly the interment of Mr. Delesdernier in the state grounds that hastened the action of the legislature in dedicating a spot for the burial of officers of the state and erecting a suitable memorial. A resolve was introduced in the Senate in 1841 to erect a memorial to Governor Lincoln, but it seems that the House took no action thereon. In 1842 the House took the initiative, the Senate concurred, and the State Burial Ground was laid out and a tomb and monument erected.

J. CUSHMAN of Winslow, Died Jan. 27, 1834. Aged 70.

Sometimes the memorial erected over the mortal remains of the departed serves as something of an index to the principal events of a life. Not so, however, in this case. He who scans this simple inscription obtains no hint of any of the events in which this man participated.

Joshua Cushman, son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, 1758 or '59; soldier of the Revolu-



tion for three years; suffered at Valley Forge and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1788, and on June 10, 1795, was ordained as the first town minister of Winslow, which then included Waterville. He served the people of that town in this capacity for nineteen years, when, in 1814, by mutual consent and with feelings of mutual regret the relations between them were severed.

In 1810 he served Kennebec county as a member of the Massachusetts Senate: in 1811 and 1812 the town of Winslow as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1819 he was elected a member of Congress for the Kennebec District, and served three full terms. He was a man of influence in the national house, his broad views and gift of oratory making him a powerful advocate or a strong opponent.

He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1828 and in 1833 was elected to represent the town of Winslow in Maine House of Representatives. He presided at the organization of the House, January 1, 1834, but was in feeble health and twenty-six days later, January 27, he died. His body was interred in the state grounds.

In 1843 a resolve was passed by the legislature directing the superintendent of public buildings to deposit his remains in the state tomb and to inscribe his name on the monument surmounting the same.

C. WATERHOUSE of China, Clerk,
Died March 1, 1839,
Aged 38.

Of Charles Waterhouse I am unable to find much data. He was first elected clerk of the House of Representatives in 1837, when the record gives his residence as Augusta. He was not a clerk in 1838, but 1839 he was again elected and his residence is then given as China. He died March I, during the session, was buried in the state grounds, and in 1843 his remains were deposited in the state tomb and his name placed upon the monument.

No more interments have been made in the state grounds since 1842. For three-fourths of a century the tomb and monument have stood as a memorial to these four men who died at the seat of government while in the service of the state, and today very few residents of Maine know that such a memorial exists.



The First Baptist Church in Maine

(Lewiston Journal Magazine)

During the Revolutionary War, in the same year that Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Free Will Baptist denomination, organized the first church in New Durham, N. H.,—1780—he made his first tour into Maine, visiting several towns on the Saco river.

At Little Falls Plantation, afterwards Phillipsburg and now Hollis, many believers were baptized and a church was organized. Three years later Randall and other ministers, who preached a free and full salvation, felt the need of regular associations of some kind, They found, too, that the churches needed some organized bond of union, some authorized body to look after their interests, and some appropriate tribunal for counsel and appeal. And it was believed, also, that some combined effort for the worship of God and the salvation of souls would be blessed by the "Great Head of the Church."

Arrangements were therefore made for a convention to be held in Hollis, in October, 1783. The result of that meeting was an agreement to hold a "general meeting" at different piaces four times a year to be composed of ministers and delegates from the churches. The Convention again met at Hollis on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1783, when the meeting was permanently organized with Mr. Randall moderator and Mr. Tingley as clerk. Sunday was a day of rest and worship. On Monday is was voted to meet quarterly for the advancement of "Christ's glorious Cause" and from this circumstance the meeting was called the "Quarterly Meeting." The times and places of its future sessions were fixed as follows:

New Gloucester, first Saturday in March; New Durham, N. H., first Saturday in June; Woolwich, first Saturday in September; Hollis, first Saturday in December.

The first yearly meeting was instituted in 1792; general Conference in 1827; Maine Free Baptist Association in 1889. The General Conference changed its name from Free Will Baptist to Free Baptist in 1889. The Free Baptist Association is merged with the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention to help form the United Baptist Convention of Maine in Oct. 7, 1915. Baptist and Free Baptist churches in the northern part of York county formed the North York Association, Sept. 27, 1916.

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THE LIST OF MINISTERS.

1838, Rev. Oliver McKenney; 1839, Lewis Witham; 1841, Franklin Morrill; 1841, Lewis Witham; 1841, Noyum Foss; 1844, William Y. Smith; 1845, Samuel Fabyan ("Father Fabyan"); 1845. John and James Buzell; 1847, Thomas Keneston; 1850, Jacob McDaniel; 1851, Stephen Coffin; 1852, Franklin Morrell; 1854, Theodore Stevens; 1856, Lewis H. Witham; 1858, Daniel A. Maddox; 1858, E. Stockman; 1861, James Hodgdon; 1861, Moulton Hodgdon; 1866, Ira C. Guptill; 1869, Perkins Smith; 1871, Andrew Hobson; 1872, Perkins Smith; 1879, Ed. C. Brown; 1880, Seth W. Perkins; 1883, Uriah Chase; 1884, Abram H. Milliken; 1887, L. G. Clark; 1889, John Pettingill; 1893, John D. Waldron; 1896, Burton Minardetal; 1896, George A. Downey; 1898, Frank Willcock; 1900, Friend D. Tasker; 1904, James W. Williams; 1907, Samuel W. Brown; 1909, Guy Benner, Prof. Hodgdon, etc.: 1910, V. E. Bragdon; 1910, Frank Long; 1910, W. R. Calder; 1913, C. W. Ash; 1916, A. R. Turnbull.

The church has no settled pastor at present but hopes to be fortunate enough to secure one soon.

The present church was built in 1840; the parsonage was bought in 1866.

This historic church is situated amid some of the most delightful scenery of Kate Douglas Wiggin's country. A profusion of wild flowers in their season and bountiful orchard crops displaying their brilliant colors against the background of gray granite stone walls. The distant White Mountains and the sea 17 miles away may be seen from the church.

LUCINA H. LOMBARD.



Encouraging Massachusetts Citizens to Emigrate to the District of Maine in 1817

(From the Dedham Historical Register (Vol. X, No. 3) July, 1899.)

Mr. C. K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, recently called the attention of the Register to a folio broadside, printed in Dedham, which he had given to the Library of Bowdoin College. The title and description below, give some idea of the method of settlement of Maine lands in the early part of this century. It will be remembered that then Maine was a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

* * * Public Lands in the District of Maine for settlement.

Broadside.

Dedham, A. D. ALLYNE, Printer.

The "Commissioners of the Land Office, having addressed their fellow citizens in July last, on the subject of settlements contemplated on the public lands in the District of Maine * * * think it their duty once more to invite the attention of the industrious and moral husbandmen, who are destitute of farms, to notice the proposals of a beneficent government, to improve their conditions in life * * * by a donation of one hundred acres of good land to every actual settler." They say that they "have explored and opened a road through the Commonwealth's land in the county of Somerset, north of the settlements on Kennebeck river, in the direction of Canada;" that on "this road settlements may be made within one hundred miles of Quebec, sixty miles of which is through a settled country, that is frequently travelled with wagons in one day;" that a "contract is made for building a bridge over the Moose river, which is the only * * * water obstruction to the traveller from Kennebeck to Canada," to be "finished in July or August next;" that the "government of this state have provided for erecting a Saw and Grist Mill contiguous, for the benefit of the present settlement;" that there "will be two Townships surveyed into lots of one hundred acres on this road, and offered for settlement immediately;" that the "road from Penobscot in a direction for St. Johns, has been opened the last season a considerable distance;" that the "government have directed a settlement to be made on this road * * * and Township Number Four, about

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twenty miles distance on said road, is designated * * * for that purpose; that "Five dollars expense will place any man on the spot, who will take a water passage from Boston early in May;" that the "voemanry of Massachusetts 'should' duly accredit the amount of their fellow citizens living in Washington, Penobscot and Somerset counties, where the public lands now offered as a donation to settlers are situated;" that the "Land Office in Boston, northeast corner of the State House, lower floor," to "Lothrop Lewis at Gorham * * * or Joseph Lee at Bucksport;" signed, "Edward H. Robbins, Lothrop Lewis, Joseph Lee," and dated "Land Office, 2d March, 1818," the "Selectmen of the respective towns are requested to deposit one of these advertisements with the town clerk * * * and give publicity to the others * * * as there is reason to believe, that one notification of the 9th of July, 1817, published in most of the newspapers, in August and September last, did not come to the knowledge of one-fourth of the people of the State."

The class which graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825 has so often been called "the famous Bowdoin class," that it is now an old, old story. In examining some newspaper clippings of 1875, we were again reminded of it by the following, written by a correspondent of the New York Tribune of that year, as follows:

In the latter part of the summer of 1825 there passed through the turnstiles from the College grounds in Brunswick, Me., 37 young men, namely:

Charles J. Abbott, John S. C. Abbott, Thomas Ayer, Elisha Bacon, Samuel P. Benson, Alden Boynton, James W. Bradbury, Richmond Bradford, Horace Bridge, Geo. B. Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Cvrus H. Coolidge, Jeremiah Dummer, Nathaniel Dunn, Joseph J. Eveleth, David H. Foster, Pat'k H. Greenleaf, Wm. Hale, Nath'l Hawthorne, John D. Kinsman, Josiah S. Little, Stephen Longfellow, H. W. Longfellow, Alfred Martin, Alfred Mason, Frederick Mellen, Mark H. Newman, Hezekiah Packard, Geo. W. Pierce, Edward D. Preble, Cullen Sawtelle, David Shepley, Charles Snell, William Stone, Edward J. Vose, Eugene Weld, Seward Wyman.

Why would not this be an interesting subject for historical papers by members of literary clubs, scholars in our public schools, etc.? How many readers of the Journal can give accurate information about them?



Maine as a District and as a State has had Two Successful Immigration Enterprises

(BY THE EDITOR)

Two notable events once occurred in Maine more than a century remote from each other, which, if the policy of either had been pursued until the present day, might have made Maine in population, wealth and industry, as she is now in area, and in latent resources, one of the largest states of the Union. And these bring into view two honored names, one an adopted son and the other to the manner born, but both famous sons of Maine.



General Samuel Waldo

Probably all of our readers have knowledge of the fact that a large tract of land in eastern Maine is known as the Waldo Patent. Every lawyer, every land surveyor, and all having knowledge of land titles here, know that the letters "N. W. P." as applied to a township in Maine signifies that it is lying north of the Waldo Patent. But it would not be at all remarkable if some are not entirely familiar with its history.

Two hundred and ninety-one years ago the Plymouth Council made a grant of a large tract of land situated between the Muscongus and Penobscot rivers, to a couple of Englishmen, named, respectively, Beauchamp and Leverett. For a long period of time there was much litigation by numerous parties and claimants in (a) (b) (c) (d) many courts in both England and America regarding the titles to this grant. One of these contested claims was based upon a deed of a portion of it from Madockawando, a chief of the Penobscot tribe, (a famous name in the colonial history of Maine, and in romance and poetry) to Gov. Phips in 1694. About 1750 a part of this grant was owned and under control of Gen. Samuel Waldo of old Falmouth in the District of Maine. He was second in command under Pepperrell at Louisburg and is a person of renown in the early history of the District of Maine.

In the year 1753 he went to Germany as agent for the owners of this patent to procure emigrants to settle on this land. This effort was the beginning of quite a large and prosperous settlement at Broad Bay, now Waldoboro, and that vicinity.

So far as we are aware no other similar attempt was ever made until 117 years later after Maine had enjoyed a half century of statehood.

In 1870 it was repeated by William Widgery Thomas, a bright young man, who like General Waldo was also a resident and a native as well, of old Falmouth, then the city of Portland.

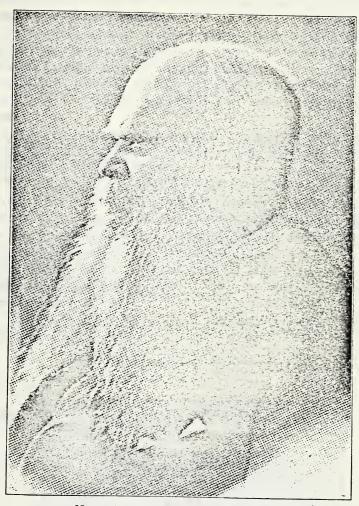
Born in 1839 he graduated at Bowdoin in 1860. Left his law study in 1862, and as U. S. bearer of despatches, carried a treaty to Turkey. This was the beginning of a notable, diplomatic career.

Becoming Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople, he was later appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty "war consuls" of the United States and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1865. having resigned his office, he returned to his home in Portland. His residence in Sweden, his intercourse with and study of the Swedes convinced him that if a colony of them could be induced to settle in Maine, they would be of great advantage in helping to develop the state. Obsessed with this idea for three or four vears he was an agitator, a crusader. A brilliant writer and a public speaker of grace and eloquence, his message to Maine during that time was read and heard almost daily by its citizens, for his publicity work in the press of Maine was unceasing and his eloquent voice advocating the scheme was heard in nearly all the cities and larger towns of the state. At last he won a victory. The legislature of 1870 adopted his plan and Governor Chamberlain appointed him Commissioner of Immigration.

He went to Sweden that year and returned with a colony of 51 persons and established it in the wilds of Northern Aroostook, and on July 22, 1870, New Sweden in Maine was born.

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Today they constitute two thrifty and prosperous towns, New Sweden and Stockholm, with a total population of more than 3000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation of over a half million



Honorable William Widgery Thomas.

dollars, besides hundreds of other thrifty Scandinavians who have followed them there and who are dwelling in neighboring towns. And today in Waldoboro and other Maine coast towns the descendants of that first migration are among the most worthy and substantial citizens of that part of Maine.



These two examples of what "might have been" here in Maine, bespeak in undeniable facts with vastly more force and eloquence than can be conveyed by words, the wisdom and foresight of General Waldo in the 18th, and of the Honorable William Widgery Thomas in the 19th century.

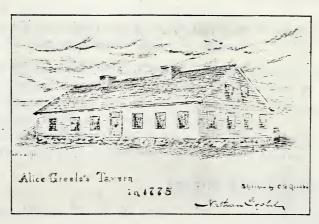
Is this not a strange array of facts?—Both of these attempts at inducing foreign immigration to Maine were eminently successful, and yet, the policy of our state was so—well, we will not say stupid, but, perhaps, absurdly ultra-conservative, that it was abandoned, and opportunity turned away when it knocked at our door.

Later Mr. Thomas had a long and distinguished career as Minister and Ambassador to Sweden, serving 15 years under the appointment of three presidents.

Mr. Thomas is an entertaining writer and has written extensively. His book Sweden and the Swedes, a richly illustrated volume of 750 pages, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, in 1892, and republished in both the English and Swedish languages, is his most famous work as an author.

In 1887 he married a Swedish lady of noble birth, whose death occurred in 1912 and on June 2, 1915, he married the youngest sister of his first wife.

While their real home is yet in Portland, they spend a part of their time in Sweden.



In Old Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.



Pilgrims in Maine

In my talk to the Rotary Club of Lewiston and Auburn January 30th, 1920, on the subject of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower in Maine, I submitted nine points of interest to be remembered and considered by the people of Maine. I note with great satisfaction that seven of these points have been published by you, and appears in Vol. 7, No. 4, page 234 of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is equally important to have the other two points remembered and considered by the people of Maine. They are as follows:

Eight. That soon (1920) the three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower will be celebrated in Massachusetts and elsewhere with great pomp and pageantry, and by the creation of some permanent and splendid additional memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrims.

Ninth. Shall the rich heritage of Pilgrim history of Maine continue to remain without a permanent memorial monument on the cite of the abode of the Pilgrims at Koussinoc for a whole generation?

We then asked this question. "Would not the State of Maine reflect honor upon herself to erect a granite monument on the site of the abode of the Mayflower Pilgrims. in honor of those famous men who first opened the Kennebec valley to the early white settlers and transmitted their territorial rights to the present generation? We think it would reflect great honor upon the State of Maine, to do this. My friends, any other state in the Union would erect a monument two hundred feet high in honor of the Pilgrims if it had the Pilgrim history of Maine."

Sprague's Journal of Maine History is widely read not only in Maine, but beyond her borders, and it is a good medium to reach those of historical tastes and all who have pride in the standing of the State of Maine, in preserving her historical sites.

It would be gratifying to me to have this communication published in the next issue of your excellent historical Journal.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.

Lewiston, Maine, March 29, 1920.

And the second of the second o

Reverend John Sawyer

(CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM C. WOODBURY.)

The following paper, relating to Reverend John Sawyer, supposed to have been written by the Reverend Wooster Parker, was found among the papers of the late Major Charles H. B. Woodbury of Dover, Maine:

Rev. John Sawyer, a Congregational minister, now (March, 1852) living in Garland, Penobscot county, Maine, was born in Hebron, Conn., Oct. 9. 1755, being now in his 97th year.

His father's name was Thomas, who had two brothers, John and Isaac.

He moved to Oxford, N. H. in the spring of 1767. He had five sons and two daughters who lived to grow up and have families. The sons' names were Jonathan. Edward, Ichabod and John. The names of the daughters were Mary, who married Tillotson, and Hephzibah who married Cross.

John, now of Garland, graduated at Dart. College in 1785, at 30 years of age. He was licensed and commenced preaching in the autumn of the same year at Newbury, Vt., where he labored several months. Though licensed to preach, he spent several months first with Judge Nathl. Niles of Vt., then several with Dr. Saml. Spring of Newburyport, and afterward several more with Dr. Hart of Preston, Conn., in the study of Theology. He was ordained as pastor at Oxford, N. H., about the year 1788 and continued a pastor there about nine years. After his dismission he was installed pastor at Boothbay in what was then the "District of Maine," in or near the year 1798.

In the year 1777, and while a member of College, he went on a campaign of one month as one of a Company of Militia to Saratoga. N. Y., where the conflicting armies were rallied and where the celebrated Gen. Burgoyne had surrendered he saw the arms and musical instruments of the general's army stacked up on the field. After that, when the Canadians came out and burnt Royalton, Vt., he was one of a Company of Militia who

repaired to the town, but they had only to pursue the affrighted assailants one afternoon in their hurried retreat, and were at liberty to return the next day.

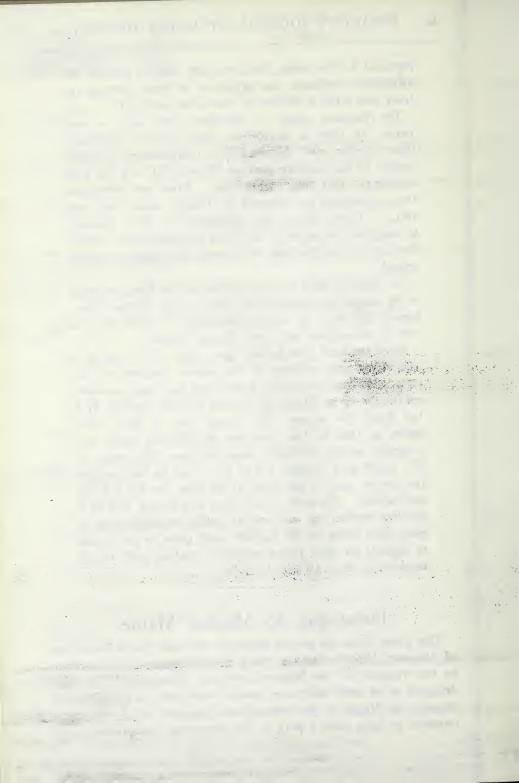
He remained pastor at Boothbay some eight or nine years. In 1800 he performed three months missionary labor, under the Massachusetts Missionary Society, mostly in the easterly part of Maine, and was the first missionary sent into that section. After his dismission from Boothbay he removed to Bangor about the year There, before the settlement of Rev. Loomis, he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for about 15 months, and at the same time taught a district school.

He traveled over a large portion of the State in order to fix on the best location for what is now Bangor Theological Seminary, in the establishment of which he was one of the earliest and most efficient movers

Since the year 1800 he has spent most of his time as a missionary and minister in the newer portions of the state. He has been able to preach and has done so almost constantly up to May, 1851, when he was disabled by a fall from his wagon. His health now is quite good again, so that he has rode into neighboring towns and preached several Sabbaths since the year 1852 came in. His health and strength are so good that he has chopped the greater part of the wood at the door for his fire this cold winter. His voice is still clear and strong, and he is able to conduct the services of public worship twice or even three times on the Sabbath with quite as much ease to himself as most young ministers, making each of his sermons at least 45 minutes long.

Piscataquis to Mother Maine

This poem from the pen of Professor William Smith Knowlton of Monson, Maine's famous "Old School Master" was written by the request of the Maine Centennial Committee. It was designed to be used with other poems descriptive of the different counties of Maine at the contemplated pageant which was once intended to have been a part of the centennial celebration at the



city of Portland, but which was later abandoned by the committee. Prof. Knowlton has been quite a prolific writer of both verse and prose in magazines and newspapers. His most notable published works are the Old School Master or Forty-Five Years with the Boys and Girls (Kennebec Journal Press, 1905) Modern Classics (same publishers, 1912) and Sangerville Centennial Poem, 1914.

A younger born of Mother Maine Piscataquis, rejoicing stands. She brings, resplendent in her train, True loving hearts and willing hands.

The buzz of saw and whirl of wheel Makes her orchestral band complete, She brings her all with ardent zeal And lays them at her Mother's feet.

She throws around her shoulders dear A mantle soft as eider down Kimonas made for evening cheer, And coats of grey and coats of brown.

She brings her Jove-defying slate,
To shield from snow and hail and rain,
And masts for ships so tall and straight.
To plow her ever-restless main.

She wraps around her Mother's form A coat of beaver, fox or lynx, To keep her hands secure and warm A muff of otter, or of minks.

She sent her boys across the sea

To fight for Freedom and the right.

The Wheatfield there will ever be

Memorial of that bloody fight.

Should hostile bands assail her gates
Or enemies invade her beach,
A Maxim (1) gun already waits,
With smokeless powder in her breech.

Her eagles guard Katahdin's heights To watch for any hostile foe, On Boarstone with her lakes bedight, On earthquake riven Kineo.

⁽¹⁾ Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun, born at Brockway's Mills, Sangerville (Piscataquis county) Maine, Feb. 5, 1840. Died in London, England Nov. 24, 1916.

- Webs

And Moosehead with her woody shore Invites the weary to repose, On calm Sebec the sportsman's oar Bright sparkles in the sunbeam throws.

And Mother dear we've other gifts
We fain would lay upon thy knee
Sweet Anna's (2) woodsong's rich uplifts
And Sprague himself is History.

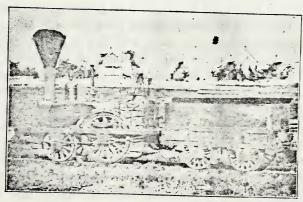
But her best gifts to Mother Maine
Free from mixture and all alloys
Are her right loyal dames and men
Her handsome girls and stalwart boys.

The men we sent to speak for you
At Washington we'll ne'er forget
A Wiley, Rice, and Davee too
And Guernsey's star is rising yet.

Should gloomy care and doubts prevail
And Somnus from your pillow fly
We'll drive away each fresh assail
With copious dose of Our Bill Nye. (3)

(2) Refers to the late Anna Boynton Averill of Foxcroft (Piscataquis county) Maine, author of Birch Stream and other poems.

(3) Edgar Wilson Nye, a noted humorist known to the literary world as "Bill ville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1836.



This engine was built by Robert Stevenson & Co., New Castle, upon Tyne, England, in 1835. Its first trip over the Bangor, Old Town and Milford, R. R., later known as the Veazie R. R. was November 6, 1831. Its last trip was August 19, 1867.



Favor Tavern, Dover

(BY A MEMBER OF THE PISCATAQUIS BAR.)

The accompanying picture is that of the once famous and historic Favor Tavern at Dover, Me. It was once the most important stage tavern along the line of the stage route from the city of Bangor to Moosehead Lake. In its time it was not only the principal public house at Dover, the county seat of Piscataquis, but the most noted hostelry in the county and entertained in its day many distinguished men. For several decades it lodged under its roof eminent judges and attorneys from all over the state whose business brought them to the regular sessions of the District and Supreme Courts sitting at Dover. It was the half way house between Bangor and the Moosehead Lake region where the lumberman, the business man and the traveler for pleasure found it most convenient to stop off for lodging and refreshments.

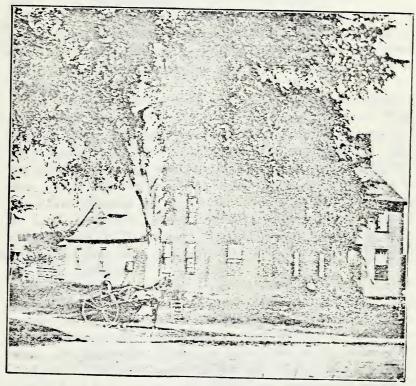
It is related that often times midnight parties arrived at its hospitable doors from Bangor and were served with food and drink in abundance regardless of the lateness of the hour, and from which they returned to the Queen City of the East in the early hours of the morning.

It figured in a celebrated road case in which the Court held that a town meeting could not properly be held on wheels. It seemed that in the case in question promoters of a much desired road caused a town meeting to be called to be held at the Favor Tavern and on the day and hour appointed the proponents of the road in accordance with a well laid plan, fearing opposition to their purpose, arrived in force at the Tavern in buggies to which were attached smart horses. The warrant being read by the clerk, a moderator was quickly chosen who called the meeting to order from the front door of the tavern, and thereupon a motion to adjourn to another part of the town four miles distant was made and carried, whips were cracked and the interested citizens of Dover departed at full speed to the point of adjournment where the meeting was again convened and the necessary appropriation voted long before the opponents could arrive on the scene.

The late D. D. Stewart, one of Maine's most distinguished lawyers, frequently stopped at the Favor Tavern during sessions of the Court. He stated on one occasion an eminent jurist, later

- 3

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, came to his room in company with men of local importance and proposed that they pass the evening by playing high-low-jack. Partners were chosen and the game went on until a late hour. Fortune favoring Mr. Stewart and his partner to such an extent that Mr. Stewart was watched with embarrassing closeness as he handled the cards. Mr. Stewart was a man of exemplary habits who neither drank nor gambled, but frequently during the evening the bell was rung



The Old Favor Tavern.

by his callers and the proprietor brought the customary drinks of the times to the room which were freely partaken of by Mr. Stewart's companions. Finally when it became time to close the game the gentlemen arose from the table and one of the opponents of Mr. Stewart in the game drew his pocket book and passed a



considerable sum of money to Mr. Stewart's partner, who, observing the astonishment on Mr. Stewart's face, promptly and vigorously remarked to him: "As you won't play for stakes, you can't have the money." Mr. Stewart said he could truthfully state that he had gambled and had never gambled. A day or two later, as Mr. Stewart came to settle his bill with the proprietor, he found it amounted to more than he had expected, and on inquiry he discovered that the refreshments of the evening had been charged to his room so he promptly paid the bill, remarking that he "was glad to have the opportunity to pay for the Court's rum."

On days of the general muster which were annually held in earlier times, the Favor Tavern entertained festive crowds, and at times of important horse trots for which the twin towns were widely known, its ample stables were filled with racers from all

sections of the state.

The Favor Tavern was built in 1834 by Edward R. Favor, a well known innkeeper, on the site of the homestead of the Hon. Thomas Davee, who later was Piscataquis county's first member of Congress. Mr. Favor acquired the Davee property in 1832, the buildings on which were destroyed by fire in 1834 and replaced that year by the erection of the Favor Tavern which was kept by Mr. Favor for many years. He was followed in the proprietorship by E. G. Thompson, Henry Norcross, Will Nichols, Solomon Chandler and Ira F. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was followed by Elihu Sanford as proprietor from about the time of the Civil War until the early eighties.

The property was finally owned by Caleb O. Palmer, a well known citizen, financier and noted horseman of Dover, who appears in the foreground of the picture with his celebrated trotting stallion, Gloster, which held the two-year-old record for the state. On September 6, 1894, at ten o'clock in the evening, fire broke out in the stables attached and Mr. Palmer, who lived near, rushed from his house into the stables in an endeavor to rescue his wife's favorite horse and lost his life in the fire.

The following year in 1895 the Tavern was torn down. Thus passed one of the important land marks in Piscataquis county. A portion of its site was set apart by Amanda E. Palmer for the benefit of the Thompson Free Library, and is known as the Caleb Orin Palmer Library Reservation.

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Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today

Note—The Journal acknowledges the kind co-operation of Dr. Henry S. Burrage author of Maine in the Northeastern Boundary Controversy, in the production of this department. Through his courtesy we are enabled to produce herein the following portraits: John Holmes, Albion K. Parris, Charles S. Daveis, Enoch Lincoln, Leuel Williams, John Fairfield, George Evans, Peleg Sprague, Edward Kent and William King.



HENRY E. DUNNACK.

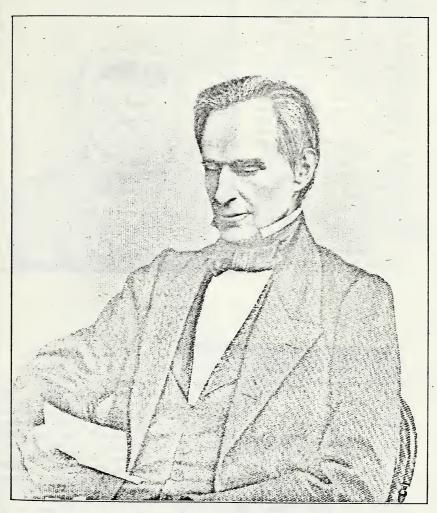
Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian since 1915, was born in 1869, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1897. He was married in 1895 to Adella Smith of Dixmont, Maine, who died in June, 1913. Mr. Dunnack has two sons. In addition to his library work, Mr. Dunnack devotes much time to the lecture platform. Among his lectures, the following are most popular:

Heroines of Browning and Shakespeare.

Elijah Kellogg, the Boys' Man.

The Achievement of Life. The Dream of Democracy.

Maine's Part in Building the Republic.



PELEG SPRAGUE.

Born in Duxbury, Mass., April 27, 1793; Harvard College 1812; admitted to Plymouth County Mass. bar in August, 1815, and located in Augusta, Maine; removed to Hallowell about two years later; member Maine House 1820-21; U. S. Congress 1823-29; U. S. Senator 1829-35; appointed judge of U. S. District Court 1841 and served until 1865; died in Boston October 13, 1880.





JOHN KELLER AMES.

John Keller Ames of Machias was born in East Machias November 2, 1831, the son of Capt. Alfred and Mary (Keller) Ames. Mr. Ames was one of the leading merchants of Machias and was largely interested in navigation and timberlands. He was selectman of his town for thirty years; state senator 1893-96, and at the time of his death was collector of customs at the port of Machias.

He married Sarah Albee Sanborn October 7, 1855. Children: Edwin Gardner Ames, Seattle, Washington: Mrs. Anna M. Peavey, Machias; Mrs. Julia P. Fuller, Providence, R. I.: Frank Sanborn Ames, Machias; Alfred Keller Ames, Machias; Lucy Talbot Ames, deceased.

Mr. Ames died at Machias, March 22, 1901.

GEORGE C. WING, IR.

George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn, the son of George C. and Emily B. (Thompson) Wing, was born in Auburn October 6, 1878. He was graduated at Brown University in 1900 and at Harvard Law School 1903 and admitted to the Maine bar in 1904, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law: served two terms as city solicitor of Auburn and two terms as a member of the Auburn Board of Education; was a member of the Legislature in 1909, and is now a trustee of the Auburn Public Library. For a number of years he was connected with the National Guard and rose to the rank of Captain, receiving his honorable discharge January 9, 1912. Mr. Wing is unmarried.







RUEL WILLIAMS.

Born Hallowell, Maine, June 2, 1783; admitted to Bar 1802, and began practice in Augusta; member of Maine House of Representatives 1822-26 and 1829-32; Maine Senate 1827-28; U. S. Senator 1837-43; died in Augusta July 25, 1862.





U. S. SENATOR FREDERICK HALE.

Senator Hale, the son of former Senator Eugene Hale and grandson of Senator Zachariah Chandler, was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1874-his mother being Mary Chandler, daughter of the former Michigan senator. Senator Hale is a graduate of Harvard and for several years prior to his becoming a United States Senator practiced law in Portland, Maine. Member of Governor Hill's staff 1901-1904; member Maine House of Representatives 1905-06: National Republican Committeeman 1912-18; United States Senator 1917 to date.

Senator Hale is a member of the committee on naval affairs, also the committee on appropriations.

Unmarried



RUPERT H. BAXTER.

Rupert H. Baxter of Bath, Maine, the son of James P. and Sarah (Lewis) Baxter, was born in Portland, Maine, July 26, 1871. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1894. By occupation Mr. Baxter is a canner and is prominent in the business interests of his city and of the state. State Senator from Sagadahoc county 1917-20. President Bath Trust Company and director U. S. Trust Compar- of Portland and First National Bank of Brusswick. Brunswick.

He married, June 3, 1896. Kate Depuy Mussenden, Children: Mary Lincoln, born April 11, 1901; Lydia McLellan, born February 7, 1907.





FRANK P. MORISON.

Frank P. Morison, the son of John and Eliza J. (Ford) Morison, was born in East Corinth, Maine, August 14, 1870, and has made that town his home during his life time. He is a large farmer and manufacturer of fertilizer, for-merly for many years was a lumberman. He has held various town offices and was a member of the state legisla-ture 1913-14 and 1917-18.

Married Linnie M. Ames,

September 19, 1893. No children.

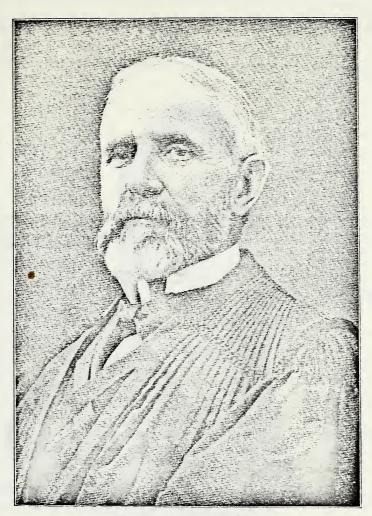




CHARLES S. DAVEIS.

Born in Portland, Maine, 1788; Bowdoin College 1807; was one of the leading lawyers of Portland. He was prominent in the Northeastern Boundary controversy and was appointed by Governor Lincoln to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker. He was the author of several reports and articles on the Northeastern Boundary controversy. Died in Portland in 1865.



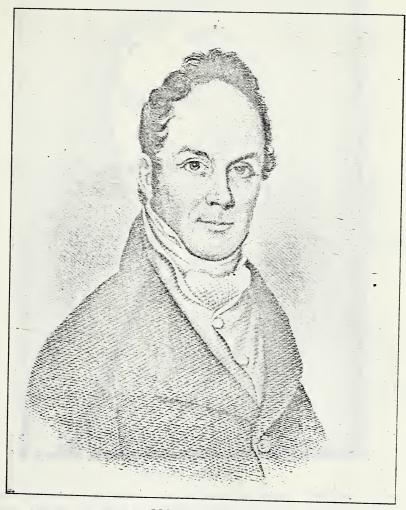


LUCILIUS A. EMERY.

Lucilius A. Emery of Ellsworth, Maine, was born in Carmel, Maine, July 27, 1840, the son of James S. and Eliza (Wing) Emery. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1861: studied law and in 1863 settled in Ellsworth; from 1869 to 1883 was a law partner of the late Senator Eugene Hale. City solicitor of Ellsworth: county attorney Hancock county 1867-71; state senator 1874-75 and 1881-82; attorney general of Maine 1876-79. In 1883 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and served as such until 1906. From 1906 to 1911 he was chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, retiring to private life in the latter year.

November 9, 1864, Judge Emery married Anne S. Crosby of Hampden. Mrs. Emery died in Ellsworth December 12, 1912. Children: Anne Crosby, born January 1, 1871, married Francis Greenleaf Allimro; Henry Crosby, born December 21, 1872.





JOHN HOLMES.

Born in Kingston, Mass., March 14, 1773: Brown University 1796; admitted to Bar 1799 and located in Alfred, Maine: member of Congress 1817-20; U. S. Senator 1820-1827 and 1829-33; member of Maine House of Representatives 1835-38: U. S. attorney 1841 until his death which occurred in Portland July 7, 1843.

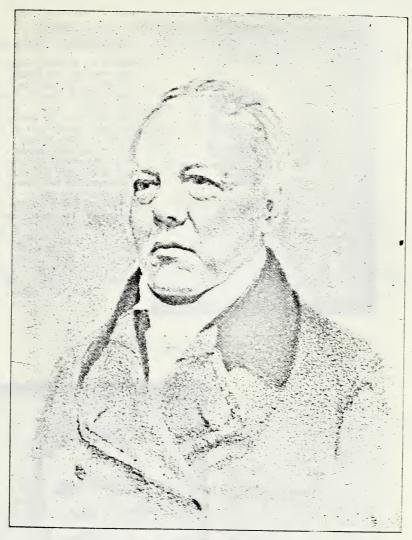




IRA G. HERSEY.

Ira G. Hersey, the present representative in Congress from the Fourth Maine District, was born in Hodgdon, Maine, March 31, 1858, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Hersey. He was educated in the public schools and at Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in 1880; representative to State Legislature 1909-12 and state senator from Aroostook county 1913-16; president of the Maine Senate 1915-16. He was elected to the sixty-fifth congress taking his seat March 4, 1917, and was re-elected as a member of the sixty-sixth, the present congress. On January 6, 1884, he was united in marriage with Annie Dillen.





ALBION K. PARRIS.

Born Hebron, Maine, January 19, 1788: Dartmouth College 1806: admitted to Bar 1809; member of Massachusetts General Court 1813: state senator 1814; member of Congress 1815 to February 3, 1818 when he resigned; judge U. S. District Court 1818-20; governor of Maine 1822-27; U. S. Senator 1827 to August 26, 1828, when he resigned to accept appointment as judge of Maine Supreme Court serving until 1836; died in Portland, Maine, February 11, 1857.



DELMONT EMERSON.

Delmont Emerson of Island Falls, Maine, was born in that town April 20, 1864, the son of Martin L. and Belle (Carr) Emerson. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the lumber business. His parents moved to Island Falls a short time before Mr. Emerson was born and took up a farm in that then new country and Mr. Emerson was born in a log cabin in the town which, since his birth, has been his home. Representative to the Legislature 1911-14 and State Senator 1919-20

He married, August 14, 1888, Myra Hall Morrison. Children: Madella, born Jungo, 1895: Roswell Delmont, born August 28, 1897.





WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

William B. Kendall of Bowdoinham is a descendant of William Kendall of Fairfield, one of the signers of the constitution of the State of Maine. He was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, October 19, 1855, the son of James M. and Emily R. (Whitten) Kendall. Mr. Kendall is a fertilizer manufacturer and manager of the Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company. He was a member of the legislature of 1907. He has always been interested in educational matters and for eight years was chairman of the school board of his native

He married Ella C. Adams February 19, 1895.





FRANK E. GUERNSEY.

Frank E. Guernsey is a native of Dover, Maine, and the son of Edward H. and Hannah (Thompson) Guernsey. He was educated at Foxcroft Academy, East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Maine; Wesleyan Seminary, Kents' Hill, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1800; treasurer of Piscataquis County 1800-96; representative to state legislature 1897-1900; state senator 1903-04; elected as representative from the Fourth Maine District to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Llewellyn Powers and represented his district from December 7, 1908, to March 3, 1917. While in Congress he served on two important committees, viz.: Territories, and Banking and Currency. Mr. Guernsey is president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, Dover, Maine, and trustee of the Kineo Trust Company, also of that town.

He married, June 16, 1897, Josephine Frances Lyford of Vinalhaven. They have one child, Thompson L. Guernsey, born February 17, 1904.





ENOCH LINCOLN.

Born Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788; attended Harvard and Bowdoin Colleges; admitted to Bar 1811; settled in Fryeburg 1812; removed to Paris 1818; member of Congress 1818-1826; governor of Maine 1827 until his death which occurred October 8, 1829.





FORREST H. COLBY.

Son of Warren and Mary W. Colby, was born in Bingham, Maine, February 4, 1869. He received his education in the schools of his native town and for many years has been a prominent figure in the lumber industries of his county. He made a special study of forestry and is recognized as a leading authority upon that subject.

Mr. Colby was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1909-12 and of the Senate 1913-16. He was appointed Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine in February, 1917.

He married, April 28, 1891, Carrie Robinson. Children: Lena Mary Colby, born May 16, 1893; Florence H. Colby, born August 2, 1896.





JUDGE CLARENCE HALE.

Judge Clarence Hale was born in Turner. Maine, April 15, 1848, the youngest child of James Sullivan and Betsy (Staples) Hale. Graduated Bowdoin College 1869; admitted to the bar 1871 and located in Portland where he shortly acquired a large practice. Member state legislature 1883-86. He was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court in 1962, and has now served in that important position for eighteen years. On March 11, 1880, Judge Hale was united in marriage with Margaret Rollins of Portland, Maine. Their children are Katherine, born March 30, 1884, married, 1865. Philip G. Clifford: Robert, born November 29, 1889, unmarried.

Judge Hale is a member of the Maine Historical Society, is a keen student of Maine history and has written many valuable articles upon the subject.





ROBERT F. DUNTON.

Robert F. Dunton of Belfast, son of Heratio and Julia Ann Dunton, was born in Searsmont, Maine, November 24, 1848. Educated at the East Maine Conference Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Carlton College; admitted to the bar in 1872; several times mayor of Belfast; county attorney of Waldo county; member of the legislature 1907-08; state bank commissioner 1911-13.

Mr. Dunton married, June 5, 1878. Elizabeth Mabel Farrar. Children: Helen Dunton Gilchrest, March 31, 1879; Edith Dunton Cool, born March 22, 1882; Florence Elizabeth Dunton, born October 20, 1883; William Farrar Dunton, born

October 6, 1886.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER.

Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine, the son of James P. and Mahetable C. (Procter) Baxter, was born in Portland, November 22, 1876. He received his education in the public schools of his native city: was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1898 and from Harvard Law School in 1901, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1905-06, 1917-20, and of the State Senate 1909-10. Mr. Baxter has taken a prominent part in the movement for the conserva-tion of the Maine water powers for the benefit of Maine residents. He is unmarried.







EDWARD KENT.

Born in Concord, N. H., January 8, 1802: Harvard College 1821; admitted to bar and located in Bangor, 1825; member Maine House of Representatives 1828-29: Governor of Maine 1838 and 1841. Justice Supreme Judicial Court 1859-1873. After his retirement from the Supreme bench practiced law in Bangor until his death which occurred May 19, 1877.





U. S. SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD.

Senator Fernald was born in West Pownal, Maine, April 26, 1858, the son of James H. and Betsey (Libby) Fernald. The senator states his business or profession is farmer and corn packer, and parenthetically, United States Senator. Senator Fernald held various town and county offices and in 1897-98 was a member of the Maine House of Representatives: State Senator 1899-02, and in 1909-10 was Governor of Maine. He became a member of the U. S. Senate in 1918.

In 1878 he married Annie A. Keene. Children: James H., born 1880; Mellie H., born 1884.





JUDGE BERTRAM L. SMITH.

Judge Bertram L. Smith of the Penobscot County Superior Court was born in Exeter. Maine, November 20, 1856, son of William and Rosina (Foss) Smith. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and until 1888 practiced in Bangor, Maine. In the latter year he removed to Patten, Maine, where he remained until his appointment as judge of the Superior Court in July, 1919, Judge Smith was county attorney of Penobscot County 1897-1904; a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1997-8 and 1913-15.

On October 16, 1879, he married Charlotte Louise Murch. Mrs. Smith died December 25, 1917. One child was born to them, Bertram L., Jr., born October 16, 1880, who died September 29, 1993.





WILLIS ELLIS PARSONS.

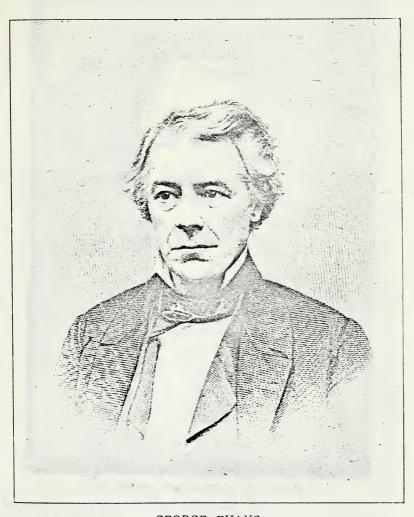
Willis Billis Parsons, a son of Levi and Lydia (Ellis) Parsons, was born in Sangerville, Maine, May 16, 1854; read law with Augustus G. Lebroke, and was admitted to Piscataquis bar in 1878 when a partnership was formed as ney in 1884. He was county attorney of Piscataquis (County 1885-96); member of the Maine House of Representatives 1895-96 and of the Senate 1897-98. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee and was presidential elector in 1912; for many years a trustee of Foxcroft Academy. From January, 1914, until February 14, 1918, he was one of the trustees of the State Hospitals and School for Feeble Minded, serving practically all of his term as president of the board. On February 14, 1918, he entered upon the duties of Commissioner the abolishment of the old three men commission making the change to a single commissioner.

Mr. Parsons is a prominent Old Fellow and has served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maine, also as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Maine.

He has acquired fame throughout the state as a political orator and public speaker.

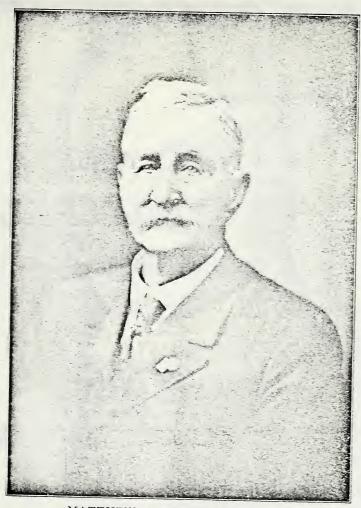




GEORGE EVANS.

Born in Hallowell, Maine, January 12, 1797; Bowdoin College 1815; admitted to Bar 1818; member of Maine House and served as speaker 1829; member of Congress 1829-1841; U. S. Senator 1841-1847; attorney general of Maine 1850, 1854, 1856; died in Hallowell April 5, 1867.





MATTHEW CHURCHILL MORRILL.

Matthew Churchill Morrill of Gray, Maine, was born in Raymond, Maine, Nov. 5, 1842, son of William and Maria B. (Churchill) Morrill. He was a member of the Second Maine Cavalry and was anstered out of sorvice December 6, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he settled in Gray and for the many years of his long life has followed the occupation of farmer and lumberman. He carved most all of his present large farm out of the virgin forest.

Mr. Morrill was a representative to the legislature 1903-1904 and State senator 1905-1908. He was the father of the bill to prohibit carrying old soldiers to the poorhouse: was prison inspector during Gov. Haines administration. He has always been active in promoting the welfare of his town, county and state. He married, Jan. 12, 1867, Mary Brown, b. May 17, 1842, d. Dec. 5, 1872, Of this marriage there were three children: Hugh P., b. Dec. 3, 1888, d. June 7, 1896; He married second, Mary J. McConky, Jan. 17, 1874, b. Apr., 17, 1855. Children of second marriage: Ada E., b. Feb. 27, 1876, d. June 27, 1880; John W., b. July 7, 1878; George A., b. June 7, 1880; True C., b. May 3, 1884; Margarette E., b. May 29, 1895, d. Jan. 5, 1886.





PETER CHARLES KEEGAN.

Peter Charles Keegan, the son of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan, was born in Van Buren, Maine, May 13, 1850. He secured his education in such schools as this frontier country then afforded and completed his academic education at the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Keegan was admitted to the bar in 1869 and settled in his native town of Van Buren. He has served nine terms as a representative to the legislature. In 1907 he was appointed by Governor Cobb a member of the commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State Board of Charlites and Corrections, and January 12, 1909, was appointed by President Roosevelt a member on the part of the United States of the St. John River Commission, serving until March 1, 1916, when the duties of the commission were completed.

River Commission, serving until March New Completed.

Mr. Keegan is the author of the chapter on the History of the Catholic Church in Maine in the Catholic Encyclopedia published New York, 1910, pages 541-548.

On August 5, 1884, Peter Charles Keegan was united in marriage with Mary Sharkey of Frederickton, New Brunswick. They have no children.





LEON G. C. BROWN. Leon Gilman Carleton Brown of Milo, was born in Medford, Maine, May 27, 1881, the son of William E. and Florence A. (Sawtelle) Brown. Mr. Brown received his legal training at the University of Maine Law School. and after his admission to the bar located in Milo where he has been prominent in the municipal affairs of the town. He has been town clerk of Milo since 1906; was county attorney of Piscataquis county 1911-12, and was a member of the Inland Fish and Game Commission 1916-18. Mr. Brown is prominent in the Democratic councils of the state and is the present Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fourth District.

He married, August 3, 1907. Rose E. Holbrook. One child has been born to them, Annetta Ruth, May 19, 1908, who

died July 12, 1909.

PATRICK THERRIAULT.

Patrick Therriault of Grand Isle, Maine, was born in that town April 18, 1875, the son of Isidore Therriault and Philomene Daigle. He was educated at the Madawaska Training School and Van Buren College. By occupation Mr. Therriault is a merchant. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1905-06 and of the Senate 1907-10. He has been County Commissioner of Aroostook county since 1911.

He married, August 7, 1897, Zelie Morneault. Children: Edmond, born January 21, 1899; Alma, born March 19.

IQ04.







WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE.

Former Chief Justice Whitehouse was born in Vassalborough, Maine, April 9, 1842, the son of John R. and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse.

He was graduated from Colby College 1863: was admitted to Kennebec County bar in 1865, and in December, 1866, located in Augusta. Maine. For seven years he was county attorney of Kennebec county, and for twelve years judge of the Kennebec Superior Court. In 1890 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court which position he held until 1914 when he was elevated to Chief Justice. He retired from the court in 1916, since which time he has practiced as a counselor-at-law.

Chief Justice Whitehouse married, June 24, 1869, Evelyn M. Treat of Frankfort, Maine. Their only child is Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, born March 27, 1870, a leading member of the Maine bar.





JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Born Saco, Maine, January 30, 1797; admitted to Bar 1826; reporter of decisions 1832-1835; member of Congress 1835-39; Governor of Maine 1839-43; U. S. Senator 1843 until his death which occurred in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1847.





WILLIAM B. BERRY.

William B. Berry of Gardiner, Maine, is a direct descendant of Lieut. Samuel Berry, whose daughter Lydia was the first white girl born in Gardiner. He was born December 23, 1866, on his father's ship "Washington" off Cape Horn. His parents were Capt. Arthur C. and Charlotte Lambert Berry. Mr. Berry is a prominent Maine business man. He organized the Augusta, Gardiner and Boothbay Steamboat Company and made a success of the Augusta and Bath Steamboat Company. He also organized the Berry-Clark Company of Portland, and is at present sales manager for the American Soda Fountain Company of Boston, Massachusetts, for Maine, the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. On June 7, 1886, he was united in marriage with Alice L. Maxcy. Children: Doris M., born July 30, 1887: Gladys M., born September 20, 1889; William C., born May 30, 1909. Mr. Berry is vice president of the Maine society, S. A. R.

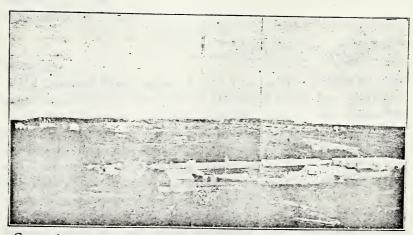




FREEMAN D. DEARTH.

Freeman D. Dearth of Dexter, Maine, was born in Sangerville, Maine, April 16, 1861, the son of Freeman D. and Mary B. Dearth. He was graduated from Foxoroft Academy 1881. Maine Central Institute 1883. Bowdoin College, 1887. Read law and located in Dexter. Has been judge of Dexter Municipal Court and was postmaster of Dexter: representative to the Legislature 1917-18, and State Senator 1919-20, and was recently appointed Reporter of Decisions. Unmarried.

(To be con.inuad.)



Camp of the Second Maine Cavalry, Augusta, Maine. This regiment was quartered here from the fall of 1863 until March, 1864. Formerly the old State Fair grounds.

(Contributed by Mathew C. Morrill.)



Maine Centennial Documentary Items

The following official documents are true copies of records of the State of Maine in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta.

Boston, March 2, 1820.

SIR:

As several Gentlemen from the District of Maine, members of the Legislature, were desirous that the Proclamations to observe a day for public Fasting and Prayer, in April next, should be sent to the several religious societies there, as formerly, they will be forwarded to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the District. For should Congress give consent to the Separation of Maine before that time, a distinct government will not be organized. And it is presumed, that the good people in that District will be disposed to unite with their brethren in this part of the State, in fervent and humble supplications to the Almighty, for his favor upon the various interests and concerns of the whole ancient Commonwealth.

I am, with sentiments of esteem

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secv. of Comth.

Ashur Ware, Esq., Secretary pro tem of the State of Maine

BATH, October 13th, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

The enclosed Proclamation I wish you to have printed on good paper, and in a way that will be creditable to us, you will direct to all the Clergimen you can ascertain, where they cannot be ascertained, I think it will be well to forward to the selectmen of the Towns, or the assessors of Plantations for their use—the Clerk and I am inclined to think you will circulate them as well as any way through the Post Office, taking care to pay the postage, which would be a grevious thing to a Clergiman. ——

Should you adopt this mode, notice in the argus, to the Post Masters would be well to aid in having them forwarded to persons in Towns where there is no office.

I expect to leave the last of this week for the County of Somerset to be absent a short time, say 10 or 12 days.

Respectfully your

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM KING.

Ashur Ware, Esq.

d again

Governor King's First Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

Whereas, it is the duty of rational beings to acknowledge the wisdom of the Creator, and the beneficence of his Providence; it is therefore no less the dictate of reason than piety to worship that Supreme Power and perfect Goodness, which ordains in wisdom the diversified conditions of men. Yet more emphatically it is the duty of a people in whose condition, like that of the citizens of the State, a benevolent Providence has been pleased to grant so many favors, with so few of the evils, which usually fall to the lot of man, publicly and unitedly to acknowledge, by every expression of grateful veneration, the mercies of that Being, who has distinguished them by such peculiar and signal favors.

I therefore, William King, by the advise of the Council, and in conformity with the usage of our ancestors, who have left us so many examples of mortal wisdom and rational piety, do appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, to be observed by the good citizens of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise; and I do exhort them to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in devout ascriptions of praise to that Providence which has signalized them by so many favors;—That we are blessed with a system of government, founded on the natural rights of man, and wisely adopted to maintain the peace and order of society, to preserve our liberties, to promote the general happiness and to diffuse the advantages of education and useful knowledge among all ranks of people.

That with the inestimable blessings of a pure and holy faith, we enjoy the advantages of religious freedom and universal toleration; and the various religious sects divide from each other in their speculation abstruse points of theology, uncontrolled by any power but that to which they all owe obedience, all may unite under the great moral precepts of religion, in the harmony of Christian love! That while we see other nations involved in alarming confusion, and divided into acrimonious factions by the domestic dissentions of their rulers, or struggling with generous devotion to repair the mischief of a long period of hereditary misrule, or reclaiming with violence the rights, which had been by violence usurped, and laying the foundation of civil liberty and

The state of the s a plant 2 tg

national prosperity, in the tears and blood of the brave and the good, we behold in this country a people prosperous in their industry and happy under rulers of their choice, and laws of their own making, and in the midst of present tranquility, gladden with a prospect of a lengthened period of happiness and repose.

That while other nations, and some of our sister states, have been during the present year, visited with distressing and desolating sickness, to the people of this state it has been a season of general health; That the treasures of the great deep have rewarded the diligence of our fishermen: that commerce, left free to the enterprise of our merchants, and wisely regulated as it relates to foreign nations, has been prosecuted with increasing success; and that the labors of the husbandman have by a fruitful and salubrious season, been crowned with plenty.

And while our grateful recollections on the undeserved mercies which we have received, may we not forget that all human virtue, like all human happiness, is imperfect; may we humble ourselves before the perfections of that Being, whom we have so often offended, and with praise for his manifold kindnesses, join our fervent supplications that we may in the future so live as to be more worthy of his favor; and that by uniting to the virtues of good citizens of this State may continue to bring down on themselves the blessings of that Providence which has hitherto distinguished them among the nations of the world by such peculiar mercies.

Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and in the forty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM KING.

By the Governor.

Ashur Ware, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, Nov. 24, 1820.

Hon. William Pitt Preble.

SIR:—I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, that you, with the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice, and Hon. Nathan Weston, Junior, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have been duly appointed a Board of Jurispru-



dence, under Resolve of the Legislature passed the 15th day of June last.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.,

Your most obedient servant,

ASHUR WARE.

(From an editorial in the Easten Argus of March 14, 1820)

* * * Maine is at last admitted into the Union; and from and after the fifteenth day of this month takes her rank as a Free Sovereign and Independent State. The die is cast; the question is settled; and another glory is added to the star spangled banner. The long delayed hopes of the people are at last gratified. Maine has now the essential attribute of a free state, the power to manage her own affairs in her own way, without control, let, or hindrance from any one. In the overflowing of joy on finding that it is so, perhaps we are not disposed to examine so critically as we ought into the means by which this glorious and happy result has been effected. At least we will not affect to regret that Missouri is admitted with precisely the same rights as we have always claimed, and which are at last conceded; the right of managing her own concerns in her own way.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
PORTLAND, 6 March, 1827.

Hon. Joel Wellington, Albion:

SIR:—I am directed by the Executive to notify you that you have this day been appointed by the Governor, with advice of Council, the Agent in behalf of this State, for the purpose of laying out a road, to begin near the Penobscot river, and at the Matanawcook, where it will unite with the road from Sunkhaze to said Matanawcook, and to extend from thence to Houlton Plantation, under the Resolve, entitled "Resolve for locating a road from Matanawcook to Houlton," passed the seventeenth day of February last, a copy of which Resolve is hereunto annexed: And you are hereby authorized, by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the Resolve aforesaid to select the most suitable route, between the points aforesaid, for the location of the road aforesaid, and, when you shall have completed the laying out thereof, you will return a plan of the same to the Land

 Office of this State, and present your account of expenses therein to the Governor and Council for allowance.

I have the honor to be etc.,

A. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, February 18, 1828.

Mrs. John Baker, Madawaska, Maine:

Madam:—The Resolve, a copy of which is annexed, having been passed by the legislature, I am authorized by the Council to inform you, that any supplies which may be necessary for the support of your family during the imprisonment of your husband Mr. John Baker, at Frederickton, on the grounds on which he is at present detained will be paid out of the Treasury of this State. The accounts must be furnished with a proper authentication of their correctness, and satisfactory testimony of the propriety and necessity of the supplies. A direction to the Secretary of State of any communication you may wish to make will probably ensure its safe direction.

I am Madam, very respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

A. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

In 1902 a large and excellent public fountain was erected in the village of the historic town of Fryeburg. Maine. It is a memorial fountain, and the following inscription appears upon a granite shaft, telling its own story:

In memory of John Stevens, an early settler in this town, who spent the winter here in 1762-3. Erected by his great grandson, Henry Pierce of San Francisco, California, 1902.

The fountain stands in the center of the village, on the south side of Main street, at the head of Portland street.

The memorial is made of white Hallowell granite, resting upon a base seven to eight feet square and two feet thick. On the base rests four large pieces of granite, three for bowls for animals and one with faucet and cup for the people. The entire structure is 18 feet high. It weighs nearly 30 tons.

TO THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON O

Bishop Fenwick to Gov. Lincoln

Boston, Dec. 18, 1827.

His Excellency, Enoch Lincoln, Governor of the State of Maine:

SIR:-I have been auxious this some time past to communicate to your Excellency my views respecting the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribe of Indians. Standing as I do in relation to them and bound by my sacred office to do every thing in my power to promote their temporal as well as spiritual welfare, I have, ever since my arrival in Boston turned my thoughts to that matter. Hitherto several obstacles interposed-among these was the want of clergymen to supply the different congregations under my charge; and especially of such a one as would suit in every respect an Indian Mission. But happily I have now one ready who is every way calculated for this important work, and who, I trust, after a proper trial will be found to give the fullest satisfaction, not only to the Indians but to the State at large. As I wished, before I took any decisive step in the business, to see the ground, to become acquainted with the Indians, their character, names, habits, present mode of life, etc., as well as to examine what previous arrangements it might be proper to make in order that the plan I should propose to be adopted by the pastor, to be stationed among them, might be attended by every success, I. in the course of last summer, paid a visit to them. The following is the result of my observation and I submit it to your Excellency in the hope that the Government will approve of the measures I am about to adopt, and approving will assist and co-operate with me in my endeavor to render the two Tribes of Indians mentioned above, consisting of eight hundred souls. good Christians, a sober and industrious class of people and an intelligent and useful portion of the Commonwealth.

I have observed when among them a strong and deep rooted attachment to their religion. This attachment pervades each and every individual of the two Tribes. Accordingly the first thing I propose to do is to send this next spring a proper Pastor among them, who shall be a native of this country, who shall reside among them and who shall devote the whole of his time to their instruction and care.



The next thing I propose is that this Pastor shall immediately open a school for the instruction of the Indian youth of both sexes, in English reading and writing and in Arithmetic, shall superintend this school in person and devote the chief part of his time to it.

Thirdly, he shall use his best endeavors to inspire a love of Agriculture—to encourage and promote it by every means in his power—to encourage the building of proper and more convenient houses—the rearing of sheep, cattle, poultry, etc., and in process of time, and as soon as proper arrangements can be made for the purpose, to encourage the women to card, to spin, to weave and make their own clothing and that of their children.

Thus an attempt will be made to better the condition of that interesting though long neglected class of people, which I pledge myself to follow up as far as my own exertions, influence and even pecuniary resources will allow; and which from the observations I have made respecting their character, etc., if Government will only second it, I am confident will be attended with the most happy success.

I beg leave farther to represent to your Excellency, that there is no school house at present erected at the chief place of residence of the Penobscot tribe—nor have they a church fit for divine worship either at Penobscot or Pleasant Point; the church, however, at this last place, with some repairs, may soon be rendered serviceable. It will advance the object materially if Government will give directions to have these buildings put up or repaired as the case may require. In the hope that during the approaching session of the Legislature something will be done for these unhappy people, worthy of the State in which they reside,

I remain with sentiments of the highest veneration and esteem,

Your Excellency's Obt. Servt.,

B. FENWICK, B'p of B'n.

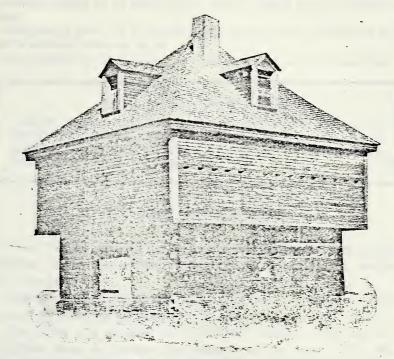
(Secretary of State Records)



Relating to the Aroostook Military Road

(Contributed by ANNA BARNES Librarian of the Cary Public Library, Houlton, Me.)

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry B. Black of Everett, Mass., formerly a resident of Houlton, we have recently come into possession of a letter to Joseph Houlton, Esq., reading as follows:



Fort Kent at Fort Kent, Maine.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31, 1828.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of informing you that a bill has this day passed the Senate for making a Military Road from the mouth of the Mattawampkeag to Mars Hill, and authorizing the President to cause the United States Troops that are to be stationed on that frontier to be employed thereon.

The bill also appropriates fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in making the road.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ALBION K. PARRIS.

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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the last issue of the Journal there has been a considerable increase in the cost of everything used by the printer in making this magazine.

Just what course to pursue under the present conditions is quite a problem with the publisher.

One thing is a positive fact, however, we must raise the subscription price or reduce the number of its pages. We shall pursue the latter course for the remainder of the current volume.

The text of the next three or four numbers cannot exceed 46 pages.

We regret being obliged to do this but regard it as more desirable than increasing the rates.

By reason of this situation we have been compelled to omit from this centennial number several valuable articles. These will, however appear, during the present volume. Among such are the New York address of Judge Clarence Hale on the State of Maine; a sketch of the Berry family of Gardiner; a history of the Blaine Mansion by Norman L. Bassett, etc.

l- vi il il

When Maine became a state she possessed such an immense area of wild land and much of it was covered with, what was even then, valuable timber, that the office of Land Agent was one of the most important of all the state offices.

Before this office was established by law, in 1824, under an act to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands, the governor and council were empowered to appoint and commission an Agent to superintend and arrange the sale and settlement of these lands.

James Irish was appointed such an agent and is frequently called the "first land agent of Maine."

The Land Office was not organized until 1828. That year under an act to promote the settlement of public lands, the office was established, and Daniel Rose was appointed the first Land Agent by Gov. Lincoln.

The Journal has in its files several articles of value to genealogists which we are obliged to omit in this issue, but they will appear in the next and succeeding numbers.

The following are some of them: Franklin Pierce and the State of Maine, Chas. E. Waterman; Ancestry of the Stewarts, A. W. Stewart; Berry Genealogy, W. B. Berry; Rev. Richard Gibson, R. W. Wormwood; The Cleveland Family, Frank B. Miller; Continuation of the Revolutionary Pensions, Flagg; Monson Records, Prof. Mathews.

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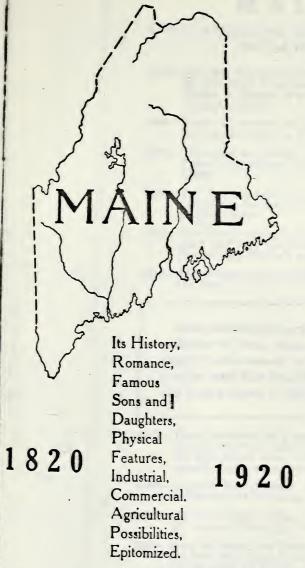
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Bangor, Maine



HERE'S to the State of Maine, settled mostly by the blood of Old England, but always preferring liberty to ancestry; a strong, old democratic State, yet among the first to help give liberty to the slave. May her future be as noble as her past. If Here's to the State of Maine, the land of the bluest skies, the greenest earth, the richest air, the strongest, and, what is better, the sturdiest men, the fairest, and what is best of all, the truest women under the sun.—Thomas B. Reed.

Published by the Maine Centennial Committee



MAINE

A FEW INTERESTING EVENTS IN ITS ILLUS. TRIOUS HISTORY

- 1498—The first European, barring possible discovers by the early Norsemen, to visit the coast of Maine, is thought to have been John Cabot, the English explorer.
- 1501—Maine is believed to have been visited by the Portuguese explorer, Corte-Real.
- 1524—Verrazano, the Italian explorer, sailing under a French commission, cruised along the coast of Maine.
- 1525—The Spanish explorer, Gomez, discovered and named the Penobscot River, Rio de las Gomes, or Stag River.
- 1526—The French explorer, Thevet, visited the Maine coast and returned to Europe with a story of Norumbega, Maine's mythical city.
- 1565—The British explorer, Sir John Hawkins, visited the coast.

Sons and daughters of Maine living outside of the State: Observe the 100th anniversary of Maine's entrance into the Union by paying the old home town a visit.

- 1567—Three survivors of a second expedition of Sir John Hawkins crossed the interior of Maine, the first white men to visit any part of the present State, away from its coast line.
- 1602—Captain Bartholomew Gosnold explored the southern coast of Maine.
- 1603—Captain Martin Pring, British trader, visited the coast of Maine and discovered Casco Bay.
- 1604—Sieur de Monts, the French explorer, established the first settlement in what is now the United States north of Florida, within the borders of the present State of Maine, on Neutral Island in the St. Croix River. The renowned Champlain was a member of the party and explored the Maine coast as far east as the Kenneber River, naming Mount Desert Island.
- 1607—English Colony established at Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, by George Popham. This, with the colony at Jamestown, Virginia, established the same year, were the two first English settlements on the Atlantic coast.
- 1607-08—The Virginia, the first vessel to be built in North America, was constructed at Popham and formed one of the fleet of the Somes and Gates Colony in 1609.

SMLAIN 9 € ¥

Desert Island. 1614-Coast of Maine visited by Captain John Smith, of Pocohontas fame, who made first reliable map of it and named many of its principal points, including Cape Elizabeth. First to apply the name New England to this northeastern section of the United States. 1620-Captain Christopher Levett established a trading post on one of the islands now within the limits of the City of Portland. 1623—The King of Great Britain made a division of the Grand Charter of 1606 and granted to the Plymouth Company of New England the whole country lying between 40 and 48 degrees North, and to the Virginia Company the southern portion of the original patent. 1628-First settlements along the shore of Casco Bay at Brunswick and Cape Elizabeth. 1632-Portland settled by George Cleeve and Richard Tucker. 1641-Sir Ferdinando Gorges established the first chartered city in the United States under the name of Gorgeana, now the town of York. Not only will the sons and daughters be welcome but former residents as well. "Back to Maine for our vacation" is to be their slogan. 1677-Massachusetts purchased from the heirs of Gorges all of their interest in the Province of Maine. 1691-A new charter issued by William and Mary combined the provinces of Maine, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Acadia and Sagadahoc into one province called Massachusetts Bay.

1775—Falmouth, now the city of Portland, hom-barded and destroyed by British fleet under Mowatt.

> First Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War, States, and the first time the British flag was struck to Americans on land or sea, was the capture off Machias, Maine, of the British warship Margaretta by the American ship Unity. The latter was commanded by Captain Learnigh O'Brien of Machias of the British Captain Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, often called the "Father of the American Navy," and for his notable achievement he was given a vote of thanks by Congress.

Benedict Arnold made his famous march through Maine to Quebec.

1779—Castine captured by the British. It was in this engagement that the famous Sir John Moore received his "baptism of fire." Paul Revere commanded the Massachusetts troops.



- manded the American squadron at Tripela which defeated the Barbary pirates. He was received on his return to the United States with great distinction and was given a vote of thanks, and awarded a medal by Congress.
- 1813—Famous naval battle of the American warship Enterprise and British warship Boxer fought off the eastern end of Casco Bay, the captains of both ships being killed in action, and both were buried in the old Eastern Cemetery at Portland.
- 1814—Eastport captured by the British and held as a part of Canadian territory for about four years.

 Second capture of Castine by the British.

Battle of Hampden in which both American and British soldiers were killed and the present cities of Bangor and Belfast captured.

- 1820—Maine officially became a separate State of the Union on March 15th.
- 1839—Aroostook War which threatened hostilitiesbetween Great Britain and the United States. Troops were raised by both nations for the expected conflict.

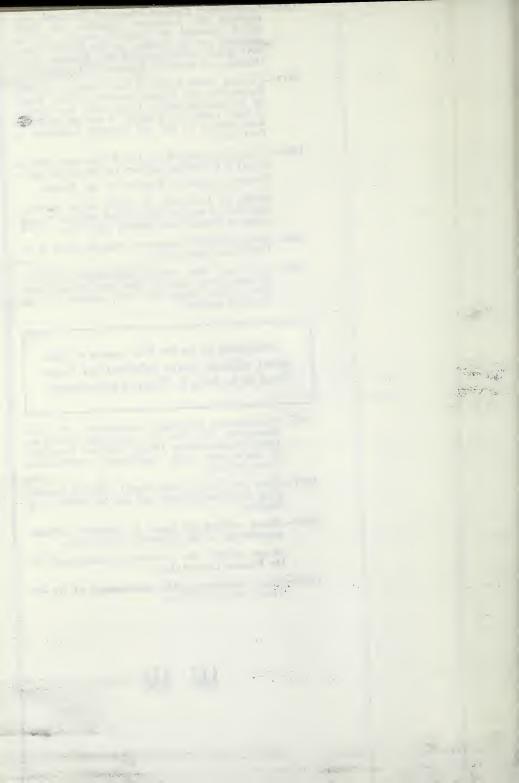
Portland is to be the scene of the great official State celebration from June 28 to July 5. Plan to be present.

- 1842—Northeastern Boundary controversy, of which Aroostook War was the beginning, settled by treaty negotiated by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, representing Great Britain.
- 1851—State prohibitory amendment adopted prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.
- 1919—Maine ratified the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the National constitution.

Maine ratified the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution.

1920—Maine celebrates 100th anniversary of its entrance into the Union.





MAINE

SOME OF ITS WONDERFUL AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Maine's wonderful water power possibilities are almost limitless. Its mighty rivers, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, Piscataquis, Aroostook, St. Croix, and the scores of others almost equally well-known, possess tremendous opportunities for development, in addition to the vast number of industries which already line their banks.

Maine is one of the great lumbering States of the Union, 75 percent of its land area being covered with a forest growth, the principal woods being pine, fir, spruce and hemlock, with an abundance of cedar, beech, birch, hard maple and black and white ash.

Maine ranks among the highest in its fisheries, the State being in close proximity to some of the greatest fishing grounds of the world. The principal catch includes herring, smelts, sword fish, cod, haddock, halibut, as well as all of the other standard varieties of the North Atlantic. Maine lobsters and clams are unexcelled in the world.

Strangers, also, will find a cordial welcome awaiting them in Maine this Summer, not only those who have long enjoyed their vacations there but those who have never been to the State before.

The State ranks high in agriculture and its potato crop, especially that of Aroostook County, is nationally famous. It also produces an immense crop of hay. Its sweet corn is the world's standard for quality and Maine canned sweet corn is recognized as the best in every market. The State also takes high rank in the production of apples, the crop being a very large one and the quality the finest. Nearly all of the vegetables and grains, as well as the fruits common to its latitude, are raised in Maine. It does a large business in berries and its blueberry canning industry is an important one.

In the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, based on the amount of capital invested and the value of the product, Maine stands first in the states of the Union today.

Maine does an enormous business in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

Maine's leather products, principally boots and shoes, are ranked with the best, and the industry is an enormous one.

The finest snow-shoes, canoes and woods equipment in the world are made in Maine.

The canning of fish, vegetables, fruits and berries constitute a tremendous industry in Maine. Their quality is of the highest.



Do you know the names and addresses of any sons and daughters of Maine, or former residents? If so send them to the Centennial Committee that they may receive an official invitation to be present.

Maine has always been a leader in shipbuilding and its workmanship in this line is unexcelled.

The manufacture of lime is an important one in the State.

Ice-cutting is still a thriving industry and brick making also is of considerable importance.

One of the big features of the anniversary will be a great Maine industrial, commercial and agricultural exposition to be open all Summer at the Exposition Building, Portland.

Hundreds of different articles are made in Maine, in the manufacture of many of which the State leads. The list of even the principal ones is too long to enumerate in this brief pamphlet. It is only necessary to state that Maine has a wonderful future in industry and agriculture because of its location so close to the great centers of population, its splendid system of transportation to these centers as well as throughout the State, and the fact that it possesses such a bountiful supply of the raw materials for the manufacture of many staple articles. The State also has the finest of transatlantic steamship service to many parts of the world through the port of Portland, as well as two transcontinental railroad systems.

For complete information regarding the plans for the big celebration write the Publicity Department, Maine Centennial Committee, City Hall, Portland, Maine.



WAINE

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT IT

The total area of Maine is 33,040 square miles, or 19,132,800 acres. Of this the land area is 29,895 and the water area 3,145. The State is 302 miles in length and 285 miles in width. In size it practically equals all of the other New England States combined.

The State has about 1,300 islands and about 1,600 lakes.

There are about 5,000 rivers and streams in Maine.

There are sixteen counties in the State, one of which, Aroostook, practically is as large as Massachusetts.

The Maine coast, "as the crow flies," or in a straight line from its most westerly to its most easterly point is about 278 miles. It contains so many bays and indentions, however, that the actual coast-line of the State reaches the astounding figure of about 2,486 miles.

The rivers and lakes of Maine comprise one-tenth of the total area of the State.

The "latch-string will be out" in Maine this Summer for every son and daughter now living outside of the State.

Moosehead Lake, the largest in New England, has an area of 120 square miles, and is about thirty-five miles in length.

Maine's loftiest mountain is Katahdin, one mile in height, and famed for its rugged beauty.

Mount Desert Island, one of the largest on the Atlantic Coast, contains 60,000 acres and is noted for its wonderful scenery. On it is located the only national park east of the Mississippi River, Lafayette National Park.

Only about one-third of the State in the South, and in the Valley of the St. John River in the North, is below an altitude of 800 feet.

The Penobscot River is the longest in Maine with a length of approximately 300 miles. The Kennebec River is about 150 miles long.

Maine is exactly midway between the equator and the North Pole.

No State in the Union has a greater variety of wonderful scenery than Maine, combining as it does, rugged seacoast, towering mountains, superb lakes, limitless forests, beautiful rivers and charming agricultural country.

It is the paradise of the seeker after health and recreation.

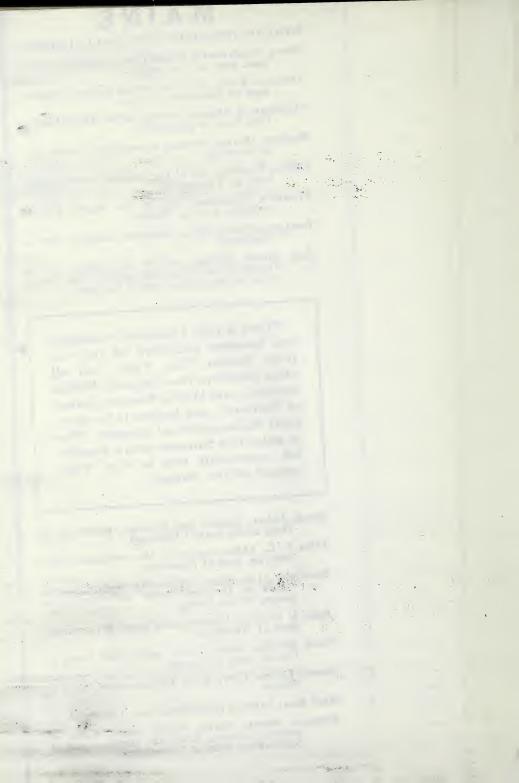
MAINE

SOME OF ITS NOTED SONS AND DAUGHTERS

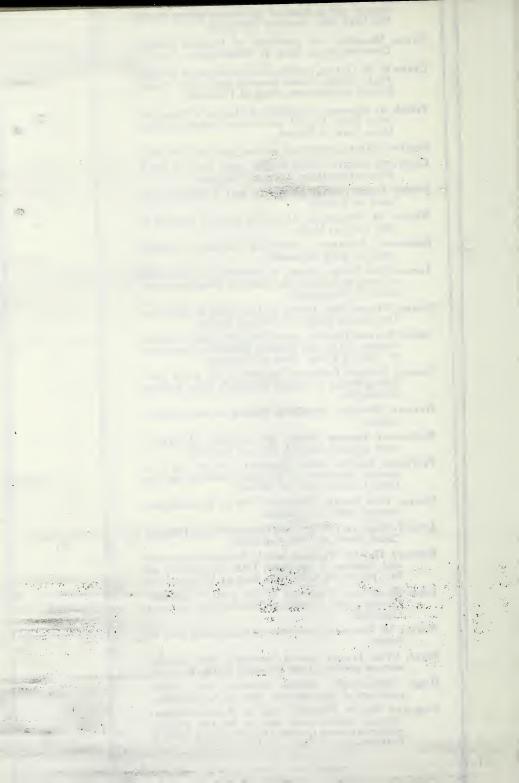
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, America's greatest poet, born at Portland.
- Artemus Ward, one of the world's greatest humorists, born at Waterford.
- Sir Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of the Maxim Machine Gun, born at Sangerville.
- Hudson Maxim, inventor of smokeless powder, born at Orneville.
- Lillian Nordica, one of the world's greatest singers, born at Farmington.
- Franklin Simmons, one of the world's greatest sculptors, born at Webster.
- Benjamin Paul Akers, renowned sculptor, born at Westbrook.
- Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author of Spartacus to the Gladiators, as well as other orations, and famous writer of boy stories, born at Portland.

There is now a splendid macadam and concrete boulevard all the way from Boston, New York, and all other Southern New England, Middle Atlantic, and Middle Western States, to Portland, and beyond to the principal Maine points of interest. Plan to enjoy this Summer with a wonderful automobile trip to the "Playground of the Nation."

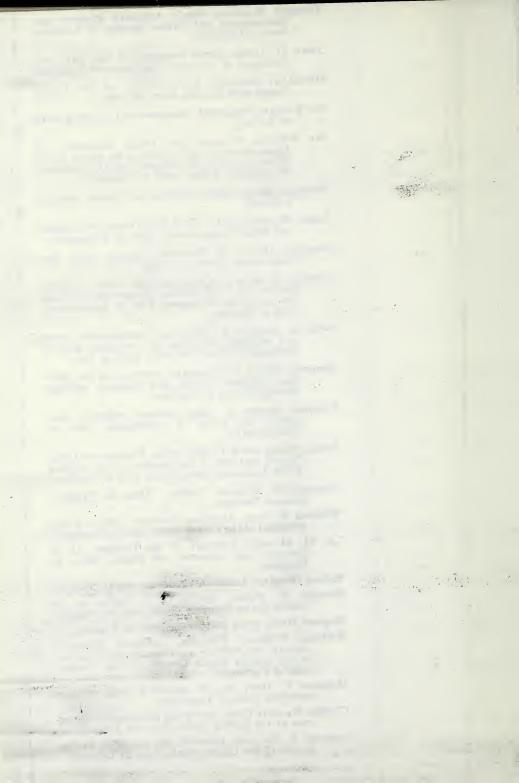
- Jacob Abbot, novelist and historian, author of the Rollo books, born at Hallowell.
- John S. C. Abbot, author of the celebrated Abbot histories, born at Brunswick.
- Elizabeth Akers Allen, author of the world-renowned "Rock Me To Sleep Mother" and other famous poems, born at Strong.
- John A. Andrew, Massachusetts' noted war governor, born at Windham.
- Noah Brooks, widely known author and friend of Lincoln, born at Castine.
- Annie Louise Cary, world famous singer, born at Wayne.
- Neal Dow, father of prohibition, born at Portland.
- Rebecca Sophia Clark, widely known writer of children's stories, under the nom-de-plume of Sophie May, born at Norridgewock.



- insane, and as head of the female nurses during the Civil War, born at Hampden.
- Cyrus Hamlin, first president of Roberts College, Constantinople, born at Waterford.
- Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal and other widely known publications, born at Portland.
- Frank A. Munsey, publisher of Munsey's Magazine, New York Herald and other famous publications, born at Mercer.
- Maxine Elliott, renowned actress, born at Rockland.
- Gertrude Elliott, noted actress, now wife of Sir J. Fordes-Robertson, born at Rockland.
- Sewell Ford, creator of Shorty and Torchy stories, born at Levant.
- Walter M. Brackett, America's greatest painter of fish, born at Unity.
- Eastman Johnson, America's renowned portrait painter, born at Lovell.
- James Otis Kaler, known to hundreds of thousands of boys as James Otis, writer of Juvenile stories, born at Winterport.
- Edgar Wilson Nye, known to the world as Bill Nye, the famous humorist, born at Shirley.
- Sarah Payson Parton, one of the best known woman writers of the last century, under the pen name of "Fanny Fern," born at Portland.
- George Palmer Putnam, founder of the great publishing house of George Putnam's Sons, born at Brunswick.
- Harriett Prescott Spofford, famous writer, born at Calais.
- Nathaniel Parker Willis, at one time America's most popular essayist, born at Portland.
- Professor Dudley Allen Sargent, one of the best known directors of physical training in the United States, born at Belfast.
- George Otis Smith, director of the U. S. Geological Survey, born at Hodgdon.
- John F. Stevens, former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, born at West Gardiner.
- Richard Hawley Tucker, widely known astronomer and director of the great Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, California, born at Wiscasset.
- John Washburn, President of the great Washburn-Crosby Flour Company, Minneapolis, born at Hallowell.
- Walter M. Lowney, chocolate manufacturer, born at Sebec.
- Sarah Orne Jewett, one of America's most popular woman authors, born at South Berwick.
- Hugh McCulloch, famous financier and former secretary of the treasury, born at Kennebunk.
- Sergeant Smith Prentiss, one of America's most famous orators and said to be the greatest extemporaneous speaker that ever lived, born at Portland.



- Thomas Brackett Reed, America's greatest parliamentarian and former speaker of Congress, born at Portland.
- John D. Long, former secretary of the Navy and Governor of Massachusetts, born at Buckfield.
- Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States with Lincoln, born at Paris.
- Sir William Pepperell, conquerer of Louisburg, born at Kittery.
- Sir William Phipps. first Royal Governor of Massachusetts, first American on whom Great Britain conferred Knighthood and the conquerer of Annapolis Royal, born at Woolwich.
- William King, First Governor of Maine, born at Scarboro.
- Israel Washburn. Jr., Civil War Governor of Maine and noted Congressman, born at Livermore.
- General Oliver O. Howard, famous Civil War Commander, born at Leeds.
- General Joshua L. Chamberlain, "Hero of Little Round Top," Gettysburg, the man who received the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, born at Brewer.
- General George F. Shepley, distinguished jurist and military Governor of Louisiana and of Richmond in the Civil War, born at Saco.
- General Henry C. Merriam, inventor of the Merriam Infantry Pack and famous military strategist, born at Houlton.
- General James A. Hall, famous artillerist, who opened the battle of Gettysburg, born at Damariscotta.
- Rufus King, twice United States Minister to Great Britain and one of the leaders in the drafting of the American Constitution, born at Scarboro.
- Commodore Edward Preble, "Hero of Tripoli," born at Portland.
- William P. Frye, American diplomat, former acting president of the United States, born at Lewiston.
- Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. Senator and Governor of Maine, born at Belgrade.
- Nelson Dingley, American legislator, born at Durham.
- Melville W. Fuller, former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, born in Augusta.
- Eugene Hale, noted statesman, born at Turner.
- William Widgery Thomas, American diplomat, minister to Norway and Sweden and founder of the famous Maine Colony of New Sweden, born at Portland.
- Holman F. Day, one of America's most popular novelists, born at Vassalboro.
- Charles Ranlett Flint. one of the prominent business men of the United States, born at Thomaston.
- Summer I. Kimball, father of the great life saving service of the United States, born at Lebanon.



THE STATE, OR WHO LIVE IN IT AT
THE PRESENT TIME.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Discoverer of the North Pole, came of Maine stock. Home was on Eagle Island, Casco Bay, in the town of Harpswell.

Emma Eames, world-famous singer, lives at Bath.

Emilio de Gogorza, one of the world's greatest baritones, lives at Bath.

William Pitt Fessenden, former secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln and famous American Statesman, life-long resident of Portland.

James G. Blaine, former Secretary of State, Republican nominee for President, lived at Augusta.

Donald B. MacMillan, renowned Arctic explorer, lives at Freeport.

General Henry Knox, first Secretary of War of the United States and Washington's Chief of Staff, lived at Thomaston.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, famous author, lives at Hollis.
 Hugh J. Chisholm, industrial magnate, lived at Portland.

This list, as well as that of Maine-born notables, is very incomplete and contains only a small percentage of the famous people who have added lustre to the State's escutcheon.

MAINE

PLANS FOR ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

June 28 to July 5 Grand official celebration to be held at Portland. Big daily features, parades, fireworks, warships, airplanes, music festival, and a dozen other notable events the details of which will be announced at an early date.

All Summer. Big industrial, agricultural and commercial exposition to be held at Exposition Building, Portland, throughout the Summer. This will show Maine's great manufacturies, Summer and Winter resort attractions, agricultural development, and a host of other features about the State the magnitude of which is little known to the outside public.

All Summer. There will be other local celebrations throughout the State and a warm welcome will be extended by every town to its sons and daughters and former residents who come back to visit the old town and the old home.

Now Open. The Maine Centennial Committee's Headquarters occupying the entire East Wing of the new City Hall at Portland are now open and will keep "Open House" throughout the Summer. Everyone is invited to visit them when in Portland. A staff is now on duty there to answer all questions in regard to the Centennial, etc.

Total Inches Control of the Inches 15 A *A*



MAINE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

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Carl E. Milliken, Augusta

Councilors

Edward F. Gowell, Berwick George W. Norton, Portland Walter E. Plummer, Lisbon Falls Willis E. Swift, Augusta Elmer S. Bird, Rockland George W. Stearns, Millinocket Clarence A. Powers, Fort Fairfield

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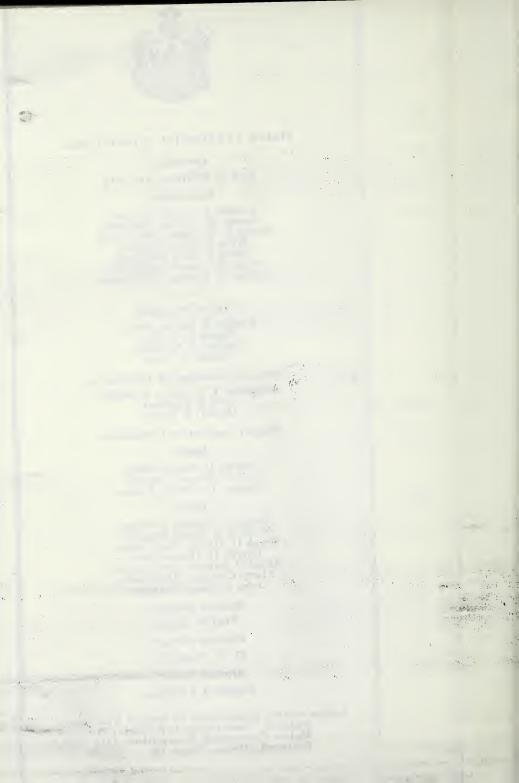
Fred H. Gabbi

Publicity Manager D. W. Hoegg, Jr.

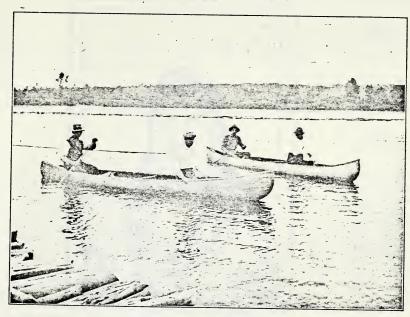
Musical Director

William R. Chapman

Copies of this booklet will be mailed free to any address. Send names to Publicity Manager Maine Centennial Committee, City Hall. Portland, Maine, Dept. 12.



MAINE INLAND SCENERY



On the Allagash Trip

Contributed by Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

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YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

(Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE





LOUIS ANNANCE

LOUIS ANNANCE.

Louis Annance was for more than thirty years a famous character around Moosehead Lake in Piscataquis County, Maine. At one period of his life he was a chief of the once powerful St. Francis tribe of Indians. He was born August 25, 1794, where is now the town of St. Francis, county of Yamaska, in the Province of Quebec. He received a Catholic tuition from the Jesuits in his neighborhood, who subsequeuntly procured his admission to a school in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was prepared for a college course; but as he was about to enter college, the war of 1812 was declared, and he was summoned to his home in Canada to serve with his tribe under the British government. He was engaged in that war three years. His brother Noel had command of all the Indian forces during that war and both were noted for their bravery and daring in battle. He died at his home in Greenville, Maine, December 15, 1875.



No. 2

Norombega

(By the Editor.)

Possibly there is no American place-name that has been so much of a mystery as has Norombega, anciently spelled Norumbega.

The writer has sometimes referred to it as "the will-of-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history: a fascinating tale rarely explained, never real, yet always existing," which view, however, may itself properly be regarded as too fanciful and astray from established historical facts.

But where, when and what was Norombega?

Nearly all of the early and most of the more recent writers have agreed that its locality, according to the cartography of the ancient voyagers, was somewhere in the Penobscot region in what is now the State of Maine.

It is generally conceded to be an Algonquin word but there is confusion as to when it first appeared on the earliest maps and charts of North America. There is some evidence that it was as early as John Cabot's voyage in 1497. It appears with frequency in the work of the voyagers of the sixteenth century—such as Gasper and Miguel, Ward, Ashurst, Hugh Elliot, Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and others.

Some have attempted to prove that its location was on the Massachusetts coast, and other localities have been suggested.

The University Press of Cambridge (1886), published a brochure upon the subject. which was a letter by Eben Norton Horsford, addressed to Chief Justice Daly, president of the American Geological Society, entitled "John Cabot's Landfall in 1497 and the site of Norumbega." It is an elaborate discussion of the question of location, accompanied by several maps and plans. His "conclusions" are as follows:

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O Α.

I submit:

Ist. That the site of the Landfall of John Cabot in 1497 has been determined to be Salem Neck, in 43° 32′ north latitude, the Norum (Neck, to one standing on it) of the Norumbega of Cabot, and Nahum of the Nahumbeak of Ogilby and Smith. The first land seen may have been Cape Ann, or possibly the mountain, Agamenticus.

2. That the town of Norumbega, on the river of Norumbegue of Allefonce, the Norumbega visited by Ingram, and the fort of Norumbegue and the village of Agoncy of Thevet, were on the Charles river between Riverside and Waltham, at the mouth of Stony Brook, in latitude 42° 21' north.

3d. That John Cabot preceded Columbus in the discovery of America.

The Rev. Dr. DeCosta, an eminent worker in the field of American historical research, and other writers equally as authoritative, have been convinced that it was somewhere in the Penobscot river and bay country.

There has also been some interesting speculation among learned researchers and cartographers as to what was the original Indian meaning of the word; whether it was the name of a locality in the sense of a district or settlement, or whether it was intended to describe a place similar to a town, village or city.

The story of Norombega, nearly four hundred years old, has had a curious and devious course in its passage through the pages of history, fable, poetry and romance. "Men who go down to the sea in ships" and adventurers of many sorts and from various ports followed for quite a period of time the rays of this new world rainbow. Champlain searched for it and found a coast of grandeur skirting a trackless wilderness, the magnificent work of nature and not of men. He beheld no "golden city with walls of pearls," no "houses with pillars of silver." Instead were the squalid huts of savages in a primeval forest. Yet the bewildering tales of the city of Norombega constituted the greatest project of American publicity that has ever been known. It surpassed by far the frenzy of the Mississippi Bubble. That it was perhaps entirely unintentional and purely accidental, is only one of its amazing features.

For a long time it fascinated the European mind, and its fame encouraged the most venturesome and fearless to engage in hazardous enterprises in the unknown and mysterious western country. And these hardy and bold explorers, missionaries and adventurers came to these shores at an opportune time when the advancement of civilization required them to be here and prepare the way for the occupation of New England.



Undoubtedly the wild and exaggerated description of Norombega widely circulated in England and France, added stimulus to the rivalry in colonization in these countries.

The real story of Norombega begins at the seaport of Cardiff on the coast of Wales, in the year 1567. At this time Cardiff was a base for the operations of pirates and slave traders.

The most daring and famous one among them was Captain John Hawkins, later becoming a British admiral during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. She knighted him for his valor and distinguished services against the Spaniards. He is known in later history as Sir John Hawkins. His son, Sir Richard, was also a naval commander and a writer of some note. Sir John was, when only a captain, a pioneer in the business of stealing black savages in Africa and selling them to white Christians in Europe. So far as is known, he never withdrew from or renounced the slave trade. Elizabeth sanctioned it and it became England's national policy. Sir John's coat of arms bore a half-length figure of a negro child bound with cords.

During October of this year (1567) Captain Hawkins fitted out at Cardiff five ships and sailed to the coast of Guinea. There he loaded his vesse's with human beings and sailed for Spanish America. At de la Hacha he sold out his cargo, and on his way home entered the harbor of St. John d'Ulloa, where, while at anchor he was attacked by hostile Spaniards and lost four ships. With the remaining vessel he escaped in a disabled condition and put to sea, September 3, 1568. October 8, his men suffering from wounds and lack of food, he put into Tampico river, on the bay of Mexico in latitude 23° 30' north.

There he held a conference with his men and it was decided to separate the crew into two companies, one of which should remain and subsist as best it could, while the other proceeded to England, Hawkins promising to return the next year and take them off. It is evident that all agreed to this, but some who remained regretted it before the others had departed. How many perished, or what their fate was, is not a part of this story, neither is it well known.

⁽¹⁾ DeCosta, in Mag. of Hist. vol. 9, p. 168.



Among those who were left behind were David (or Davy) Ingram, a man named Twid or Twide and another named Browne. These three traveled in a northerly direction on foot and by canoe, subsisting on fish and game, the fruits of the country and what food could be obtained from the Indians, who were kindly disposed and hospitable.

During a large part of the sixteenth century there was discouragement, both in England and in France, regarding the discovery of any place in the northern part of America attractive to colonists. There had been so many failures that many were adopting the opinion of Peter Martyr to the effect that "they that seek riches must not go to the frozen north." A few, however, like Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the Earl of Warwick and others, continued to hold an adverse opinion.

About 1575 the interest in Norombega and other points on the northern coast had revived to such an extent that renewed efforts were made to obtain all possible information regarding that country. This could be secured only by interviewing voyagers, pirates, slave traders and adventurers.

The government appointed a commission of inquiry for the ostensible purpose of inquiring into piracy, which sat at Cardiff April 3, 1577. It would seem, however, from the interrogatories propounded, that its principal object was to obtain facts to be used in colonization enterprises. Of course the records are obscure, but this is quite probable from what have been rescued from oblivion and published.

Among the witnesses examined was David Ingram. His deposition was published in full by DeCosta in a pamphlet entitled "Ancient Norumbega or the Voyages of Simon Ferdinando and John Walker to the Penobscot River 1579-1580." printed by Joel Munsell's Sons., Albany, 1890. This was the beginning of the excitement in England regarding Norombega. He testified that he traveled

in those countries from beyond Terra Florida extending towards Cape Britton about Xi monethes in those countries weh lye towards the North of the River Maia (May) in which time he traivled * * * by land 2,000 miles at least, and never continued in any one place above 3 or 4 daies saving only at the city of Balma.

⁽²⁾ Baxter, in Tercentenary of Martin Pring's first voyage. (1903).

3 $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}' 2 vs

To the question "whether the country be fruitful, and what kind of fruits there be," the answer is recorded that he "confessed," or, as it would be written today, he "deposed:"

yt is exceedinge fruitful and that there is a tree as he called it a plum tree, weh of the leaves thereof bing prssd will yealde a very excellent lycor as pleasant to drincke and as good, as any kinde of winne.

He saw

a Beast in all points like unto a horse, saving he had two longe tusks, of wch beast he was put in great danger of his lyfe, but he excaped by clyminge a tree.

As to "what kind of people there be, and how they be aparrelled,"

He hath confessed yt farre into the land there be many people, and that he sawe a town half a mile longe, and hath many streats farr broader than any streat in London. Further yt the men goes naked savinge only the myddell part of them covered with skynns of beasts and wth leaves. And that generllye all men weare about there armes dyvers hoopes of gold and sylver wch are of good thickness and lykewyse they weare the lyke about the smale of there leggs wch hoopes are garnished wth pearle dyvers of them as bigge as ones thume. That the womenne of the countrye gooe wth slats of gold over there body much lyke unto armor about the middest of there bodys they weare leafes, whath growinge there one very longe much lyke unto heare, and lykewise about there armes and the smale of there leggs they weare hoopes of gold and sylver garnyshed wth fayer pearle.

As to "what kind of buildings and houses they have in that country:"

He confessed yt they buyld there howses round lyke a Dovehouse and hath in lyke manner a touer on the topps of there howses and that there be many pillars that upholdeth many things of gold and sylver very massye and great and lykewyse pyllers of Crystall.

At the bottom of this testimony appear the following words: Divers other matters of great impotaunce he hath confessed (yf they be true) which he sayeth that upon his lyfe he offereth to goe to the place, approve the same true

- (Endorsed

abt 1584

Questions demanded of David Ingram concerning his knowledge of a discovery.



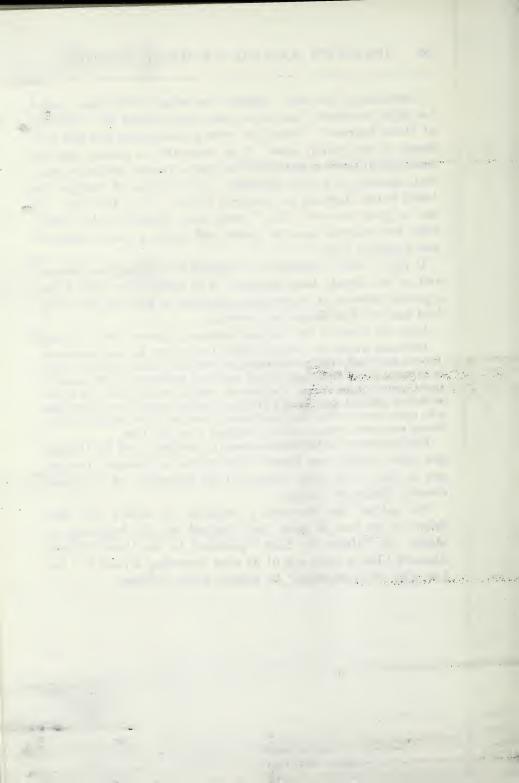
Subsequently this was followed by what writers have called "a larger statement," and what some have termed the "Relation of David Ingram." Under just what circumstances this was produced, is not entirely clear. It is reasonable to assume that his testimony aroused so much interest that a further and more elaborate account of it was demanded. The original of this may be found in the Magazine of American History, vol. 9 page 200. In this he gives no new "facts" other than appeared in his deposition, but enlarges upon the details and makes a more wonderful and attractive story.

It had a wide circulation in England and throughout Europe, and as has already been suggested, it is evident that later it had a potent influence in encouraging emigraton to both the New England and the New France of America.

- Near the close of this unique document appears the following: After long travell the aforesaide David Ingram with his two companions, Browne and Twid, came to the head of a river called Guida (Garinda) which is 60 leagues west from Cape Britton wher they understode by the people of that Countrie of the arrival of a christian whereupon they made ther repairs to the sea side and then found a Frenche Captaine named Mons. Champaigne who tooke them into his shipp and brought them unto New Haven and from thence they weare transported into England, Anno dni 1569.

The sources of information upon this subject, used by DeCosta and other writers, are found in the works of Hakluyt, Purchas, and in some of the early volumes of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

This subject has interested a multitude of writers who have delved in the lore of early New England and the beginnings of Maine. In "Maine My State" published by the Maine Writers' Research Club in 1919, one of its most interesting articles is "The Lost City of Norumbega," by Emmie Bailey Whitney.



A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts

DESCENDENTS OF MOSES SIMMONS (MOSES SYMONSON). "FORTUNE," 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 198.)

4

Nathaniel Simmons was in Waldoboro, Me., when the General Court of Mass. passed an act of incorporation for the town of Waldoboro on June 29, 1773. On the 21 Sept., 1773, at the log meeting house at meeting house cove, the first town meeting of the town of Waldoboro was held. Waterman Thomas was elected moderator and a few other officers were also elected, then the meeting was adjourned to meet next day at ten o'clock. At this meeting Nathaniel Simmons was elected Sealer of Weights and

Measures. Nathaniel also served the town of Waldoboro, Me., as one of its selectmen for the years 1775. 1776, 1777 and 1782.

At Duxbury, Mass., on Oct. 23rd, 1767, Nathaniel Simmons, Gamaliel Bradford, E. Fish, Peleg Wadsworth, Judah Delano and Thomas Weston were called upon to give advice relative to a dispute over the will of John Soule. I also find several records of Nathaniel Simmons aiding in settling estates.

.

The children of Nathaniel and Mercy Simmons were all born in Duxbury, Mass., and were:

Mary Simmons born June 19, 1742; m. John Hunt, Jr., Apr. 26, 1764.

* Joseph Simmons born Sept. 19, 1744; m. Eliz. Chamberlain Dec. 4, 1770.

* Zebedee Simmons Bp. Aug. 10, 1746; m. Mary Waterman.

Sarah Simmons Bp. Aug. 26, 1750.

Dorothy Simmens Bp. May, 1753; m. John Winslow.

Rachel Simmons at Waldoboro, Me., died Dec. 2, 1788, aged 25 yrs., 2 mo., 4 da.

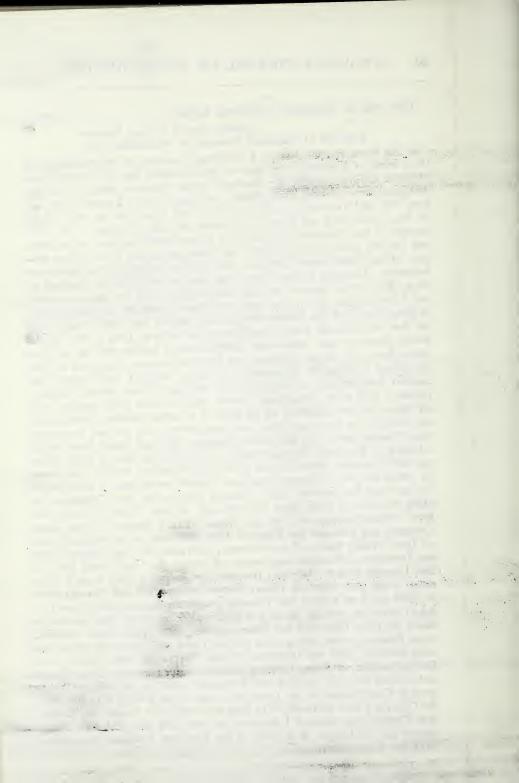
*Stephen Simmons, m. Betsey

the state of the s

The will of Nathaniel Simmons follows:

Lincoln County Probate Records. The will of Nathaniel Simmons of Waldoboro, Me.

In the name of God Amen: I Nathanael Simmons of Waldoborough in the County of Lincoln in the State of Massachusetts Bay in America Husbandman Calling to mind the Shortness of my Life and Being in Perfect mind and memory think fit to Ordain and appoint these Presents to be my Last Will and Testament I therefore in the first Place give my soul to God in Jesus Christ and my Body to be Buried Decently according to the Discresion of my Exercutors herein after named Believing that at the grate and General Resurection to Receive the Same again-and I Do Hereby Dispose of the Estate which Almighty God has Bles'ed me with in manner as followeth. Item first I give to my True and Loving Wife the one half of all my Real estate together with the Improvement of all my House-movables and I here further give to my wife Mrs. Marcy Simmons the Improvement of three Cows and five Sheep-What is here ment is the Improvement of all the Real and Personal Estate here Given to my wife so Long as She the Sd Mercy Simmons shall remain my Widow-Item I hereby give too my two oldest Sones viz Joseph Simmons and Zebedee Simmons the whole of that my Farme it Being the Homestead Farme on which I Dwell after their mothers Improvement as above to them and their Heirs forever Equally: further I give to sd Joseph and Zebedee my four best oxen together with my Horse and two thirds of all my tools of all sorts: further I give Joseph and Zebedee the two Gunes that they noe Improve and my two Swoards-Item I hereby give to my Son Steven Simmons the Long Island iarme which I bought of Benjamin Bradford Lying on Long Island near a Place Called the midle narrows further I give to my son Steven my Hali of the farme on which he the s'd Steven Does now Dwells on-further I give Steven the gun that he Improves Itim I hereby Give to my four Daughters viz Mary the wife of John Hunt Dorothy wife of John Winslow Sarah Simmons Rachel Simmons all that my Farme which I bought of Mrs. James Cleveland and Contains one Hundred Acres and lyeth on the Southerly side of Jacob Wades farme all which farmes or Tracts of Land Laying within the Township of Waldoborough above s'd Except the Long Island Lot further I hereby give to Mary and Dorothy four Pounds a Piece to be Paid to them in one year after my Deceas further I give Mary and Dorothy Each of them one Cow a piece itim I hereby give to my three Children now Living at home viz Zebedee Sarah and Rachel after my wifes Improvement as above the three Cows and five Sheep together with all the House movables to be Equally divided among them further I give to Zebedee Six Sheep and what Remains after my Debts and funeral Charge are paid Equally to be Divided among my Seven Children I hereby appoint my two Sones Joseph and Zebedee to be my sole and only Executors to this my last will and Testament in Consideration of the Love that I bare to my Loving wife and Dutiful Children I give as above s'd to them and their heirs forever. In Witness and Confirmation whereof I hereunto set my hand and Seal this Twenty Second Day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven



Signed Sealed and Declared to be my Last Will and Testament In Presence of these Witnesses

Peleg Oldham John Haupt Andrew Storer

Nathanael Simmons (seal) Probated 22 Jan., 1789. (lv, 21)

Inventory by Nathaniel Pitcher, Jabesh Cole and Peleg Oldham, all of Waldoborough, 2 Feb., 1789, (IV, 85 to 87) Cornelius Turner and Peleg Oldham, both of Waldoborough, sureties, Account filed 18 Sep., 1792. (V, 91-92).

4 3 2 I

Ichabod Simmons (Moses, John, Moses), the son of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons, was born 18 Oct., 1722, and died in Feb., 1798. He married firstly Lydia Soule, youngest daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Delano) Soule, who was born Oct. 2, 1719, secondly Widow Mercy Sprague, 1781.

The children of Ichabod and Lydia (Soule) Simmons were:

5 Consider Simmons born Sept. 27, 1744.

5
* Noah Simmons born April 2, 1745.

5 Lemuel Simmons born Feb. 22, 1749.

5

Abigail Simmons born May 24, 1753.

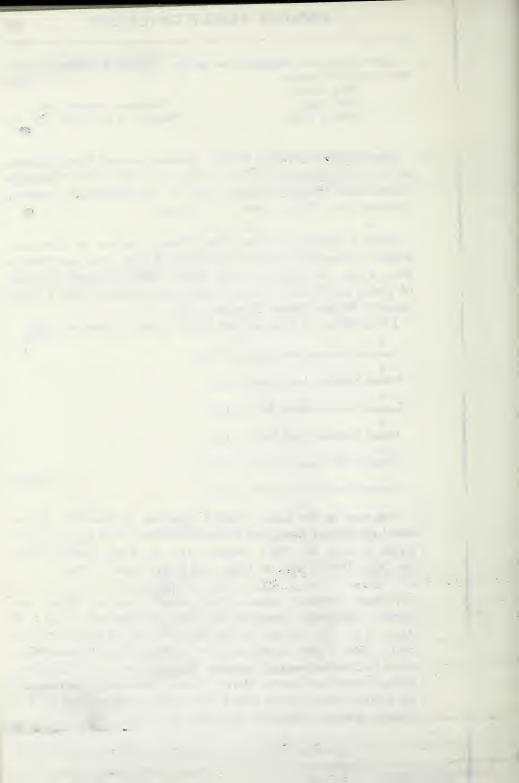
Nathaniel Simmons born Apr. 3, 1757.

5 Ichabod Simmons born Mch. 25, 1761.

This may be the Lieut. Ichabod Simmons of Readfield. Maine, who had children born there and named Moses, born July 19, 1784; Lydia, b. Aug. 28, 1787; Jerujah, Apr. 22, 1790; Samuel, Sept. 20, 1792; Daniel, Apr. 20, 1795; and Patty, Sept. 15, 1797.

4 3 2 1

William Simmons (Moses, John, Moses) son of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons was born in Duxbury, Mass., 28 Aug., 1736. He was one of the executors of his father's will in 1761. Since I have found no other records of this William Simmons in Massachusetts, I suspect that he moved to Waldoboro. Maine, when his sisters, Mercy. Anna (Simmons) Oldham and his brother-in-law cousin moved there about 1768 or 1772-3. His nephew, Zebedee Simmons, was there in 1764-5.



3 2 I

Anna Simmons (Moses, John, Moses) the daughter of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons, was born, 4 Sept., 1739. She married Nov. 29, 1764, Peleg Oldham. They had four children, born in Duxbury, Mass. They later moved to Waldeboro, Maine.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Joseph Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 19, 1744, and died at Nobleboro, Maine, in May, 1816. His funeral service was conducted by Elder Phinehas Pillsbury on Sunday, May 26, 1816. The services took place at the home of his son, James Simmons (home of Widow Molly (Smith) Keen, James Simmons' mother-in-law where James Simmons and

_wife Christanna were then living.) Joseph Simmons married

Dec. 4, 1770 (at Bridgewater, Mass.) Elizabeth Chamberlain (Job, 5 4 3 2 1 7 7 Freedom, Nathaniel, William, Henry, Widow Christian). Elizabeth Chamberlain was the daughter of Job and Rachel (Bonney) Chamberlain, and was born in 1751. Rachel Bonney was from

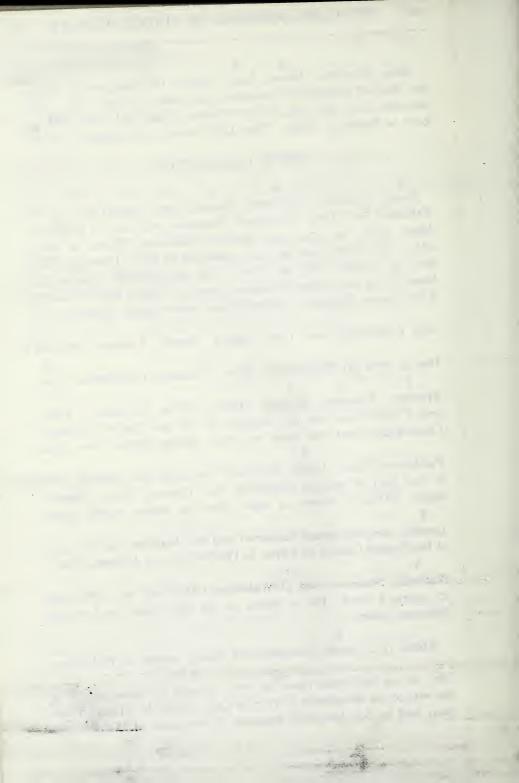
Pembroke, Mass. Joseph Simmons' first child was probably born in that part of ancient Pembroke, now Hanson, Mass. Joseph's father Nathaniel owned a farm near the above named place.

Joseph's son was named Nathaniel and was baptized Jan. 12, 1772, at the Second Church of Christ in Pembroke (now Hanson, Mass.)

Nathaniel Simmons died at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 22, 1788, aged 17 years, 3 days. He is buried in the old Slaigo yard on the Simmons estate.

About 1772 Joseph Simmons and family moved to Waldoboro,

Me., as we find them there in 1773. Joseph Simmons served in the war of the Revolution in 1777 in Capt. Phillip M. Miner's Company and in Col. McCobb's regiment (from town of Waldoboro).



4

In 1787 by will of Nathaniel Simmons, Joseph Simmons received

one-half of his father's farm; in 1790 census Joseph Simmons of Waldoboro, had 138 acres of land valued at \$700 and one house valued at \$90.

5

Joseph Simmons spent his last days with his son Col. James Simmons, Nobleboro, Me., where he died in 1816.

It may be of interest to some of his descendants to know that his Bible and hymn book were passed down to his son Joseph's family of Palermo, Me. (This branch married into the Hall family of Rockland, Me.); the sea chest of his grandfather Joseph and his father's cane have been handed down to that Simmons bearing the name of Nathaniel. The chest was last in the hands of the late Nathaniel Simmons of Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., and Lawrence Nathaniel Simmons of Waldo, Me., has the cane.

5

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons were:

(All but Nathaniel born in Waldoboro, Me.)

Nathaniel baptized Pembroke, Mass., Jan. 12, 1772; died at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 22, 1788.

6 Job Simmons.

6

- * Thomas Simmons died Oct. 4, 1868, ae. 86 yrs, 4 mos.
- * James Simmons born Jan. 10, 1781: died Oct. 2, 1872.
- * Joseph Simmons lived and died in Palermo, Me.

6
Sovia Simmons married — Oldham.

6

* Mercy Simmons died at Belfast, Me., 1884, ae. 93 yrs., 5 mos.

5 4 3 2 1

Zebedee Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons, was baptized at Duxbury, Aug. 10, 1746, and died by drowning, while attempting to cross the Medomack river (on the ice) to Waldoboro, Me. He

was on horseback, hurrying to secure a doctor for his sick wife.

Zebedee Simmons married Mary Waterman. She died March 18th, 1809, aged 60 yrs., and is buried in the Slaigo yard, Simmons estate, Waldoboro, Me.

Zebedee was the first of the Simmons brothers to come to Waldoboro, Me. One of his descendants informs me that he was interested in and owned sailing vessels and had something to do with salt and fish business and quarries near Friendship, Me., as well as farming in Waldoboro, Me. The District of Maine census, 1798 shows that the heirs of Zebedee Simmons held 165 acres of land valued at \$850, and a house valued at \$90.

Zebedee Simmons served the town of Waldoboro, Me., as select-

man in 1778, 1779 and as town treasurer in 1790.

THE WILL OF ZEBEDEE SIMMONS

I give to my wife the income of the Sloop till she thinks best to sell her and then to be Devided between her and the children as the rest of my Estate likewise one Hundred Dollars in Cash. Likewise I give to Polly Haupt Fifty Dollars and Thomas Waterman Fifty Dollars and Deborah Waterman Fifty Dollars, and I likewise give to my Sister Sarah Simmons a note of Hand against my Brother Stephen for Twenty four Pounds. I likewise give the income of my Place to my wife and children one third to my wife and the other two thirds to my children till they come of age and then to be equally Devided between them after the charges and Debts are paid. I likewise give the Debts due me to my wife and children to be Eaquly Devided between them Except the note of Hand and the other Legacies that I have bequeathed abov. Likewise I would give Thomas Waterman my part of the Timber that I own in a vessel frame but not as a gift but for him to have the Refusal of it towards what I owe him; Likewise I give my Mare, to my wife to be disposed of according to her Desire exclusive of what I have above given and all the rest I have not mentioned to my wife and Children to be Divided Eaqualy between them; Likewise appoint my Brother Stephen Simmons Thomas Waterman and My Brother Joseph Simmons Exicutors to this my will

In presence of Ezekiel Dodge Robt. Farnsworth

Zebedee Simmons Given under my hand and seal this Sixteenth Day of October

In the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Ninty three. I likewise appoint my wife Guardian to my Children till Thomas Waterman comes of Age and then I appoint him their guardian.

Probated 25 Ap., 1794. Letters testamentary issued to Stephen Simmons and Joseph Simmons, both of Waldoborough. 25 Ap.,



1794. () to Mary Simmons of Waldoborough, widow, guardian unto Zebedee, minor son, 28 Ap., 1794. (VI 28). Inventory by William Farnsworth, Peleg Oldham and Nathaniel Pitcher, all of Waldoborough, (VI, 161-5). Accounts filed 25 June, 1806. (XI 213-214).

5 4 3 2 I
Stephen Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) was the son
4 4
of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons married Betsey

Patch. Stephen Simmons died about 1795. Stephen Simmons served the town of Waldoboro. Maine, as selectman for the years 1793 and 1794. By his father's will he was given the "Long Island" farm and his father's half of the farm on which Stephen then dwelt. In the census of District of Maine, 1798, Stephen Simmons' heirs held a house (occupied by Wm. Groton) valued at \$200.

The children of Stephen and Betsey Simmons were:

6
* Peabody Simmons
6
Abigail Simmons
6
Stephen Simmons
6
Urania Sprague Simmons
6
Nancy Simmons
6
Betsey Simmons
6
Rachel Simmons

The children were all minors at the time of Stephen's death and Spooner Sprague was guardian to Abigail; Joseph Simmons guardian to Peabody, Stephen and Urania Sprague; Ezekiel Sprague to Nancy Simmons; Nathan Sprague was later guardian to Urania Simmons.



Peabody Simmons (Stephen, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) was a minor in 1795. Peabody married ——— Groton, and lived and died at Hope, Maine, probably buried at Hope in Mowry yard.

The children of Peabody and ——— (Groton) Simmons were:

Adeline Simmons married C. G. Bachelor in Camden.

Stephen Simmens married Sophia Sprague of Waldoboro.

* Nathaniel Simmons married Chloe Dunton.

Peabody Simmons married Salome Sprague.

Nathaniel Simmons (Peabody, Stephen, Nathaniel, Joseph, John,

Moses) married Chloe Dunton and their children were:

8

Clerendon A. b. in Hope (Appleton) May 21, 1838, married at 22 yrs. M. A. Fogler of Union. Their children are:

George M., 47 yrs. old in 1912.

Chas. A. b. Nov. 29, _____

Martha M.

8

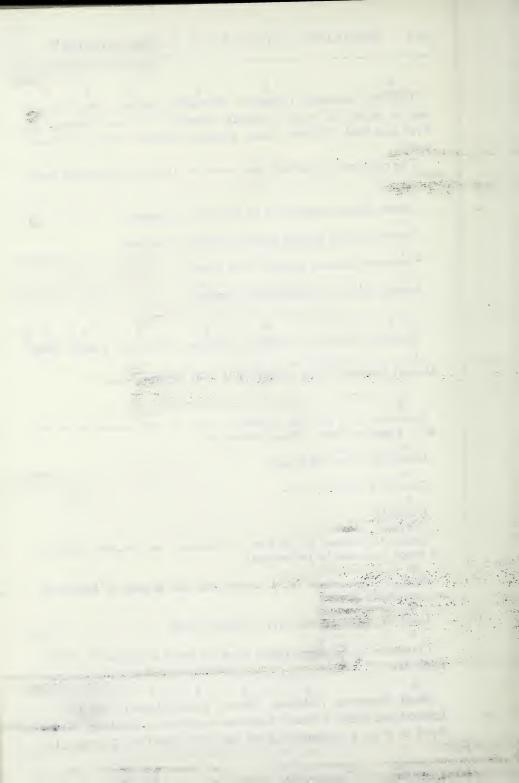
Calesta A. Simmons m. 1st, Geo. E. Cummins; 2nd, Warren Hills both of Union (two sons by 1st husband).

Carrie D. Simmons, m. 1st. A. Gushee who died in army at Petersburg: m. 2nd, W. H. Sumner.

Joseph M. Simmons, new lives at Schuyler, Neb.

Clarendon A. Simmons had a store for years at 23 Sea St., Rock-land, Me.

Noah Simmons (Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses), the son of Ichabod and Lydia (Soule) Simmons was born at Duxbury, Mass., April 2, 1745, a descendant gives the birth date Oct. 5, 1745. He



died June 24, 1832, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 10 days. Noah Simmons married Sylvia Southworth (b. Dec. 3, 1747) July 2, 1769; married secondly, Diana Keen, Sept. 19, 1771; married a third time Mary or Mo'ly Sherman of Marshfield, Mass., 1773. (A descendant gives her name as German, and also states that she was a newly arrived immigrant, possibly Scotch. I doubt this statement.)

Children of Noah and Sylvia (Southworth) Simmons were:

6 Wealthia Simmons, b. March 10, 1770; d. Meh. 3, 1795.

Peleg S. Simmons (possibly), died at sea 1803 aged 31 yrs.

Children of Noah and Molly (Sherman) Simmons were:

6
* Charles Simmons b. Nov. 23, 1774; d. Nov. 1, 1857.

Daniel Simmons b. Feb. 17, 1777.

Nathan Simmons b. Apr. 18, 1779.

* James Simmons died April 28, 1822, aged 41 yrs.

Joseph Simmons died Jan. 19, 1809, 22 yrs.

6

Lydia Simmons died Nov. 9, 1791, 1 mo., 23 days.

Martin Simmons died Nov. 19, 1794, 10 mos., 3 days.

Noah Simmons died Nov. 27, 1776, 1 yr., 5 days.

Oliver Simmons died Feb. 10, 1786, 1 mo., 22 days.

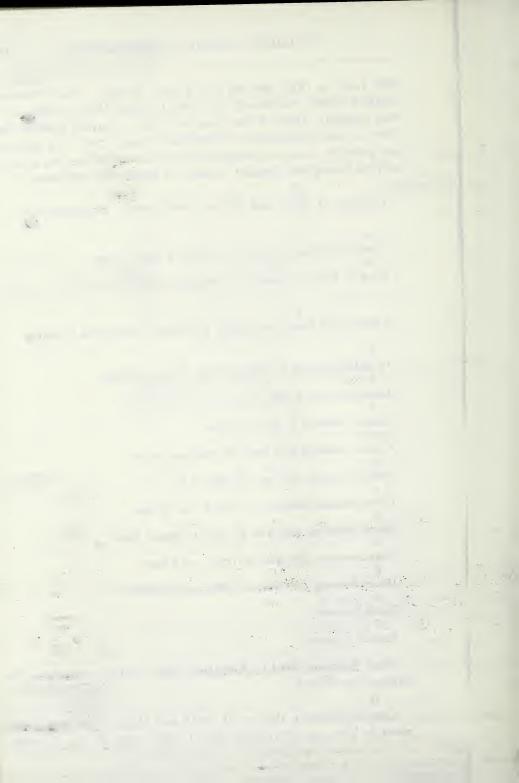
Diana Simmons.

6

Stephen Simmons.

Noah Simmons lived in Kingston, Mass., and there many of his children are buried.

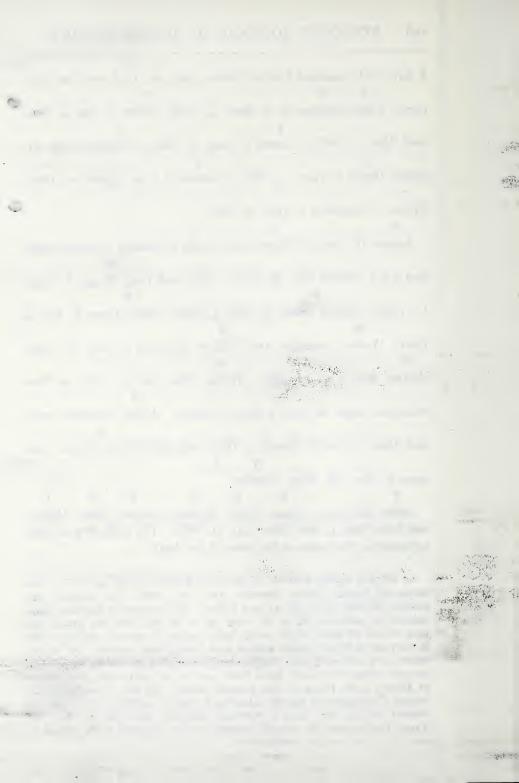
Charles Simmons, the son of Noah and Molly (Sherman) Simmons b. Nov. 23, 1774: died Nov. 1, 1857, aged 82 yrs., 11 mos.,



8 days. He married Lydia Weston, Jan. 25, 1798 and had children: Lydia, Joshua W. b. Sept. 14. 1798; Alden b. May 4, 1801, died May 11, 1881; James b. Aug. 4, 1803; Peleg b. Aug. 21. 1806; Henry b. Aug. 13, 1811; Caroline (?) b. March 10, 1809; Sylvia S. Simmons b. July 19, 1814. Joshua W., son of Charles and Lydia (Weston) Simmons married Lucy Arnold Oct. 28, 1821. They had Lucy Briggs b. April 11, 1823; Charles Henry b. Mch. 5, 1824; Susan James b. July 9, 1826; Wesley Simmons and Wilbur Simmons b. Jan. 10, 1835. Wesley died Nov. 12, 1859; Wilbur died Apr. 27, 1863, at Berwick, La., aged 28 yrs., 3 mos., 17 days. Wilbur Simmons married Mary J. Lewis, March 1, 1856, and had Edwin Wilbur Simmons b. Nov. 28, 1859; Wesley. Alden Simmons (Chas., Noah, Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses) was born May 4, 1801, died May 11, 1881. The following account

An old and respected citizen of this place departed to the spirit life in the person of Captain Alden Simmons, May 11th, 1881. The deceased had attained the ripe age of 80 yrs. and 7 days. He was born in Duxbury, commencing a seafaring life at the early age of 14 yrs., and has during that time visited all parts of the world, been among all nations, and has sailed in sixty-one different vessels without once having been wrecked. He became master at a very early age. During three years, 1858, 59, and 60, he was first assistant officer of Minot's Light Ship, and for six years after the erection of Minot's Light House he was assistant keeper. He was a member of the Second Congregational church, a kind and friendly neighbor. On Thursday funeral services were held at his late residence, conducted by Rev. Mr. Yager, from whence the remains were conveyed to Duxbury for interment.

appeared in the paper at the time of his death.



6 5 4 3 2 I
James Simmons (Noah, Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses) lived in

Plympton, Mass., and married Joanna Everson. His son was James T. Simmons "Agent Plympton Station O. C. R. Road," who married Zerviah P. Fish, daughter of Joseph and Roxanna Fish, Mar. 19, 1848.

6

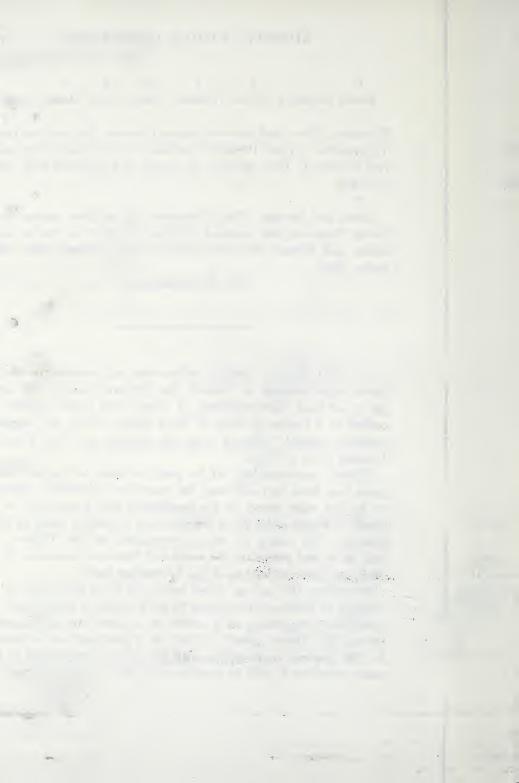
James and Zerviah (Fish) Simmons had children, among them. Maria Simmons who married William Faulkner, a retired shoemaker and farmer, who now lives in West Duxbury, near Pembroke, Mass.

(To be Concluded)

Dr. A. O. Thomas, Maine's wide-awake and exceedingly efficient State Superintendent of Schools, has prepared and is now sending to all local superintendents of schools and school teachers an outline of a course of study of State history, civics, and ancillary subjects, entitled "History from the Sources, and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine."

Maine's superintendents of the pub'ic schools for the past many years have been very able men, but have never heretofore appeared to get the right vision of the possibilities and advantages to the youth of Maine which lie in the path of a systematic study of State history. This course of study contemplated by Dr. Thomas will lead up to and assimilate the social and industrial activities of the Maine of today as well as of the fascinating past.

We believe this sort of school work will be an inspiration to the scholars of Maine and inculcate in their breasts a deeper love for old Maine, something, as it seems to us, that our public school system has always lacked. It will be a privilege and a pleasure for the Journal to co-operate with the School Department in this work whenever it may be possible so to do.





Tablet at Gardiner, Maine, in Memory of Lieutenant Nathaniel Berry

THE BERRY FAMILY OF GARDINER, MAINE.

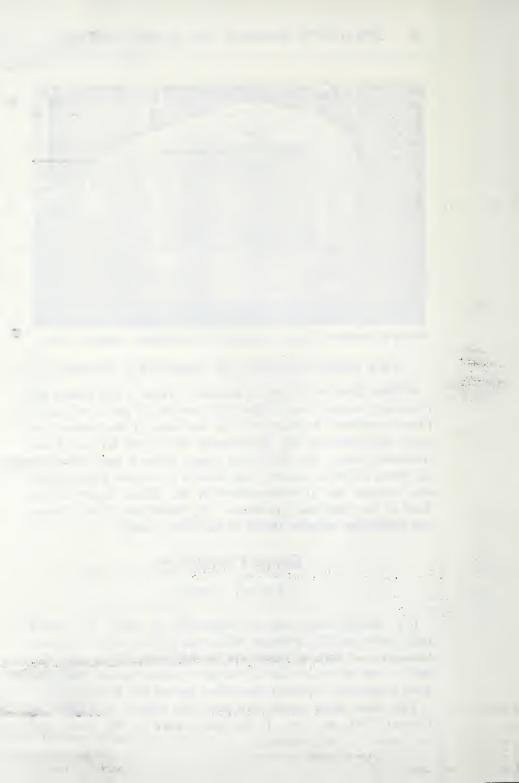
William Bradstreet Berry of Gardiner, Maine, a well known and prominent business man of that city, mention of whom and whose likeness appeared on page 77 of the last issue of the Journal, is a direct descendant of the first Samuel Berry and his son, Lieut. Nathaniel Berry. Mr. Berry has always taken a keen interest in all Maine historical matters, and belongs to various historic-patriotic societies, and is vice-president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He contributes to the Journal the followingg valuable sketch of the Berry family:

Berry Genealogy

SAMUEL BERRY.

(1) Samuel Berry was an Englishman by birth. He built a large house and kept a tavern, which was the first house for entertainment ever built in Bath. On the hill north of the mill, they built a two story garrison of timber 12 inches square, the upper story projecting to protect themselves against the Indians.

This block house stood until after the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759. It was taken down by Mr. Berry, and



three houses built of it for his three sons, on the west side of the mill pond, on three separate lots 30 rods wide and extending east to Winnegance Creek.

Names of the three sons:

(2) Nathaniel Berry, Samuel Berry, James Berry,

(Joseph was taken by the Indians) see below.

1739—Berry & Sears built a double saw mill. (Samuel, Sr.)

1749—Second mill built by Berry.

1750—First grist mill built by Berry and others.

1763—Third saw mill built by Berry and others.

1782—Fourth saw mill built by Berry and others. (Samuel, Jr.)

1783—Second grist mill built by Berry.

1750—Previous to this date Samuel Berry built mills, tavern, and a strong garrison at Mill Cove. His son Joseph taken by the Indians.

Mr. Berry's land commenced at the Kennebec river, running west to the New Meadows river, and a hundred twenty rods wide.

The first mill Mr. Sears sold out to Mr. Berry.

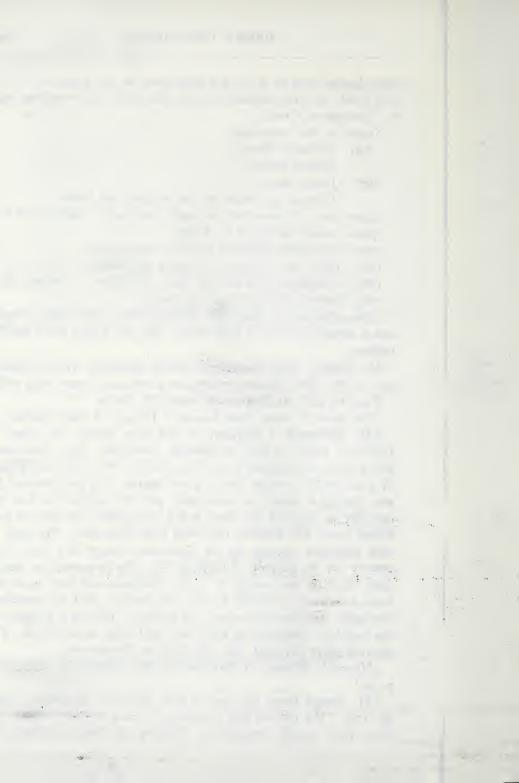
(The above is taken from Lemont's History of Bath, Maine.)

(2) Nathaniel, a mariner, at one time owned 100 acres in Hallowell which he sold to Samuel Norcross. Capt. Nathaniel Berry came to Litchfield from West Bath in 1763. He was a man of great bodily strength and a great hunter. On one occasion he was chasing a moose on snowshoes, and his companions had the curiosity to measure his leaps and it was found out that he had leaped seven feet between the shoes time after time. He used to visit Litchfield, coming up the Cobbossee stream in a boat, frequently for the purpose of hunting. In 1780 he moved his family upon the farm now owned by C. H. Hodgkins and later upon the farm afterwards occupied by his son Andrew, and his grandson Orrington, and lived there until his decease. He was a member of the board of selectmen in 1796, and held other town offices. He married Mary Mitchell, Jan. 18, 1755, at Georgetown.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 78; History of Litchfield.

p. 52.)

(2) Joseph Berry was born at New Meadows, Brunswick, Sept. 28, 1740. His parents had previously resided at Berry's Mills, in Bath, then called Georgetown. Nothing has been obtained as



regards his ancestors. He married 1st Feb., 1776, Jane, the second daughter of Capt. Adam Hunter of Topsham. Joseph Berry either prior or after his marriage settled in Topsham. During the last Indian War he is said to have been captured by the Indians and carried to Canada. It appears in an entry in the office of the Registry of Deeds that Dec. 28, 1768, he received from James Hunter 100 acres of the N. W. parts of lots Nos. 30-31, in Topsham. He was one of the committee of Correspondence & Safety in 1785. He died Sept. 23, 1830, in Topsham, Maine.

(History Brunswick, Topsham.)

(3) Samuel Berry, Nathaniel Berry and a deaf and dumb brother named Benjamin came from West Bath in 1763. Samuel received an eight acre lot (No. 5) on "Plaisted Hill" and his house was near the first dam on the Cabbassa-Contee. The terms on which his land was obtained were: that it should be well fenced, have a good house, and that the grantee should dwell thereon seven years, clean up three acres and work on the highway and ministerial lot certain days each year, and that he should not sell it until the Plantation of Gardinerston contained 60 families. Berry bought out James McCausland in 1776.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 78.)

(3) Samuel Berry of Bath cut timber on the shore of Cabassa first pond and hay at Brown's farm as early as 1761.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 68.)

(3) Lieut. Samuel Berry, b. Aug. 10, 1737; m. Sarah Thorn; she was b. Oct. 14, 1739. Children:

I. David, b. Nov. 22, 1759; m. Mary Bradstreet; she d. in 1827. Children: 1, Polly, b. M. 23, 1782; m. ——— Webster. 2, Arthur, b. Nov. 5, 1783; m. Harriet Stackpole, 2nd wife, Elizabeth Grant, 3d, Mary Taylor. 3, Rachel, b. Apr. 7, 1785; m. ——— Pollard, 2nd husband, ——— Wall. 4, Patty, b. July 10, 1793; d. unm. 5, Harriet, b. Dec., 1795; d. unm.

II. Thomas, b. Aug. 23, 1763; m. Polly Davis, 2nd wife, Mary Hanscom, Children: 1, Samuel, unm; 2, Joseph, m. Betsey Tabor. 3, Keziah, m. Samuel Falls. 4, David, unm.

III. Lydia, b. Aug. 22, 1765; m. Nathaniel Berry (Lee N. Berry.)

IV. Martha, b. July 10, 1767; m.



- V. Lucy, b. March 22, 1769; m. Joseph Lambert of Hill Cove, Bath.
- (3)) Nathaniel Berry was born in Georgetown, now called West Bath, Dec. 22, 1755. When he was eight (8) years of age (1763) his father removed to Gardiner, and Nathaniel continued to reside here until he was twenty-two years old (1777) when he went to Boston and enlisted. He was on the northern frontier with Gen. Schuyler at the retreat of Saratoga, surrender of Burguoyne, the skirmish at White Marsh. He soon became a member of George Washington's Life Guards, and, was at Valley Forge, in that darkest period of the Revolution. In January, 1780, he was honorably discharged, and he returned to his home in Pittston. While at Valley Forge, a member of the Guard opened a writing school and Mr. Berry attended. He wrote the names of the Life Guards in his book. His death took place Aug. 20, 1850. Hon. George Evans pronounced a eulogy, and a large procession of the people, officers, military escort, fire department, etc., attended the body to the Methodist church, and thence to the Pittston Cemetery, where it was buried amid the tolling of bells and the firing of Minute guns. Mr. Berry was a man of vigorous mind and body and will long be remembered as one of Washington's Life Guards.

(3) Nathaniel Berry was the first selectman elected (1781)

in Pittston, Maine.

(4) Lydia Berry, the daughter of Samuel Berry and the wife of Nathaniel Berry, who was born Aug. 22, 1765. was the first white girl born in Gardiner or Pittston.

Children of Capt. Arthur Berry and Harriet Stackpole:

I. Arthur, Jr., m. Charlotte Lambert.

2. Julia, m. J. Macy of New York.

William Bradstreet Berry, son of Capt. Arthur Berry, Jr., and Charlotte Lambert, was born off Cape Horn on his father's ship the "Washington" Dec. 23, 1866; m. Alice Louise Maxcy. Children:

1. Doris Maxcy Berry.

2. Gladys Marshall Berry, m. Harrison Morton Berry; they have one son, Harrison Morton Berry, Jr.

3. William Clark Berry.

the state of the s ***

Rev. Richard Gibson

(By R. F. WORMWOOD, Editor of the Biddeford (Maine) Journal) SKETCH OF ONE OF MAINE'S PIONEER CLERGYMEN.

In "A Visit to an Historical Island," printed in the November-December-January number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, the writer thereof, referring to Rev. Richard Gibson, says:

"Tradition has it that Cape Elizabeth might now be peopled largely with Gibsons instead of Jordans if the Rev. Richard would have consented to marry Winter's only daughter. Apparently he refused to accept her hand and fortune, which was a large one for those days, and returned to England heart free."

As a matter of fact, Rev. Mr. Gibson did not return to England "heart free." In the interest of historical accuracy the following necessarily incomplete sketch of this pioneer Maine clergyman is submitted.

When John Winter returned to New England in 1636 as agent for Robert Trelawny at Richmond's Island, he was accompanied by an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Richard Gibson, who was, so far as the records show, the first clergyman in this vicinity. The coming of Rev. Mr. Gibson is supposed to have been due to an appeal made by Edward Trelawny, a brother of Robert, who was at Richmond's Island in 1635. In a letter written by him to his brother not long after his arrival, he refers to an earlier request "for a religious, able minister." He says it is "most pitiful to behold what a most heathen life we live," and he contrasts conditions at Richmond's Island with those with which he was made familiar during a visit to Boston, mentioning in particular "those sweet means which draws a blessing on all things, even those holy ordinances and heavenly manna of our souls, which in other parts of this land flows abundantly even to the great rejoicing and comforting of the people of God."

Rev. Mr. Gibson came under a three-years' contract with Trelawny and remained at Richmond's Island until his contract expired. Concerning him, Winter wrote to his employer: "Our minister is a very fair condition man, and one that doth keep himself in very good order, and instructs our people well. if it please God to give us grace to follow his instruction." Later Winter's attitude changed, however, and Mr. Gibson's ministry on the island and the nearby mainland was not thereafter a happy one. Slan-

derous reports concerning him soon reached Trelawny in England, and Gibson refers to them in a letter to Trelawny, dated June 11, 1638. The source of those reports is not stated, but may be readily inferred. The minister, in his letter, mentions the willingness of the people of Richmond's Island and vicinity to contribute twenty-five pounds a year to the fifty pounds he received from Trelawny and he says that Winter opposed the movement to increase his salary "because he was not sought unto." It appears from this that Mr. Winter, who evidently considered himself the foremost man in the community, took offense because he was not consulted in this matter. It was in this connection that Mr. Gibson referred to the defamatory reports. He affirms that no such reports have been in circulation on the island, and continues: "It is not in my power what other men think or speak of me, yet it is in my power by God's grace so to live as an honest man and a minister and so as no man shall speak evil of me but by slandering, nor think amiss but by too much credulity, nor yet aggrieve me much by any abuse."

There is internal evidence, however, that Trelawny was influenced by these reports, and Rev. Mr. Gibson appealed to him to seek other testimony than that he had furnished, adding: "You may, if you please, hear of them that have been here, or come from hence, if they have known or heard of any such drinking as you talk of. I had rather be under ground than discredit either your people or plantation, as you, believing idle people, suppose I do. If you have any jealousy this way (so doubtfully you write) I think it is best you hold off and proceed no further with me either in land or service."

There is a suggestion of another reason why Mr. Winter was opposed to giving Rev. Mr. Gibson an increase of salary. Mr. Gibson had married a daughter of Thomas Lewis of Saco, while Winter had a marriageable daughter, an only child, who subsequently married Rev. Robert Jordan, who came from England about 1640, and who, in 1648, was administrator of Winter's estate. In a letter to Governor Winthrop, dated Jan. 14, 1639, Mr. Gibson mentions his marriage, referring to it as "a fit means for closing of differences and setting in order both for religion and government in these plantations."

It did not have precisely that effect, but at length the way was epened for Rev. Mr. Gibson to go to the Piscataqua, whither, in



the summer of 1636, he had been preceded by some of the men in the employ of Winter who had become so dissatisfied with him that they "fell into a mutiny," and left Richmond's Island for a place where they might be at liberty "to fish for themselves." One of these men, mentioned by Winter at the time of the "mutiny" as "the leader of them all." was a moving spirit among the parishioners who "founded and built" at Piscatagua the "parsonage house, chapel, with the appurtenances at their own proper costs and charges." and made choice of Rev. Mr. Gibson to be "the first parson of said parsonage."

In a letter written at Richmond's Island, July 8, 1639, and addressed to Trelawny, Stephen Sargent, who was an employe of Trelawny under Winter, says that Mr. Gibson "is going to Piscataqua to live, the which we are all sorry, and should be glad if that we might enjoy his company longer."

Winter, however, did not seem to share this sorrow. In a letter written to Trelawny, dated two days later than the one written by Sargent, his only reference to the matter was: "Mr. Gibson is going from us; he is to go to Piscataway to be their minister, and they give him sixty pounds per year and build him a house and clear him some grounds and prepare it for him against he come "

Mr. Gibson, writing to Trelawnv. the letter bearing the same date as that of Mr. Sargent, gives the reason for his removal as follows: "For the continuance of my service at the island, it is that which I have much desired, and upon your consent thereunto I have settled myself into the country, and expended my estate in dependence thereon; and now I see Mr. Winter doth not desire it, nor hath he ever desired it, but * * * hath entertained me very coarsely and with much discourtesy, so that I am forced to remove to Piscataway for maintenance to my great hindrance. * * * I shall not go from these parts till Michaelmas, till which time I have offered my service to Mr. Winter as formerly, if he please, which whether he will accept or no I know not; he maketh difficulty and suspendeth his consent thereto as yet."

At least one early historian has fixed the date of Mr. Gibson's removal to Piscataqua "at the close of 1640, or early the following year," but it is a matter of record that he was paid by Winter for six weeks' service after his three-years' contract with Trelawny expired, and as he came here with Winter, landing at Rich-



mond's Island, May 24, 1636, it would seem that his departure from that place may have been in the latter part of the summer of 1639. Between that time and Michaelmas he may have lived in Saco, the home of his wife's father.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Gibson at Richmond's Island, Rev. Robert Jordan, was a graduate of Oxford University and a clergyman of the Church of England. For two years he had been living with his kinsman, Thomas Purchase, at Pejepscot, where he had probably held religious services. In a letter to Robert Trelawny, dated Aug. 2, 1641, Winter speaks of Mr. Jordan as follows: "Here is one Mr. Robert Jordan, a minister, who has been with us this three months, which is a very honest religious man by anything as yet I can find in him. I have not yet agreed with him for staying here, but did defer it till I did hear some word from you. We were long without minister, and were in but a bad way, and so we shall be still if we have not the word of God taught unto us sometimes."

This reference is believed to be the negotiations which had already been commenced with settlers at Pemaquid, who expressed a desire to secure Mr. Jordan's services half the year and allow Richmond's Island to have him the other half. An agreement upon this proposal was not reached, and Mr. Jordan remained at Richmond's Island, where, soon after his arrival he married Winter's daughter, Sarah, and, by reason of his natural ability, education and deep interest in provincial affairs, long occupied a place of considerable influence in the region. The church of which he was a member and for which he labored did not find the New England soil congenial, however, and he soon gave up the ministry and devoted himself to private business affairs.

The life of the pioneer preacher of the gospel in the territory now included within the limits of the state of Maine, who felt upon his conscience the burden of precious souls to be saved, was not an easy one, either mentally or physically, for only too often was he called upon to fight with the weapons of the flesh as well as with those of the spirit. He was usually the best educated man of the community and his position gave his opinions a weight greater than that of the average citizen in the adjustment of minor differences between neighbors and in the settlement of matters of more public moment. It was a country of magnificent distances, and the parishes of the early preachers were broad ones. This involved

p^*)

long journeys, by horseback if they could not be made by boat, and, as there were no improved highways, this meant following a path or more often a mere trail of spotted trees. Even in times of peace this was bad enough, but it was much worse when fear of hostile Indians was added to the natural and ever-present fear of prowling wild animals. Much of the seed then sown fell upon stony ground; some fell to the share of the birds of the air, and some fell in spots where the soil was neither deep nor fertile, but these pioneer preachers had in no small measure that faith calculated to remove mountains, and they were not easily discouraged. They found some fertile soil, and they planted, and cultivated and prayed without ceasing. Some went to a reward all the more deserved because they had missed an earthly recompense; others lived to see the fields ripe for the harvest, and passed on, hopeful to the end. And their successors sit in the shade of the tree they planted in the soil of a new world, a tree whose branches spread far and wide and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

In a broad review of the religious history of the last three hundred years, as it has, directly and indirectly, affected the development of the state of Maine, it should be easy to forget the bigotry, the intolerance, the self-seeking, the schisms originating in differences over minor points of faith, the persecutions, the evil speaking, the lack of the spirit of the Master, of the few, and remember only the courage, the honesty, the energy, the personal sacrifices, the prayerful seeking for the light and for the right, of the many. The settlement of New England marked the beginning of a new era of religious tolerance, and the pioneer clergymen of this our good state of Maine had no small share in establishing on these shores the faith that makes men free.



Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today



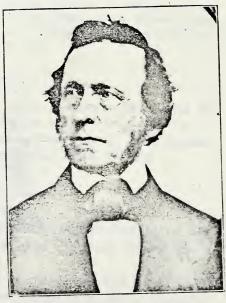
JOSEPH W. SIMPSON.

Joseph W. Simpson was born in York, Maine. Dec. 20, 1870, the son of Jeremiah P. and Mary Lowe Simpson. He is State Treasurer of Maine, and is also engaged in banking, hotel business and other enterprises. and has been a representative to the Legislature and state senator. He is one of the leaders in the public, political and business affairs of York County.

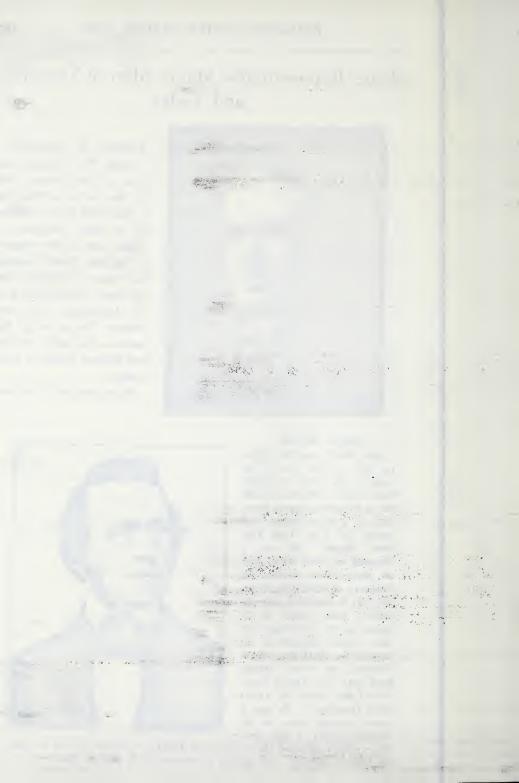
He married Ida L. Rogers.

SEBA SMITH.

Seba Smith was born Sept. 14, 1752, in his father's log house in the woods of Buckfield, Maine. He was an editor in Portland, Maine, from 1820-38, and an editor and author in New York City from 1839-68. He was a compeer of John Neal, both of whom were among the founders of Maine literature. He was a humorist and acquired great fame as an author of the "Downing" letters. These appeared in the leading American periodicals. Perhaps his most famous book was "My Thirty Years out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing." It was a good natured satire on the political affairs of that time.



His writings attracted the attention of Abraham Lincoln, and he was one of his favorite authors. He died in Patchogue, L. I., July 29, 1868.





LEMUEL JOSHUA COBURN.

Lemuel J. Coburn of Sangerville, Maine, is one of the progressive and wide-awake business men of Piscataguis county. He was the promoter of the Glencoe Woolen Co., which succeeded the Sangerville Woolen Co., and is now a large owner in this enterprise. His activities extend into the public and political affairs in his town and county.

He is the son of Joshua Lemuel and Ella E. (Palmer) Coburn, and was born in Parkman, Maine, Jan. 25. 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered upon a business career. Prior to his return to Sangerville in

April, 1915, he was in the employ of and connected with industrial enterprises in Boston, New York City, and New Britain, Conn.

Lemuel Joshua Coburn was united in marriage, January 29, 1897, at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Annie Louise Morgan, daughter of George William and Flora (Moore) Morgan. They are the parents of the following children: Lemuel J., Jr., born June 5, 1898; William Morgan, born August 14, 1900; and Dwight A., born January 31, 1904.

A regrettable error occurred in the historical data relating to U. S. Senator Bert M. Fernald in this section (Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 68) in stating that he was born in West Pownal. This popular Maine Senator was born in West Poland, April 26, 1858.

The valuable Simmons family articles will be concluded in our next number. We also intend to close the Flagg Revolutionary series during the present volume.

The next (ninth) volume will be changed so that it will hereafter begin in January of each year instead of in May as formerly.



Jock Kelly and His Birches

On the 28th day of July of this year the editor was riding over the old highway between Monson and Greenville with "Bill" Bonney, known in more polite language as the Honorable William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham, Maine, who was speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1917. On the summit of a hill over which this road passes in the northerly part of the town of Shirley and near the Greenville town line, is a prosperous and fine looking set of farm buildings. At this place on either side of the road is a pretty little grove of white birches, not transplanted shade trees, but standing as first planted by the hand of nature. Sufficient space was left around each to prevent the hardest hearted and most technical road-builder from slaughtering them "because, you know, they don't let the sun onto the road." They are also so far from the road-bed that it would seem no sane excuse can ever be found for their destruction. It is a charming little cluster of trees along a dusty highway, a delightful sight to any lover of nature.

It attracted the attention of the ex-Speaker, who made the remark that "those trees must have been left by a wise man who had the soul of a true artist." As we sped along towards the shores of Moosehead Lake, my memory was in the past for three or four decades, and we saw the big, rugged Jock Kelly with a rough exterior and a kind heart, who left this monument to his memory to bless future generations of travellers along the old highway. We told Jock's story to our friend, who wondered why Professor Knowlton "had never made it a subject for rhyme." Thus on the following day, while under the kindly shade of the Professor's own trees at his pleasant home in Monson village, the suggestion that his muse had neglected a duty in this regard was made to him. The result was the following contribution to the Journal, highly appreciated by us:

He was rugged and rough, crude in his speech, Could swear more prolific than the parson could preach; Yet down in the innermost depths of his heart Was a love for beauty in nature and art. With peavy and pole he could break the worst jam, And set it afloat with a low muffled "damn." He could see the "king log" with a glimpse of the eye, Though he never had read our Day or Bill Nye;

Never heard of the Druids who worshipped the tree; Never knew of the oaks of the French Tuileries: Yet the birches so white, so tall and so trim, Were objects of beauty, and sacred to him.

He never had heard of the Venus of Milo: Was much better versed in euchre and "high-low;" Yet he loved to sit mid his birches so trim, Smoke his pipe and admire each delicate limb.

When he cut down the trees to make him a farm, He carefully guarded each tree from all harm. They stand there today a monument true To a man that loved nature far more than he knew.

: Never had heard about Bryant and the temples of God, Or the cedars of Lebanon or oaks of Ashrod: Yet he saw in his birches a temple so fine That the hand that planted them must be divine.

Ye parsons who ride in your automobile. Forget for a moment your partisan zeal, And let it not ruffle a thread of your "frock" To pray for the soul of rugged old Jock.

-William S. Knowlton.

Help I was a wall as a 1978 A.S.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY THE LATE CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 226.)

This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917; Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	McAlester, Richard	N. H. line	Private	75	Lincoln	
oou			1	or74		
'40	McAlester, Richard			78	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35c	McCastin, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	12	Hancock	d. Aug. 21, 1829
'35c	M'Causland, Henry	Mass. line	Private	60	Kennebec	d. Mar. 4, 1826
'35c '40	McCausland, James McCausland, Mary	Mass. IIIIe	I II vate	75	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner
40	McCausland, Robert				Tremme been	see Causland
				1		Robert M.
'35c	M'Clellan, John	N. H. line	Private	74	Penobscot	Same as Mc-
			_		~	Lellan, J.?
	McClellan, Prince	Cont. navy	Seaman			d. July 19, 1829
'35c	McCormick, James	Mass. line	Private	60		d. Sept. 2, 1829.d. Aug. 1821.
'35c	McDaniel, James McDaniel, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	
'35d '40	McDaniel, Susannah.		Tilvate		York	
'35c	McDonald, John	Mass. line	Sergeant			d.Feb. 8, 1825.
'35c	McDonald, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland	
'40			1	86		Res. Standish.
'40	McDuffin, David Mace, Andrew		D + 6 C-	66		Res. Winthrop
'35d	Mace, Andrew	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Ser.	92	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'40 '35d	M'Farland, Benjamin.	Moss line	Private		Lincoln	
'35c	McFarland, Elijah	Mass line	Private	77		d. Mar. 1828.
'36c	M'Farland, James	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	d.Mar. 3, 1834.
'35c	McFarland, James	Mass. line	Private	67		d. Mar. 1, 1824
'35c	McFarland, William	Mass. line	Private	53		d. Apr. 2,1823.
'35c	McFarlin, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	53	Somerset	
'35c	McGaughlin, William	Mass. line	Private	00	Cumberland	. d. Feb. 20,1820 See also Mc
				1		Laughlin.
'35c	M'Gee. Neil	Mass. line	Private	6	Hancock	d. Sept. 2, 1825
'40	McGill, Martha			. 8	5 Cumberland	. Res. Brunswic.
						See also Ma
'35d	McIntire, Phineas	Mass line	Drivote	8	Vork	gill.
'35c	McIntire, Phineas	Mass. line	Private	. 7	3 Cumberland	
'35d	McIntosh, John	Mass. line	Private	. 78 8	Cumberland)
	1	1		7	3	. !
'40	McKenney, Jonathan	Mass. line	. Private	. 8	0 Cumberland	. Res. Scarbor'g
				1		Same as Mo
'35d	McKenney, Joseph	Mass line	Sergeant	7	8 Kennebec	Kinney.
'40	McKenney, Joseph McKenney, Margaret.		. Deigeant	7		Res. George-
7.0		l .	1	-		town.
'40	McKenney, Sarah			. 7	4 York	. Res. Waterbo
						ough.
'35c	Mckinney, Isaac	. Mass. line	. Private	. 9	1 Cumberland	



		1	1		l .	
List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	McKinney, Jonathan.	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland	Same as Mc- Kenney.
'35d		Mass. mil	Private	76	Lincoln	
'35c	McKinney, William	Mass. line	Lieutenant	84	Cumberland	d. Jan. 27, 1823
'35c '35c	McLain, Samuel McLane, Ichabod	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	80	Lincoln	
'40	McLaughlin, Hannah.			78	Kennebec Cumberland	ough. See also McGau-
'40	McLellan, John			79	Penobscot	Same as Mc-
'40	McLellan, John			74	Cumb	Clellan? Res. Portland. 3 d. Ward.
'40	McLellan, William			80 to90	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35d	McLelland, William	Mass. line		77	Cumberland.	See also McLel- lan.
'35d '35c	M'Lure, James McMahan, Joseph	N. H. line Mass. line	Private	81 73	Waldo Lincoln	d. Aug. 22, 1825.
'35c '35d	McMahon, Daniel M'Manners, Daniel McManus, Daniel	Mass. line Mass. mil	Private Private	68:	Lincoln	
'40 '35c	McManus, Daniel			74	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'40	McManus, John	Mass. line	Corporal	6)	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	McMichael, James	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	ites.Diunswick.
'35c	McMichael, James McMullen, Archibald McNally, Michael	Mass. line	Private	61	Hancock	
'40 '35c	Macomber, South'th.	Mass. line	Private		Kennebec Cumberland.	Res. Clinton.
'35c	Madden, John	Mass. line	Private	77	${\tt Hancock}$	
. '40	Maddin, John	D. T. I'	D.:	83	Waldo	Res. Waldo. Plantation.
'35c '35c		R. I. line Mass. line	Private Private	1	York	d. Aug. 25, 1821.
'40				78	Hancock Hancock	Res. Ellsworth.
'35c	Magill, William	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland.	
'35d	Main, Amos	Mass. line	Sergeant	84	York	1
'40	Maine, William			82 1	Lincoln	Res. Phipsburg
'35c '40	Mallett, William Mallett, William Maloon, see Baloon. Mann, Amos		Private		Kennebec Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35d	Mann, Amos	Mass. line	Private	72 1	Penobscot	
'35d	Mann, David	Mass. line	Private	75 I	Penobscot	
'35d '35d	Mann, David Mann, Joseph Mann, Oliver	Mass. mil Mass. line	Private Surgeon's	73 C	Cumberland. Hancock	
'40 '35d	Mann, Robert Mansell, Joseph	Mass. line		84 I	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'40				89 I	Penobscot	1 77 1 02 110
'35c '35d	Mansfield, James M	Penn. line	Private Private			d. Feb. 22, 1825.
'40	Manson, Thomas			78 F	iennebec	Res. Fayette.
'35c	Marble, John	V. H. line	Private	70 F	iennebec	
'35c '35d	Marble, Samuel	M. H. line	rivate	74 5	omerset	
'40	March, Matthias		iivate	80.0	umberland.	Res. Gorham.
				090		
'35d '35c	March, William	lass line	rivate	71 P	Penobscot	d Mar 5 1891
'35c	Marr, James	lass. line	Corporal.	81 Y	ork	d. Mar. 5, 1821.
'40	Marr, Lydia			72 Y	ork	Res. So. Ber- wick.
35'c	Marsdon, Theodore? Marsh, Noah? Marsh, Stephen?	H. line I	rivate		Cennebec	10.4 07 1000
'35c '35d	Marsh, Stephen	H State	rivate	74 5	omerset	d.Oct. 25, 1830.
40				79 Y	ork	Res.Acton.
'40	Marshall, George D			- P	enobscot	Res. Bradford.
'35c '40	Marshall, Benjamain. Marshall, Benjamain. Marston, David	lass. line F	rivate	63 H	incoln	d. March, 1822. Res. St. George.
'35d	Marston, David	. H. line	rivate	78 Y	ork	ites. Et. George.
				k 76		



ist.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	ge.	County.	Remarks.
		1	1	1		D Manmouth
					Kennebec	Res. Monmouth
10	Toronh	Mass. State	. Private	. 72	Kennebec	d June 4 1824
35d	Marston, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	. 67	Kennebec	d. June 4, 1824.
35c	Marston, Nathaniel.	N. H. line	. Private	. 74	Washington.	
35c	Marston, Joseph Marston, Nathaniel Marston, Samuel Martin, David	. Mass. line	. Private	. 13	Cumberland.	Res. Portland.
35c	Martin, Elizabeth			. 00	Cumberiand.	7th. ward.
40	Martin, Billian			72	Cumberland.	d. May 23, 1820 Res. Prospect.
35c	Martin, John	. Mass. line	. Drummer	79	Waldo	. Res. Prospect.
40	Martin, John		Dringto	74	Waldo	. /
35c	Martin, Joseph	. Cont. line	Private	88		
35d	Martin, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland.	1 Tues 1994
35c	Martin, Robert	Nass. line	Private	64	Waldo	. d. June, 1824.
35c	Mason, Broadstreet. Mason, Ebenezer	Mass mil	Private	71	[Kennenee	Dec Vienna.
oou ,	Mason, Doche				Kennebec	Res. Vienna. Res. Bethel. Oct. 22, 1824.
40	Mason, Eunice Mason, John Mason, Moses Mason, Tilley			80	Cumberland	Oct 22 1824. d
40	Mason, Eunice	Mass, line	Private	6	Cumberland Oxford	. 000.22, 2022
35c	Mason, Moses	N. H. mil	Private		4 Somerset	•
35d 35d	Mason, Tilley	Mass. mil	Private		2 Lincoln	Res. Thomas-
'40	Mason, Tilley Massman, Aaron				Z Lincoln	ton. Same as
*0	Tracellar, real of					Moosman.
			Dest & C	7	5 Oxford	
'35d	Masterson, James	Mass. mil	Pvt. & S	6		d. Feb. 10, 182
'35c	Mathews, Daniel 2'd	l Mass. line	Private	7	8 Kennebec	. nes. vassame
'40	Masterson, James Mathews, Daniel 2'd Mathews, Decire					ough.
		1'	Drivate	8	9 Oxford	d. Jan., 1826. d. in 1826.
'35c	Mathews, John 1st.	Mass. line	Private.	. 6	1 Somerset	d. in 1820.
'35c	Mathews, Daniel	N. H. line	Private.	7	9 York	D-dford
'35c	Mathews, John 2 d.	Mass. nne	Deimoto	5	5 Penobscot.	Res. Bradford
'40	Maxfield, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	; 7	4 Cumberland 8 Cumberland	Des Vo Var
'35c	Mathews, John 1st. Mathews, Daniel Mathews, John 2'd. Maxfield, Daniel Maxfield, Robert] 7	8 Cumberlan	Res. No. Yar mouth.
'40		1	1	1 -	1 -1	inouth.
107.1	Mr Gold William	Mass. mil	Private.		4 Cumperian	d. Res. Danville.
'35d	Maxield, William.				4 Cumb	1003.25
'40 '35c	Maxfield, William. Maxwell, Robert. Maxwell, William. Maxwell, William. Mayberry, John. Mayberry, Thomas Mayberry, William	Mass. line	Private.	• • • • •	Cumberlan	d. Res. Danville
'40	Maxwell William				70 Cumberlan	d.
,324	Mayberry John	Mass. line	Private.	• • • • • •	74 Cumberlan	d.
'35d '35d	Mayberry, Thomas	Mass. line	Private.		75 Cumberlan	d.
'35c	Mayberry, William	Mass. line	Private.		82 Cumberlan	d. d. d. Res. Raymor
'40					81 Penobscot	Res. Bangor
'40	Mayhew, James				81 Penobscot	. Res. Bangor Res. Carmel
'40	Mayhew, James Mayhew, James Mayhue, James	Alega line	Private		75 Penobscot	Danie de l'elle
'35c	Mayhue, James	Mass. IIIc.				
10.	Mr. has Inchus	Mass. line	Private		83 Hancock	d. Jan. 11, 18
'35c	Mayhue, Joshua Maynard, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Sergear	t	76 Somerset.	Res. Madiso
'35d	Maynard, Joseph.				76 Waldo	1000.
'40 '35d	Mayo, Isaac	Mass. line.	Private		97 Comprest	
'35c	Meader, Francis Means, James	Mass. line.	Private			
'40	Means, James				65 Cumberla	nd. d. Oct. 15, 18
'35c	Means, James	Mass. line.	Captai	1	- Cumberla:	nd. d. Oct. 15, 18
'35e		2'd. Regt.	Captai	1	72 Kennebec	d. Jan. 5, 182
'35c	Means, I nomas	lst. Mass. I	Private		72 Oxford	
'350	Meharin, Isaac	Mass. line.	Private		# O X 7 1.	d Dec (.1044
'350		Mass. line.	Private		77 Hancock.	u. Jan. 20, -
'350	Melvin, David	Mass. line.	Privat	2	85 Kennebec	
'350	Melvin, John	Mass. file.			81 York	Res. York.
'40	Mendum, Anna	Cont Nav	Marin		77 York	nd. Res. Standis
'35	Mendum, Anna Mendum, William Menow, Margaret				86 Cumberia	nd. Residential
'40	Menow, Margaret.				0= 1:1-	Res. Warren
'40	Merb, Josiah				35 Lincoln	Same as Me
40			1.		67 Kennahar	d. Feb. 5, 19 Same as Me
'35	c Merchant, John	Mass. line.	Sergea	nt	77 Lincoln	Same as Me
'35	d Mero Amariah.	Mass. line.	Sergea	nt	79 Lincoln	Same as Me
'35	d Mero, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Privat	C	73 Somerset	
35	d Merchant, John. d Mero, Amariah. d Mero, Josiah d Merrick, John d Merrill, Abel Merrill, Abner	Mass. line	Pvt. d	Mus.	TO 3" . 1.	
35	d Merrill Abel	Mass. Stat	e Pvt.&	.vi us.	49 Piscatagi	iis Res.Parkm
'40	Merrill, Abner	Mass. line	Deine		82 Cumberl	and.
'35	d Merrill, Amos	Mass. line.	Priva		79 Cumberl	and.
90		Mass. line	Priva	е		
'35	a lag til rock	Mass line	I FIVA			Res Kenne
'35 '35	d Merrill, Jacob				81 York	Iccs. 2
'35 '35 '40	Merrill, Jacob Merrill, James				73 Cumberl	Res. Kenne bunkport



==						
Lis	t. NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Merrill, John			1 0-	0 .	
'40 '35	Merrill, John			81	Cumberland Lincoln	d. Res. Gray. Res. Lewiston.
	Merrin, Moses	Mass. line	Serg. &	90	Cumberland	i. Res. Lewiston.
350	Merrill, Nathan Merrill, Roger	Mass. line	Private	1	Cumberland	
'350 '40	Merrill, Roger	Mass. State	Private	79	Kennahaa	
	Merrill Samuel	Mana	Private	1 18	Nennehec	Ros Tit-LE-11
'40 '40	Merit, Mary. Merit, William.				York Lincoln	
				81	Washington	Residence.
'35d	Merritt, Jonathan Merritt, William Merrow, William	Mass. State	Private		Lincoln	1 Addiso-
'35c	Merrow, William	Mass, line	Private	0.4	Washington	
		stass, tine	Private	75	Cumberland	. d. Aug. 2, 1823
'35c '35c	Meseroe, Solomon Meserve, Nathaniel Meso, Amreab	Mass. line	Ensign	77	Cumberland	See also Merrow
'40	Meso, Amreah	Mass. line	Private	87	Cumberland York	. d. Jan. 1825.
'35d	35			83	Somerset	. Res. Starks.
'40	,	Mass. State	Private	80	Waldo	Same as Mero?
7354	Michals, William	Mass. mil	Privata	80.	N aldo	Res. Appleton.
'35c '35d	Miller, Asa Miller, Frank	Mass. mil	Private	61	Waldo omerset	
'40	Miller, Frank	Mass. State	Private	09.1	ancoin .	1
	1			75 I	incoln	. Res. Waldobor-
'35c '35d	Miller, John	Mass. line I	Private	72 3	ork	ough. d. Nov. 28, 1825
'40	Miller, Lemuel	Mass. line I	Lieutenant.	0+1	Ork	
240	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		89 1	ork	IRes Kenna
'40	Miller, Noah			66 V	Valdo	bunkport.
'35c	Millet, John	V H line	Daises 4			Res. Lincoln- ville.
'35c '40	Millet, John Millet, Thomas	Cont. Navv	Iariner	93 Y 87 K	ork ennebec	d S+ 0 1001
	Millett, John			77 Y	ork	d. Sept. 6, 1824. Res. Kenne-
'35c	Milligin, Joel	Mass line P	rivata	- 3		bunkport.
'40	Milliken, John		iivate	78 W	umberland. aldo	Res Montaille
		1				Res. Montville. Same as Mulli-
'35d	Milliken, Joshua. Milliken, Lemuel. Milliken, Lydia	lass, line P	rivate	70 C	umba-la - J	ken.
'35d '40	Milliken, Lemuel	lass. line Se	erg. & Lt.	86 C	umberland.	d. Nov. 27, 1832
				79 C	umberland. umberland. umberland.	R e s. Scarbor-
'40	Milliken, Margaret				umberland.	ougn.
'35c				- 1		Res. Scarbo- rough.
'35c	Millikin, Abner Millikin, Josiah Mills, Phillip Mink, John Mink	lass line Pi	rivate	78 H	ancock	_
'35d '35d	Mills, Phillip	Iass. mil Pı	rivate	80 Oz	mberland.	d. Jan. 7, 1832.
'40		Iass. mil Pr	rivate,		ncoln	
'35d				17 1	ncoln	Res. Waldobo-
'35c	Mink, Paul	lass. mil Pr	ivate	81 Li	ncoln	rough.
'40	Mitchell, Ammi	lass. line Pr	ivate	80 K	nnehee	d. June 19, 1832
35c '40	Mitchell, James M M		ivate	74 Li	ncoln	Res. Mexico.
'35c				80 Lu	acoin	Res. Bath.
'35c '35c	Jane Hell, Joshua	ass. line Pr	ivate	04 11 2	ishington	
'40	Mitchell, Josiah M	ass. line Pr	ivate	70 Ke	nnebec	d. Nov. 6, 1826. d. Nov. 12, 1819
'35d	Mitchell, Josiah M Mitchell, Pammey Mitchell, Richard M Mitchell, Samuel M Mitchell, William N	ass mil Pri		80 Lir		Res. Bath.
'35c '35c	Mitchell, Samuel M	ass. line Pri	ivate	32 N.e	mberland.	
'35d	Monk, Elias	. H. line Pri ass. mil Pri	vate	74 Yo	rk	l. March, 1827.
'40		ass. mil Pri	vate	73 Oxi	ford	
'35c	Monroe Abijob	1:	Ore	0.6		Res. Hebron.
'35c	Monroe, Abijah M Monroe, Hugh M	ass. line Pri	vate	75 Oxf	ord	
35d 35c	Monroe, Hugh M Moody, Edward N Moody, George M Moody, John M	H. line Pri		6 Son	coln d nerset	. June 22, 1832
'35d	Moody, George M.	ass. line Pri	vate 7	3 Yor	k	
'40	Moody, John		t. & Co'p 8	2 Lin	coln	
'35c '40	Moody, Joshua Ma	ass. line Pri	vate S	2 C		les. Monmouth Dec. 28, 1828
40	Mondy, Lucy		7	6 Cur	nberland. R	les. Minor
'35d 3	Moody, Samuel Ma	ass. State Fife	r&Sera 3	3 Cur	nberland. R nberland. R nberland. R	es. Sebago.
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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

OTIS MARTIN.

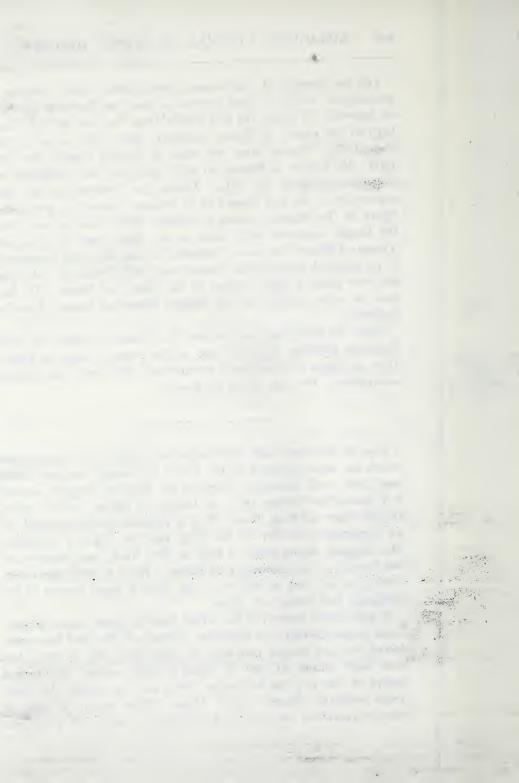
Otis Martin died at his home in Guilford, Maine, July 18, 1920. He was the son of Addison and Lydia Martin. In the fall of 1825 his father opened the first store in what is now Guilford village. He was born in Guilford Nov. 14, 1844. He married Annie Atwood May 29, 1872. Of this union the children now living are Rev. George A. Martin, a Methodist clergyman of note in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Frank O. Martin at the head of the Straw & Martin Insurance Agency in Guilford, and Carl and Florence S. Martin of Guilford. During his life he was a leading figure in the political and civic affairs of Piscataquis county, serving as sheriff six years and as deputy sheriff twenty-one years. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1891. He had positive ideas regarding religious, political and relative subjects, and was a life-long member of the Methodist denomination and the Republican party. He was in the truest sense of that often carelessly used term "a good citizen." He was a true type of that staunch and upright citizenry which makes the State of Maine one of the grandest and most wholesome places in the entire world for a real home.

The last number of Americana (third quarter 1920) contains a genealogical article of deep interest on the Coe-Harthorn families of America. It traces the Coe family from the time of John Coe, born in the county of Essex. England, about 1360, down to the present day. Robert Coe was born in Suffolk county Oct. 26, 1596. He became a Puritan in early manhood, and emigrated to Connecticut, April 30, 1634. Among its illustrations are fine engravings of the late Eben Coe of Bangor, formerly a prominent figure in the financial circles of eastern Maine, and at one time the largest owner of wild lands in the State, and his son, Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, now a resident of that city, and prominent in its financial, professional, literary and social interests. Dr. Coe has ever taken a deep interest in the history of Maine. He has been an active member of the Bangor Historical Society from its beginning.

Since the foregoing was written Dr. Thomas Upham Coe died Saturday morning, July 31, 1920, at his summer home at Kineo, after an illness of two days of pneumonia. His death was entirely unexpected. He was in his 83rd year.

One of the finest and most important things in a literary line which has been produced by the Maine Centennial this year is the neat little, well illustrated brochure by Windsor Daggett entitled "A Down-East Yankee from the District of Maine," which relates the life-story of John Neal. It is a valuable historical sketch of an important character in the early days of Maine's statehood. Mr. Daggett, whose home is now in New York, was formerly of the faculty of the University of Maine. He is a facile and entertaining writer, and in this work has done a great service to the literature and history of Maine.

It has always seemed to the writer that for some reason, or perhaps unintentionally, the historical writers of Portland have neglected due and proper reference to John Neal, one of the ablest and most notable of any of Maine's early writers. He was a native of that city, his birth-place being on Free street. He came from venerable Quaker stock. When Maine became a state he was 27 years old, and was then beginning to write both prose and



poetry. Professor Daggett says that he was "the first writer to represent the United States of North America in the British quarterlies." John Neal was also as a writer and lecturer one of the pioneers in the advocacy of woman's suffrage.

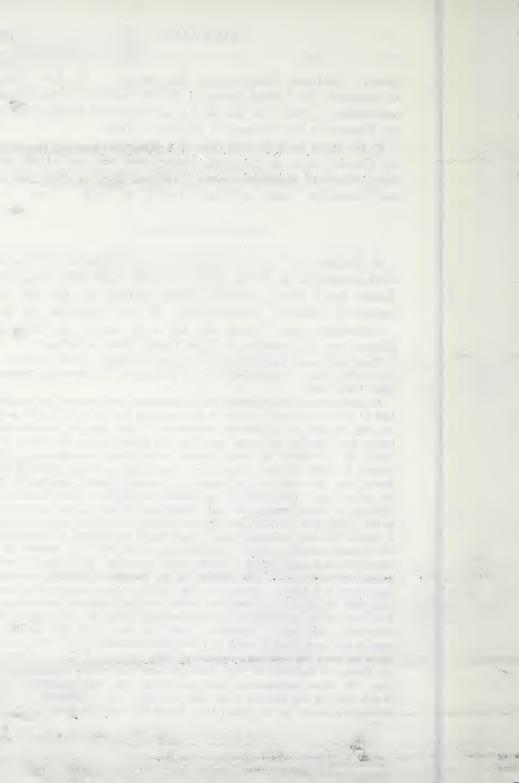
In the same book he also tells in a delightful manner the story of Thomas Shaw of Standish, Maine. He was one of the old time writers of broadside poetry. He was born in 1753, was in the Continental Army, and died October 20, 1838.

In Bulletin No. 2 of the Department of Agriculture relating to market activities in Maine, issued for June, 1920. Hon. Frank S. Adams has a timely warning against drifting too far into the vortex of excessive centralization. In his article on (p. 56) "Community Spirit" along this line is a familiar and accurate glimpse into old customs in Maine's early days as follows:

There is a great need of more civic pride manifest in the work. A co-operative spirit to make the town we live in and the country a desirable

place for a home.

As our government is becoming more centralized there seems to be a notable lack of community spirit, a spirit to do something for the public benefit without any thoughts of a financial recompense. Under the old method when towns were divided into small units for the administration of schools and roads, the individuals in these divisions made direct contributions to the schools in order to save moneys that came from municipal taxation and funds from the state for the support of teaching, thereby lengthening out the school year. The individual contributions consisted of each family contributing a certain amount of fuel, determined by the number of scholars in the family, and the same was true in relation to the board for the teacher, a teacher boarding a certain time in each family determined by the number of scholars attending school. The highways were built and repaired by a similar method, each family working on the highways, the amount of work performed depending almost entirely on the amount of available man and team labor in a family. While it is true that there was a certain direct road tax under the law, little regard was paid to it in the repairs of the highways. I am not trying to defend this old system only from the standpoint of the community spirit that it developed, a spirit of civic pride. We should try now to get some force at work to revive this community spirit. We do not think we need any new organizations for this purpose. This is a field that the Grange in co-operation with Farm Bureaus might work to good advantage. We have demonstrated this past winter that this community spirit is still alive by the splendid work done in some of the communities in helping restore service on the trolley lines during the snow blockade..



On the afternoon of June 15th, 1920, the writer sat on the terrace of the front yard of the residence of Marcellus L. Hussey on Main street in the village of Guilford, Maine. We have recently been informed that this is the spot where was located the first tavern in that village. Of the accuracy of this statement, however, we are not positive. This terrace was constructed by someone of a wise and benevolent conception of how to do common things in a way beneficial to future generations. It makes the most comfortable and delightful loafing place without interference of any stern visaged and sour looking yard-keeper. On that balmy afternoon we were one of a group of congenial spirits who happened along and stopped a while to talk. Others were Mr. Hussey himself. Henry Hudson, John Houston, "Wal" Edes, the late Otis Martin, and several others of Guilford's distinguished citizenry. We talked of the early history of Guilford, some of its interesting characters in the days of yore, of politics, religion, the candidates for governor, etc. It was a pleasant and agreeable hour to us which we shall long remember, especially so, as Mr. Hussey at the time presented us with a century old book entitled "A Narrative of a Tour of Observation, Made during the Summer of 1817, by James Monroe, President of the United States, through the North-Eastern and North-Western Departments of the Union: with a View to the Examination of Their Several Military Defences," published in Philadelphia, 1818 by S. A. Mitchell & H. Ames, Clark and Raser, Printers. This is a book of 228 pages in which is an accurate account of President Monroe's visit to the district of Maine, which in the near future we intend to compile for the readers of the Journal. Mr. Hussey has always taken an interest in Maine historical subjects, but has devoted more of his busy life to the making of the industrial history of his own town and county than to historical research.

Another of the most valuable of the Maine Centennial productions is "The Maine Book" written and compiled by Henry E. Dunnack, the able and popular librarian of the Maine state library. In his preface the author says, "This book is in no sense a his-



tory of Maine, nor is it intended to be substituted for any period of Maine history:" yet it contains very much regarding the history of Maine from its early days to the present time, of its geography and topography, and of its industrial and social development. It is beautifully illustrated. Its every page is entertaining and instructive and it makes one of the best reference books on the State of Maine that has ever been written.

MAINE.

I love the dear old state of Maine, Its mountains, streams and rills; And above all the slender pine That grows upon the hill.

I love to hear the legends Which cluster about thy name; And the history of the past Which has given thee much fame.

I love thee, Maine, My Native State, The State which gave me birth, And all thy children, too, Who sit around thy hearth.

I love thy beauty, dear old Maine, Thy rockbound coast, and briny sea; All that charms and fascinates; 'Tis surely very dear to me.

CHORUS.

We will sing thy praises, Maine, From Aroostook to Casco Bay; All hail to thee, my dear old State, On this glad centennial day.

-Victoria Aurora Magnusson.

Gorham, Me., June 1, 1920.

ni , .

Regarding the Simmons Family

Miss W. B. Fairbanks of Farmington. Maine, a well known research worker along genealogical lines, writes to the Journal as follows:

Speaking of the Simmons family I wish to say that referring to Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 139, of your magazine, Moses (1) and Moses, Jr. (2) were not one, but two individuals, father and son. Moses, Sr., married Sarah, had Moses, Jr., who married, 1662, Patience Barstow, and died before his father. Their daughter Patience Simmons baptized in 1676 married George Barrows and from them I am descended in a Waterman-Chipman-Fairbanks line. Of course documentary evidence can be furnished for the statements herewith made. I would like to have them written out and printed in your magazine. Some think that Sarah was a daughter of Roger Chandler and if this is true there is Mayflower Pilgrim blood there.

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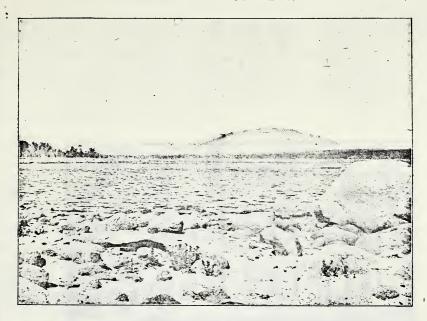
W. B. GOULD

292 Hammond St.

Bangor, Maine

And the second s

MAINE INLAND SCENERY.



Contributed by Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

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YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

(Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE





Home of the Hon. Edward Kavanagh, Governor of Maine, 1843, in the village of Damariscotta Mills, town of Newcastle, Maine. For references to Gov. Kavanagh see the Journal (biog. sketch) Vol. II, pp. 37-39, and (in connection with the Northeastern Boundary Controversy) Vol. V, pp. 22-25.



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 3

To the Patrons of the Journal:

A FRANK TALK BY THE PUBLISHER.

For many years prior to 1913 the writer had been possessed with a strong desire or an inspiration,—whatever that word may really mean—to furnish Maine people with a publication of modest ambition devoted entirely to topics relating to the history of Maine, and especially to interesting side-lights on it colonial period. During the winter of that year I was at Augusta some of the time, and talked about it with certain friends whom I knew to be interested in such matters, and the result was that upon returning to my home, I arranged with a printer to produce what was the first number of Vol. I of the Journal.

Taking a sample copy of this with me, I returned to Augusta and called the attention of members of the Legislature and other public men of the state whom I met there to it. They approved of the project to such an extent that I secured two hundred or more subscribers. Immediately this frail literary bark, laden with fragmentary bits, facts and scraps, many of them on the border of oblivion, yet all pertaining to ancient and venerable things in Maine, was set adrift upon the uncertain sea of Maine Journalism. These first subscribers would make a roster of many of Maine's brightest and most distinguished men. The fact that, with the exception of those who have dropped from the list through death and changed conditions, nearly all of them yet honor the Journal's mailing list with their names is indeed gratifying.

I never had any delusions about this rather slenderly equipped enterprise. I fully realized that so far as remuneration was concerned it must necessarily ever be

Special minutes to blame thereon

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To be I would all of

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largely a labor of love. Yet under adverse circumstances it has kept on a safe track until the enormous rise in print paper during the first part of the present year. Now, in its eighth volume, this publication has arrived at the parting of the ways, and must choose one of three courses to pursue. These are: To maintain it at a considerable financial loss, to discontinue it, or to raise its price.

The first I am not financially able to do. The second grieves me to contemplate. While in the end it may involve some personal loss, I feel that it is a duty to myself and to the loyal friends of the Journal to undertake, for one volume at least, the third way out of the dilemma. If this be so, it only remains to fix the price. I have careful estimates of several printers and an exact account of the expenses and receipts of the previous volumes. I have studied it all with care, and my conclusion is that to continue it with the same quality of paper as is now used, the number to average 50-60 pages of text, the price must be two dollars per volume in order to avoid such a slump as would put it entirely out of existence.

It is very desirable to change the issuance of these quarterly numbers so that the first part of each volume will begin with January-February-March of each year instead of May-June-July as has formerly been the practice. To readjust this the fourth and last number of the current volume will be issued in December. Volume IX will begin with the January-February-March number at two

dollars per year.

Now, friends, the future life of the Journal is up to you. It is only with your hearty co-operation that its existence can be made safe. In this connection we quote from a letter just received from General Henry L. Mitchell of Bangor, a lawyer and for many years a leader in the social and industrial life of that city:

"I read your card on 'reinforcement' in your last issue of the SPRAGUE JOURNAL, and have asked several of

my friends to subscribe for same.

"I hope to get you several new members, shall do my best to do so, not for the fee you offer but to help you in your good work. "I read the Journal with much interest and want it to go on. I hope others will take an interest and help you get new subscribers."

This letter in its expression of appreciation for the work that the Journal is doing for Maine is typical. Many of a similar tone have been received, some of which have appeared on our pages under the title of "Sayings of Subscribers."

Recently there are indications that some of the public schools of Maine desire to use the Journal as a work of reference. Dr. Thomas, the State Superintendent, and other leading educators are urging this. Hence the Journal will make every effort to co-operate with them in this regard. Commencing with the first number of the next volume (IX) several pages will be devoted to a department along these lines if superintendents and teachers will aid in furnishing suggestions, data, etc., appropriate for it.

On a beautiful August day of the present year the editor of the Journal enjoyed a pleasant auto ride with Hon. William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham, Maine, and Prof. Bertram E. Packard, superintendent of schools at Sanford, Maine. We passed over much of the territory that was the ancient town of Pownalboro, the present town of Dresden being an important part of it. There we visited the court house (see Journal, Vol. VII, p. 175), and saw the place where John Gardiner lived and practiced law when he represented Pownalboro in the Massachusetts legislature. We were during the entire day on historic ground of Revolutionary times, passed the old Mustard and Peacock taverns and many other points and places of interest to the antiquarian. Dining that evening at "The Oaklands," the historic old Gardiner mansion with a most delightful host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner. was also a most delightful feature of a delightful day. Mr. Gardiner is a direct descendant of Dr. Silvester Gardiner

The state of the s A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts, Descendents of Moses Simmons (Moses Symonson). "Fortune" 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Concluded from page 107)

SIXTH GENERATION.

Thomas Simmons (Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons. His tomb-stone in the Slaigo yard, Waldoboro, Me., reads thus:

Col. Thomas Simmons died, Oct. 4, 1868, Æ 86 yrs., 4 mos

Thomas served in the war of 1812 and received the title of

colonel. He (Thomas Simmons) married Catherine Fyler, (died June 7, 1872, Æ. 86 yrs. 9 mos). They had 10 children as follows:

Thomas Jefferson Simmons, b. April, 1808; d. Dec. 26, 1883, ae. 75 yrs., 8 mos., 2 dys.

7 Capt. Joseph W. Simmons died Jan. 16, 1892, ae. 75 yrs., 1 mo., 27 days.

Gorham Parks (?) Simmons.

7 Daniel Webster Simmons.

Louise Simmons m. Jacob Moody, (Nob. Me.); d. in Massachusetts. Lived in Portland, buried in Rockland, Me.

Elizabeth Simmons, m. Silas Gowen, Belmont, Me.

Susanna Simmons, d. May 29, 1888, ae. 73 yrs., 8 mos.

Caroline Simmons, b. Nov. 6, 1827; d. Nov. 8, 1852.

7 John Adams Simmons.

William A. Simmons died June 30, 1882, ae. 60 yrs., 1 mo., 6 days; m. Margaret Lake, who died March 7, 1899, ae. 71 yrs., 2 mos. Children, Carrie, Arthur, died young.

6 5 4 3 2 I

Joseph Simmons (Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was the youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons. He had a daughter Elizabeth and a daughter or grand-daughter Jennie Simmons who married S. H. Hall. They lived

'until recently on Union St., Rockland, Me. Joseph Simmons lived and died at Palermo, Me.

6 5 4 3 2 I Mercy Simmons (Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) the

daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons was born at Waldoboro, Me., and died at Belfast, Me., May 7, 1885, aged 93 yrs., 4 mos., 24 days, and she is buried at Montville, Me.

Mercy Simmons married Ephraim Keen (Nye) Dec. 23, 1813. They were married by Elder Phinehas Pillsbury. Ephraim Keen died May 31, 1839, aged 45 yrs., 3 mos., 19 days. He was born at Bremen, Me.

6

Children of Ephraim and Mercy (Simmons) Keen were:

Nathaniel Emory Keen, lived and died at Belfast, Me., (dealer in wood and coal).

Louisa S. Keen, married a Mr. Hall and has a daughter, the wife of Mr. Fred Healey, Winthrop, Mass.

Ephraim Keen.

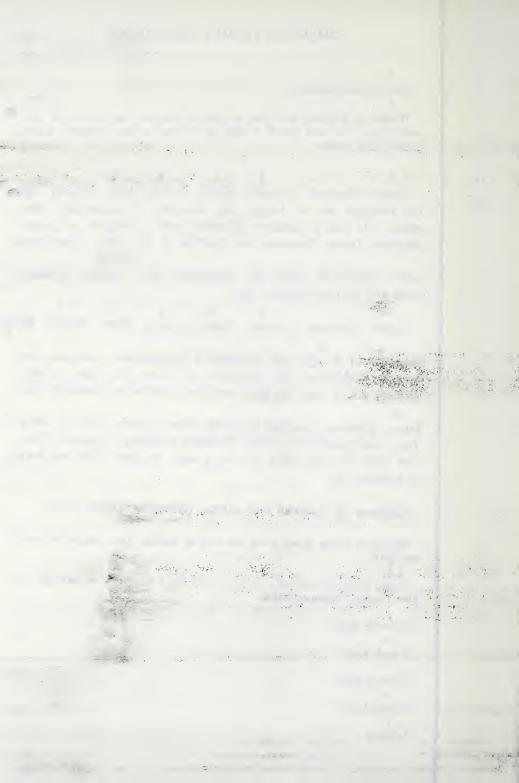
7

Joseph Keen.

Thomas Keen.

Mercy Ann.

Lucinda.



James Simmons (Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses,) was born at Waldoboro, Maine, January 10, 1781, and died at Nobleboro, Maine, Oct. 2, 1872. In the cemetery at Nobleboro, Me., there is a tomb-stone to his memory that reads:

Col. James Simmons Died Oct. 2, 1872, Aged 92 yrs., 9 mos.

' James Simmons married Christania Keen daughter of Nye and Molly (Smith) Keen. Christania (Keen) Simmons was born 'Sept. 16, 1784, and died at Nobleboro, Me., May 1st, 1861, aged '76 years.

James Simmons was farmer, blacksmith and soldier. He received the title of Colonel for training a company of men in the war of 1812. He was Colonel in one regiment, his brother Thomas Simmons in another. In his earlier days James Simmons was a skilled drummer, a drum major, so called, of his company. His drum seemed to have been a part of his being. One day when he was drumming, a relative not over fond of such music said to him, "Colonel, don't you think if you should drum less and work more you would get on better?" He always attended the "Musters" of the Militia, and was ever young in spirit. Even when eighty years old (it has been said) he could ride horse back and did so at a review at Damariscotta, Me. At this time he remarked that he felt like enlisting in the Army (the Civil War was then in progress). He was active to the end and died suddenly while engaged

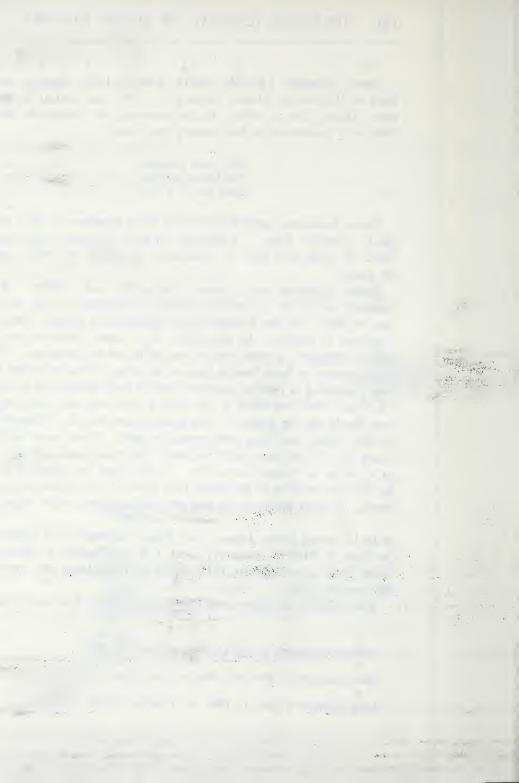
'with his usual home duties. Col. James Simmons was musician in Capt. C. Miller's company, Lieut. Col. S. Thatcher's regiment, from Sept. 4, to Sept. 10, 1812, raised at Waldoboro, Me., served at Camden, Me.

' The children of James and Christania (Keen) Simmons were:

⁷ Nathaniel Simmons, b. Oct. 14, 1802; d. April 26, 1889.

⁷ Mary Simmons, b. Feb. 2nd, 1805; m. Geo. Light (Waldoboro).

⁷ Lucy Simmons b. Sept. 15, 1807; m. Thaddeus Moody, (Jefferson).



James Simmons, b. Sept. 5, 1810; m. Betsey Hobbs.

Sarah Simmons, b. July 30, 1813; m. Austin Mero.

7 Jeb Chamberlain Simmons, b. May 13, 1816; m. Clarissa Orff.

7
Rachel Simmons, b. Aug. 11, 1819; m. J. C. Robbins.

7 Josiah Simmons, born Jan. 21, 1823; m. Rachel Benner.

Zebedee Simmons, b. Aug. 27, 1825; m. Margaret Houston, (Damariscotta, Me.)

7 John Randall Simmons, b. March 11, 1831; m. Mary Dubet.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

7 6 5 4 3 2 Nathaniel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

Moses,) the eldest child of Col. James and Christania (Keen) Simmons was born at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 14, 1802, and died at Belfast (Hayford Hill) Maine, April 26, 1889. In the private yard on the Simmons' estate, Belfast, Me., is a stone to his memory,—

Nathaniel Simmons,—Father—
Died April 26, 1889

Æ 86 yrs., 6 mos.—Gone but not forgotten—

He married first his cousin Mary Keen, Nov. 30, 1822 or 1826;

secondly Rosanna Moody (John, Amos) Nov. 28, 1827 or 30. The dates of his marriages as given by relatives differ from those given in Pillsbury's Journal.

The following is a newspaper account of his life that appeared at the time of his death:

"Nathaniel Simmons was born in Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 4 or 12, 1802, and died in Belfast, Me., April 21, 1889, in the 87th year of his age. He was the eldest of ten children, four of whom are now living, three having died during the past three months. His parents, Col. James and Christania (Keen) Simmons moved to the town of Nobleboro, when he was eight years old, and he rode behind his aged grandfather on horseback.

"He witnessed some of the scenes of the war of 1812. Among them are the following: One Peter Light a fisherman, was captured by a British privateer and carried to Halifax. The crew having gone ashore for a holiday, Light and the negro cook were left on board the vessel.

"During the absence of the crew, Light and the negro cut the cable and steered for the New England coast. As they sailed up Waldoboro river they fired several guns which alarmed the people in the vicinity.



5 Nathaniel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses).

"His father (Col. James Simmons) on hearing the report of the guns, saddled his horse and taking Nathaniel on behind him, started for Waldoboro. There was great rejoicing among the people on account of this successful and bold adventure.

"They took the barrels of liquor out of the vessel, knocked in the heads and passed it around. At another time he engaged to 'drive a baggage wagon to Wiscasset. The troops on arriving



there, marched to the top of a high hill to show their number to the British, who lay in the harbor. The English as soon as they saw the Americans, climbed into the rigging, which was red with British troops in scarlet uniforms.

"Mr. Simmons learned the blacksmith's trade while young and followed it until a few years ago. He was twice married. First in 1822, to Mary Keen, of Nobleboro. Two children (Philip and Susan) were born to them. His wife and children died. In 1830, he married Rosanna Moody, daughter of John and Peggy (Ludwig) Moody of the same town. Seven children were born to them. All of whom are living. He was converted in 1836 and was baptized by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, settled pastor of Nobleboro. He united with the Second Baptist Church of that place."

In February, 1847, he moved to Belfast, Me., where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. January 16, 1875, his second wife died (aged 68 yrs., 18 dys.) From that time he has lived with his eldest son John (Moody) Simmons on the homestead. He was a kind husband and indulgent father. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, giving up work only a few weeks before his death. He was a man of robust frame, having been sick only a few times during his long life.

'All his children were born in Nobleboro, Me., except Nahum Ludwig Simmons. The children of Nathaniel and Rosanna '(Moody) Simmons were:

8
Margaret Simmons, b. ——; d. March 7, 1897, ae. 65 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys.
8

John (Moody) Simmons, b. Nov. 10, 1833; d. Feb. 1, 1914.

Nathaniel Simmons, b. Jan. 15, 1838; d. Oct. 14, 1899.

Sarah Elizabeth Simmons, b. Sept. 1, 1835; m. Aug. 30, 1858, F. S. Johnson. 8

Allan Jackson Simmons.

Mary Ann Simmons, b. June 15, 1845: d. Sept. 10, 1903.

Nahum Ludwig Simmons, b. Jan. 2, 1843; d. Jan. 21, 1909.

7 6 5 4 3 2 I James Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of James and Christania (Keen) Simmons was born Sept.

5, 1810. He married first Betsey Hobbs, secondly her sister Mary
7

Hobbs. James Simmons was surveyor and lived for a time at Bangor, Me., and then moved to the West (Wisconsin).

7 6 5 4 3 2 I Sarah Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born July 30, 1813, and married Austin Mero. They had ten children, among them, Fred, Rachel, Alwilda, Miranda and Elden Mero. They lived in Diamond Bluff, Wisc.

7 6 5 4 3 2
Job Chamberlain Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,
1

Moses) was born May 13, 1816; married Clarissa Orff. They had!

a son Everett Simmons who married Ellen A. Howard who lives at Waldoboro, Me., and has two sons Fred and LeGrand Simmons.

LeGrand Simmons, son of Everett, married Lillian A. Whitlock,

Jan. 12, 1910. Their children are Dorothy Marie and Arland Everett Simmons. Fred Simmons, son of (8) married Faustena M. Sidelinger.

7 6 5 4 3 2 I Rachel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) married J. C. Robbins, proprietor of hotel at Belfast, Maine. They had a son, John Robbins.

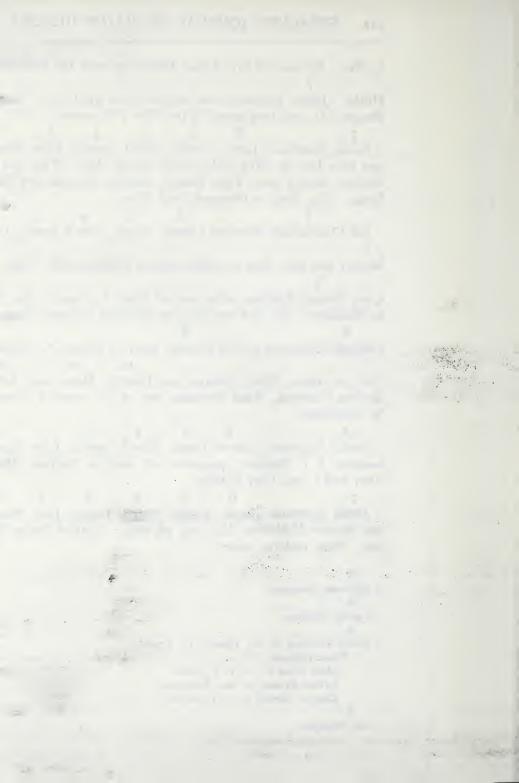
7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Josiah Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses)
was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan. 21, 1823. Married Rachel Benner. Their children were:

8
Harrison Simmons.
8
Luville Simmons.

8 Sarah Simmons m. Mr Chester W. Bryant

Three children:
Mary Edna m. Dr. P. E. Joslin.
LeRoy Bryant m. Ger. Patterson.
Chessell Bryant m.; 13 children.

Ira Simmons.



8

Luville Simmons married Hattie Woodworth and has daughters, one of whom is Edna Simmons, a graduate of Boston University; another, Eleanor Simmons, Boston University, and Murray J. Simmons.

7 6 5 4 3 2 I Zebedee Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) born Aug. 27, 1825; married Margaret Houston of Damariscotta, Maine.

' The children of Zebedee and Margaret (Houston) Simmons were:

Dexter Simmons, Knox St., Rockland, Maine. Fred Simmons.

John Randall Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, I Moses) born Aug. 27, 1831, married Mary Dulet. Their children were:

Carrie m. Uphen. Another m. March.

7
Thomas Jefferson Simmons (Thomas, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,
2
I
Thomas Jefferson Simmons (Thomas, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,
2
II

John, Moses) born at Waldoboro, Maine, in April, 1808, was the

son of Thomas and Catherine (Flyer) Simmons; d. Dec. 26, 1883, aged 75 yrs., 8 mos., 2 days; married Clarissa W. —————. She died Aug. 22, 1897, at 77 yrs., 5 mos.

The children of Thomas Jefferson and Clarissa W. were born in Waldoboro, Me.

8

Hugh John Anderson Simmons, b. July 24, 1843; died in Aug. or Sept., 1912; married Jan. 19, 1892, to Ida Grey Soule.

Bernice Dunker Simmons b. Sept. 29, 1884; d. spring of 1916 or 17. Both H. J. Anderson and his sister Bernice lived on the 'old Simmons estate at Waldoboro, Me. Their grandfather the first Thomas Simmons, a carpenter by trade built the present colonial house that still stands (well kept) on the Simmons farm.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Margaret Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l Joseph, John,

Moses) daughter of Nathaniel and Rosanna (Moody) Simmons, was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan., 1832; died March 7, 1897, (and is buried in Morrill, Me., cemetery) aged 65 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys. She married Albion K. Jackson of Morrill, Me.

The children of Albion K. and Margaret (Simmons) Jackson

are:

Ervin Jackson, m. Mary Keen and have Arthur Jackson and Fred Jackson who married Mabel Hatch of Morrill, Me., and is a grain merchant at Belfast.

Albion K. Jackson, who has two children, one, Margaret, a graduate of Belfast High School, married to Miller Ross of Lincoln-ville, Me.

9

Anna Jackson, m. Mr. Bowden, has one child, Gladys Bowden, graduate of the Holbrook, Mass., High School.

9 Rosanna Jackson, m. J. W. Collins.

8

Margaret (Simmons) Jackson married secondly Mr. Van Rensalaer Neal.

8 7 6 5 4 3
John Moody Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

John, Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Nov. 10, 1833; died at Belfast, Me., (Hayford Hill) Feb. 1st, 1914. He married three times; first, he married Mary Jane Hall. His third wife was Angelia Hutchins (Boulter) whom he married in 1880. Mr. Simmons was a farmer and a highly respected citizen. The children of John Moody and Angelia (Hutchins-Boulter) Simmons were:

John Percy Simmons, b. Nov. 28, 1881, a graduate of the Belfast, Me. High School (1902), of the University of Maine (B. S. degree, 1906); captain in University Cadets Company. Mr. J. P. Simmons is now a civil engineer and has held responsible positions in New York and elsewhere.



9

Charles Hutchins Simmons, b. May 2nd, 1883; married Dec. 20, 1913, Myrtle Nash and they have three children: Ruth, John, Moody. Mr. Chas. H. Simmons now lives on the Simmons' homestead. He is of the third generation to live upon it.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Nathaniel Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

Moses), was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan. 15, 1838, died at (Poor's Mil's,) Belfast, Me., Oct. 14, 1899; buried at Morrill, Me., cemetery. He was a blacksmith by trade, a Baptist and an excellent citizen. He married Abby Patterson. They had one child, Arline Simmons, a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me. She married Mr. Walter Cooper and has a daughter.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2
Sarah Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Sept. 1, 1835. She married Frederick Stevens Johnson of Belfast, Me. They lived in Idaho several years where Mr. Johnson was engaged in mill business. Later they lived at Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., and he ran a flour and grist mill. Mr. Johnson died Aug. 31, 1911. He was born Mar. 27, 1831.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Mary Ann Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., June 15, 1845; d. Sept. 10, 1903, at Belfast, Me., (near "Head of the Tide"). She married Richard W. Woodbury, Mar. 27, 1862.

Their children are:

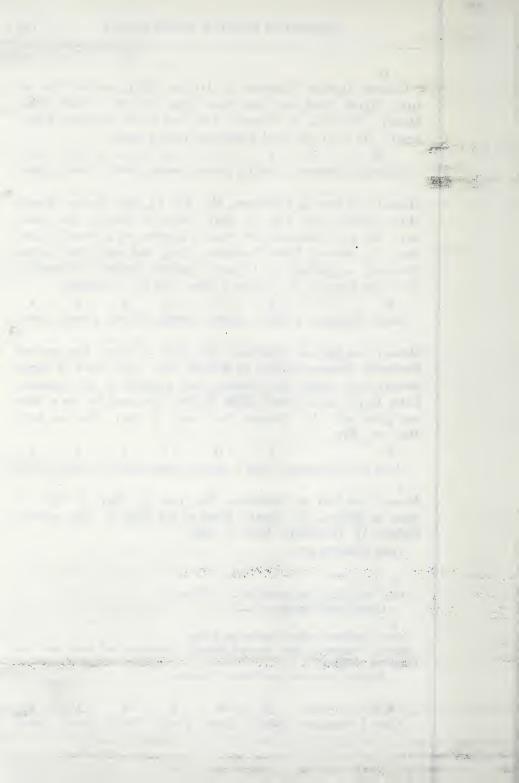
Abby Woodbury who married — Moody. Child, Merle Moody m. —

Mary Woodbury, school teacher at Belfast.

Sarah Woodbury, who married Russell Stevenson and they have the following children:

Richard Stevenson and Rachel Stevenson.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Allan J. Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,



Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., 184—. Died at Waldo, Me. Married Addie Ray. Mr. Simmons was a farmer, blacksmith, and veterinarian. He was a cheerful, kindly father, helpful to neighbors and hospitable to all. He was a favorite uncle to all his many nieces and nephews.

The children of Allan J. and Addie (Ray) Simmons were:

Helen Simmons m. Bert Shorey.
Elizabeth Simmons m. Chas. K. Forbes.
Georgia Simmons m. Walter I. Neal.
Marcie Simmons m. Chas. Stocker.
Mary Simmons m. Chas. Wallace, (Frank R. Wallace, son).
Rose Simmons m. Fred Bunker.
Ada Simmons, died young.
Ardria Simmons m. Arthur Payson.
Lawrence Nath'l Simmons m. Adelia Holmes.
Nathalia Simmons, died young.
Cora Simmons, died young.

10

Frank Ray Wallace, a graduate of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., lieutenant in U. S. Army, 1917-18.

Allen Neal, Freedom Academy and Vet. College.

9 Lawrence S., graduate of M. C. I., Pittsfield, Me. His children are Ralph and Phyllis.

10

Ralph Simmons, Belfast High School; student at University of Maine.

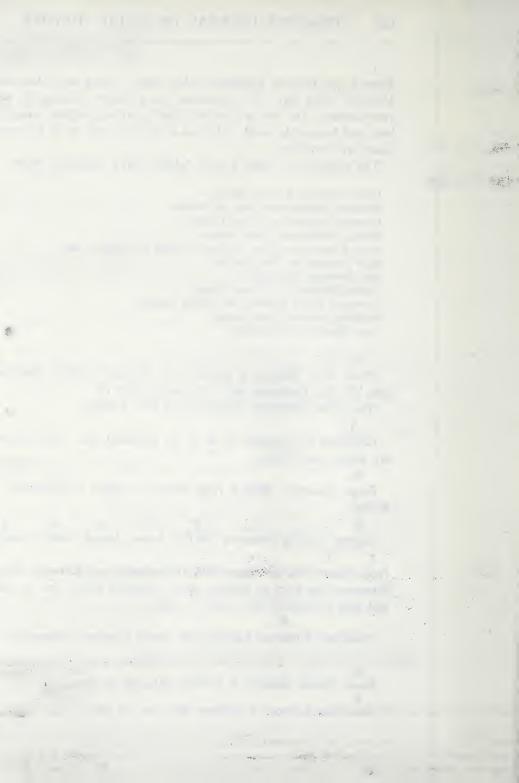
8 7 6 5 4 3 Nahum Ludwig Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

John, Moses) the youngest child of Nathaniel and Rosanna Moody Simmons was born at Belfast, Me., (Hayford Well) Jan. 2, 1848, and died at Morrill, Me., Jan. 21, 1909.

Children of Nahum Ludwig and Annie (Brown) Simmons:

Roscoe Nahum Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., July 16, 1879.

Harry Guy Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., Nov. 15. 1881.



Frederick Johnson Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., May 23, 1884.

Gedmund Phinney Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., Oct. 26, 1886.

Winifred Bernice Simmons, b. at Belfast, Me., Sept. 22.

Grace Burnette Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., March 1.

Joanna Pierce Simmons, b. at Morrill, Me., Oct. 4.

Hugh Ludwig Simmons, b. at Morrill, Me., Oct. 31, 1893.

Winifred Bernice Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, 4 3 2 I
Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Belfast, Me. She was graduated from the East Maine Conference Seminary in 1895. She taught in the common schools at Morrill, Belfast, Montville, and Limestone, Me., and Latin and Greek in the Camden, Me., High School (Megunticook H. S.) She married (at Morrill, Me.,) July 12, 1899, Chester Boice Allen of Spencer, Mass. Mr. Allen was then principal of the Camden, Me., H. S. He was educated at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and at Clark University. They have one child, Chester Boice Allen, Jr., b. at Holbrook, Mass., July 21, '07.

9 8 7 6 5 4
Grace Burnette Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,
3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Knox, Maine. She studied at East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me., and was graduated from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College in 1899. Miss Simmons has taught in the public schools of Morrill, Belmont, Searsmont and Belfast, Maine, and has been assistant teacher in the Milford, Conn., High School and in the Scituate, Mass., High School; principal Hatherly Grammar School, Scituate, Mass., and principal of W. H. McElwin Grammar School, Bridgewater, Mass., and principal of Nevin Grammar School, South Weymouth. Miss Simmons has been advisor to the Normal Art Mag. and is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston.

9 8 7 6 5 4
Roscoe Nahum Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

N P The state of the s Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., July 16, 1879. He was graduated from the "School for Nurses" of Butler Hospital in 1902, and is now a registered nurse in the State of Rhode Island.

9 8 7 6 5 4 Harry Guy Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., Nov. 15, 1881. He attended the Bank's Business School. He has been bookkeeper at Megunticook Woolen Mills at Camden, Maine. He is now traveling mechanic for the Whitins Machine Co., Whitinsville, Mass. He is married to Miss Helen Malloy of Blackstone, Mass.

9 8 7 6 5 Frederick Johnson Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., May 23, 1884; attended school at Morrill, Me. He is a graduate of the Camden, Maine, High School, and of the University of Maine (A. B. degree 1906).

Mr. Simmons is a high school principal and is a member of the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and of the New England Historical Geneolog-

ical Society.

9 8 7 6 5 Edmund Phinney Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses.) was born at Knox, Me., Oct. 26, 1886. He attended school at Morrill. Me., and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me. Mr. Simmons is a mechanic in the cotton mills at Linwood, Mass. He married Alice Jorde and they have two children, Thelma Alice and Dorothy Pauline.

9 8 7 6 5 4 Joanna Pierce Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

Joseph, John, Moses.) was born at Morrill, Me., and was graduated from Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Me. She has taught school at South Montville, Me., North Hampton, N. H., Andover, Mass., and at Rockland, Mass. Miss Simmons was married to George Oliver Richardson at Melrose Highlands, Mass., by Rev. John O. Paisley on Nov. 29, 1917. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the Andover High School and the Lowell Textile



School (degree course). Mr. Richardson served his country as a lieutenant in Chemical Corps of the U. S. Army during the European War. He is now connected with the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and is stationed at 3B Pekin Rd., Shanghai, China.

9 8 7 6 5 4 Hugh Ludwig Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Morrill, Me., Oct. 31, 1893. He attended the Morrill public schools, the Geo. F. Hatch High School, Pembroke, Mass., and was graduated from Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Me., in 1912, and from the Medical School of Tufts College in 1916; from doctor's course of Medicine and Surgery at Worcester, Mass., City Hospital in 1918. He served his country as a lieutenant in the European War. He was in the Medical Corps of U. S. Army stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Dr. Simmons is now on the staff of the Worcester City Hospital and is practising medicine in that city. Dr. Smmons during his student days was active in all forms of athletics, and was captain of his basket ball team.

MAYFLOWER ANCESTORS.

A great many members of the Simmons family can trace their lines to eight passengers of the Mayflower, viz.: John Alden, William, Alice and Priscilla Mullins, George Soule, Henry Sam(p)son, Capt. Myles Standish and Edward Doty.

The following outlines may be of interest to the members of the Maine Simmons family:

ALDEN LINE.

I 2 - I I

I. John Alden m. Priscilla Mullins, (William and Alice).

II. Elizabeth Alden m. William Pabodie (John).

3 2 I

III. Mercy Pabodie m. John Simmons (Moses).

SECOND ALDEN LINE.

I 2 I I. John Alden m. Priscilla Mullins (William). 2 I Sarah Aldan m Alayandar Standish (Myles)

II. Sarah Alden m. Alexander Standish (Myles).

III. Mercy Standish m. Caleb Sam(p)son (Henry).

3 2 I

. IV. Rachel Sam(p)son m. Moses Simmons (John, Moses).

Soule Line.

I. George Soule m. Mary Becket.

II. John Soule m. Rebecca Simmons (Moses).

III. Aaron Soule m. Mary Wadsworth (John, Christopher).

IV. Mary Soule m. Freedom Chamberlain (Nath'l, William,

2

Henry, Wid. Christian).

V. Job Chamberlain m. Rachel Bonney (John, John, Thomas)

VI. Eliz. Chamberlain m. Joseph Simmons (Nath'l, Joseph,

2 I
John, Moses).

DOTY LINE.

I. Edward Doty m. Faith Clark.

II. Mary Doty m. Samuel Hatch.

III. Elizabeth Hatch m. John Bonney (John, Thomas).

IV. Rachel Bonney m. Job Chamberlain (Freedom, Nath'l,

William, Henry, Wid. Christian).

V. Eliz. Chamberlain m. Joseph Simmons (Nath'l, Joseph,

2 I

John, Moses).

(The end.)

Ancestry of the Stewarts.

EARLY SETTLERS OF HOWARDSTOWN, CANAAN, BLOOMFIELD, SKOWHEGAN.

STEWART—STUART—STEWARD (BY A. W. STEWART, AUGUSTA, MAINE.)

The name Stewart is spelled in more than thirty different ways. It was derived from the Latin word seneschal, or senescallus which the Scots interpret stewart and the English steward.

In ancient Scotland the seneschal, stewart, or Lord High Stewart was, next to the king, the highest officer in the realm, and was Minister of Justice, Finance and War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

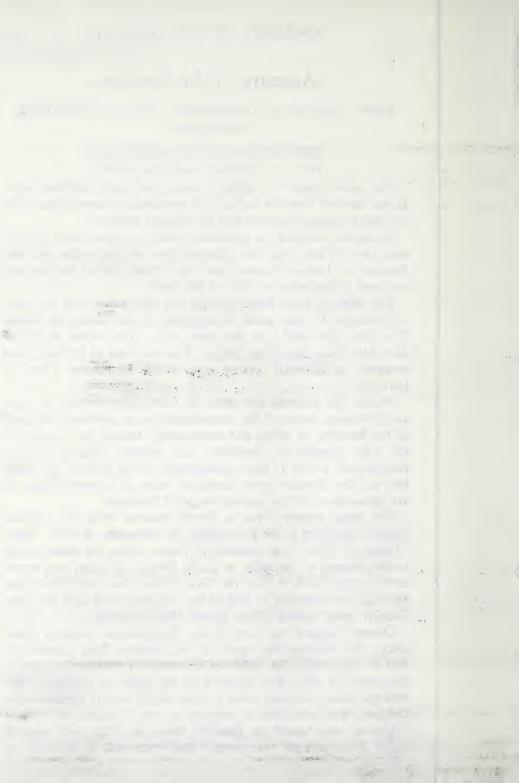
The office of Lord High Stewart was appointive until the reign of Malcomb IV who made it hereditary in the family of Walter Fitz Alan, who held it at that time, 1157. The father of Walter Fitz Alan was Alan Fitz Flaald. He was born in Brittany, and removed to England before 1101 where he became Lord of Owestrie.

Walter 3rd assumed the office of Lord High Stewart in 1204, and like many others of his time adopted as his surname, the name of his business, or office, and consequently became the founder of the Clan Stewart of Scotland. He married Beatrix, grand-daughter of David I, and, consequently, while few of the members of Clan Stewart were descended from the Stewart kings, all are descendants of the ancient kings of Scotland.

The name appears first in Scotch records when Sir William Stewart took part in the proceedings of parliament in 1398. Mary "Queen of Scots" was educated in France where the name, owing to the absence of the letter w in the French alphabet, was necessarily apelled with u, and the form Stuart was established, and although her ancestors as well as her son James VI used the form Stewart, most writers follow Queen Mary's example.

Duncan Stewart was born in the Highlands of Scotland about 1623. He espoused the cause of his kinsman King Charles II, and in supporting him, either at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, or Worcester in 1651, was captured by the army of Cromwell, and with the other prisoners taken in those battles sent to the American Colonies, and indentured as servants to the Colonists.

Duncan was landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1654 and married Anna Winchurst of that town. They removed to Newbury in



1659 and for thirty years occupied a farm in Byfield Parish near

the Rowley town line. They later removed to Rowley.

In early Suffolk Court Records, Vol. 42, p. 75, dated 1698, on file at the courthouse in Boston, Mass., can be found the deposition of Duncan Stewart "About seventy-five years old" and witnessed by the court officer. The name of Duncan Stewart, and later a reference to his widow as "Old Widow Stewart" appears in Rowley town records. Duncan died in 1717, and his wife in 1729, probably over a hundred years old.

James Stewart (son of Duncan and Anne Winchurst) was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1664. He was a "Carpenter and Planter." His name first appears on the Newbury tax list in 1688, and he served in the Canadian Expedition. (King William's war) from that town. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, and he later married Sarah Prime, of Rowley. He removed to Rowley where

he died in 1750.

Samuel Stewart, son of Duncan and brother of James. married Dorcas Boston and their son John was born in Wells, District of Maine, in 1709. A document is on file in the Suffolk county records which he signed "John Stewart." His son "Joseph the Quaker" and grandsons Samuel, Wentworth, and Calvin, lived in Belgrade, Me., and used the French form Stuart. Kennebec County Treasurer, Bert P. Stuart, belongs to this branch.

Solomon Stewart (son of James and Elizabeth) was born in Rowley. Mass., in 1698. He resided in Rowley. Salem, and Lunenburg, Mass. He entered the military service in 1721. and served as sergeant in Capt. John Wainwright's Company. In 1722 he was with Capt. Johnson Harmon's Company, fighting Indians in the "District of Maine." He was one of the garrison at Brunswick, Me., when the Indians burned the town. In 1725 he acted as scout for Capt. Richard Kimball's "Troop of Horse."

He married in Andover, Mass., June 28, 1727 Martha Farrington of that town. Their children were Benjamin, Solomon, Phineas, Daniel, William, James, Jacob and Mary. Solomon Stewart died in Lunenburg, February 28, 1758. Martha, wife of Solomon Stewart died in 1777, and her gravestone declares "She was a Virtuous Wife, a kind Neighbor and a tender Parent.

"Mournful Children here I lie as you are Now So Once Was I As I am Now So You Must be Prepare yourselves to Follow Me."



Of the children of Solomon and Martha Stewart, Dea. William, Phineas and Daniel married Abigail, Anne and Mary, daughters of Lieut. Abraham Ireland, who served in the French and Indian war.

Solomon, Phineas and Dea. William were among the pioneer settlers of Fitchburg when it was separated from Lunenburg in 1764, and about 1776 they removed, as their nephew Daniel, (son of Daniel) had the previous year, to Howardstown, which later became Canaan and Bloomfield, and is now Skowhegan, Me.

About that time they adopted the English form—Steward—of spelling their name. The most of their descendants have continued its use; some, however, have returned to the original form, among them may be mentioned, George S. Stewart, Genealogist, of Bedford, Mass., a descendant of Daniel; the late Hon. D. D. Stewart, lawyer, of St. Albans, Me., great-grandson of Deacon William, and the late Elijah W. Stewart of Augusta, Me., who was a grandson of Phineas, and father of the writer of this sketch.

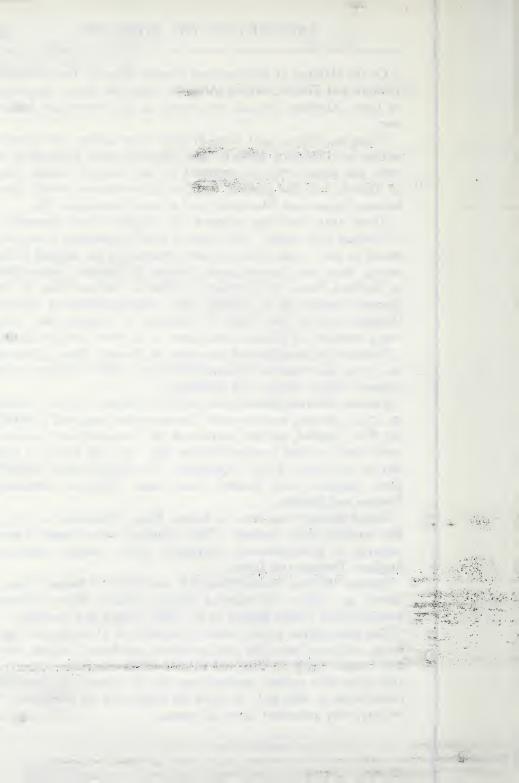
Solomon Stewart-Steward was born in Rowley, Mass., January 14, 1730. He married Elizabeth Taylor. Their children were Solomon, Mary, Betsey and Rebecca.

Phineas Stewart-Steward was born in Rowley, Mass., March 27, 1732. In 1754 he was one of the carpenters employed in building Fort Halifax, at the junction of the Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers in what is now Winslow, Me. In 1756 he was a soldier in the Crown Point Expedition. He married Anne Ireland. Their children were Samuel Bird, Anne, Phineas, Abraham, Thomas and Martha.

Daniel Stewart was born in Salem, Mass., November 21, 1734. He married Mary Ireland. Their children were Daniel (who removed to Howardstown), Benjamin, John, Amassa, Amherst, Stephen, Thomas and James.

Deacon William Stewart-Steward was born in Salem, Mass., March 14, 1736-7. He married Abigail Ireland. Their children were William (better known as Dr. Bill), James and Jonathan.

The descendants of the Stewart pioneers of Howardstown are many, and have been, like their ancestors, sturdy and reliable men and women, ready to obey and enforce the laws of their country, and when their country needed them for its defence in 1812, its preservation in 1861 and "to make the world safe for Democracy" in 1917, they furnished their full quota.



An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY THE LATE CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Concluded from page 124)

This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917, Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

A reprint of this index in pamphlet form will soon be issued and sold by A. J Huston, 92 Exchange St, Portland, Me, and at the office of Sprague's Journal, Dover, Me.

ist.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35c	Moore, Benjamin	V H line	Private	69	York	d. May 14, 1820
35c	Moore, Edward	Mass line	Private	68	York	d. Sept. 1826.
49	Moore Frizabeth	Mass. Hact.		77	York	Res. Biddeford.
35d	Moore, Esizabeth Moore, Goff	N H. line	Private	73	Kennebec.	
35d	Moore, Isaac	N. H. line	Private	80	Lincoln.	
40				88	Lincoln	Res. Edgecomb.
350	Moore, James	N. H. line	Private		Kennebec.	
350	Moore, John	Mass. line	Private		York.	
35c	Moore, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	1 77	Kennebec.	
40	Moore Josiah			80	Washington	Res. Addison.
35d	Moore, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	74	Penobscot.	
40	Moore Nathaniel			84	Lincoln	Edgecomb.
35c	Moore, Pelatiah Moores, David	Mass. line	Private	82	York.	
35c	Moores David	Cont. Navv	Mariner	73	Kennebec.	
40	Moores, David			. 0-1	Kennebec	Res. Pittston.
35c	Moores, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	64	Cumberland.	
35d	Moores Peter	Mass. mil	Private	. 82	Kennebec.	
35d	Moores, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	86	Kennebec.	
35d	Moores, Samuel Moosman, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	.78or	Lincoln	Same as Massm
35c	Morgan, Jonathan	Y H line	Private		Kennebec	d. Dec. 2, 1831.
300 '40	Mora Mary	. II. III.	I II vate		Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
35c	Morr Mary Morrill, Jacob	N H line	Private	78	Hancock	. d. Dec. 15, 1830
'35c	Morrill, Moses	Mass line	Private	77	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 27, 1823.
40	Morrill, Stephen	Mass. Hitc.		65	Kennebec	. Res. Rome
35c	Morrie William	Cont Vavv	Lieutenant	. 66	York	. d. Dec. 20, 1825
'35d	Morrison, James	N H line	Private	81	York.	
'35c	Morrison, Moses	Mass line	Private	1 62	Lincoln.	
40		1		84	Lincoln	. Res. Phipsburg.
'35d	Morrison, William.	Mass. mil	Private	. 73	Kenncbec.	
'35c	Mors, Mark	Mass. line	Private	. 10	York.	
'40	Morse Daniel		1	. 94		. Res. Phipsburg.
'35d		Mass. State	Private	- 86	Lincoln.	
'40	Morse David			. 19	Somerset	. Res. Lexington
'35d	Morse Flinhalet	Mass, line	Private	. 79	Oxford.	
'35d	Morse Fnoch	Mass, line	Pvt. of art	6.3	Cumberland.	
'35c	Morse, Isaac	N. H. line	Private	. 84	Kennebec.	
'35c	Morse, Isaac Morse, Jacob	N. H. line	Fifer	. 69	Kennebec.	** 01.1
'40				6 4		. Res. Sidney.
'35d	Morse, Jonathan	. Mass. mil	Private		Lincoln.	1 1 0 1001
'35c	Morco Ingiah	Mass line	Private	- 60		. d. June 2, 1824
'35d	Morse, Levi, 2d	. Mass. mil	Private	. 6.	Lincoln.	D . I'-'
'40				62	Lincoln	
'35d	Morse, Levi	. Mass. line	Private	. 73	Cumberland.	· i

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Morse, Philip	Mass, line	Private	79	Kennebec.	· ·
		& State		1		
40	3.5		D	85	Kennebec	Res. Fayette.
35d	Morse, Seth	Mass. mil	Pvt.& Corp	70	Oxford.	Res. Paris.
40	Mana William	Mass line	Driveto	72	Oxford Kennebec.	Res. Paris.
35d 40	Morse, William	Mass. line	Private		Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
35c	Morton, Benjamin	Mass line	Private	60	Cumberland	ites. Ctandish.
35d	Morton, David Morton, James Morton, Thomas	Mass. line Mass. line Mass. line	Private	83	Cumberland. Cumberland. Cumberland.	
35d	Morton, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	
40				70to	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
				80		1
35c 35d	Moses, Daniel Moses, Josiah	Mass. line	Sergeant	72	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 8, 1824.
35d	Moses, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
35d	Moulton, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	82	York.	
สอด	Moulton, Daniel Moulton, David Moulton, David Moulton, Joseph Moulton, Joseph Moulton, Simeon Moulton, Simeon	N. H. line N. H. mil Mass. State	Pvt. & Serg	80	York. Oxford.	
35d	Moulton, David	N. H. MIL	Private Private	75	Cumberland.	
35d 40	Moulton, Joseph	Mass. State	I IIVate		Cumberland.	Res. Scarboroug
35d	Moulton Simeon	N. H. line	Private	73	York.	reco. Star Soroug
40	Mountfort, Elizabeth				Cumberland.	Res. Portland.
40						1st. Ward.
35d	Mowen, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	73	Kennebec	Same as Mower.
35d	Mowen, Samuel Mower, John	Mass. mil	Private	75	Kennebec.	
40				81	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
40	Mower, Samuel			79	Kennebec	Res. Greene. Sar
	35 3 4 7 3	N. TT 1'	C	0.4	G	as Mower.
35e 35e	Mudget, John	N. H. line	Sergeant	84	Somerset. Cumberland. Cumberland.	
Soc	Mugford, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	Res. Windham.
10 10	Mugford, John Mulikin, Edward			71	Kennebec	Res. Sidney.
10	Mulligan Patrick			52	Washington	Res. Eastport.
くろけ	Mulligan, Patrick Mulliken, Edward Mulliken, John	Mass. mil	Private	68	Kennebec.	Trob and port.
354	Mulliken John	Mass. mil	Private	72	Waldo	Same as Millike
4()	Mun, Joseph			79	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
35c		Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland. Cumberland.	
224	Murdock, James	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland.	
10	Murdock, James	.,,,.			Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
sac	Murphy, Pierce	Cont. Navy	Marine	82	York.	1 T . 1 100"
sac	Murphy, Thomas	1st Conn. line	Private	88	Washington York.	d. June 1, 1825.
	Murdock, James. Murdock, James. Murdock, James. Murphy, Pierce Murphy, Thomas. Murphy, Thomas. Murray, Cotton. Murray, William. Nasan, Betsey. Nash, Jonathan	Cont. Navy	Mariner	18	Cumberland.	Res. Cumberlan
40 35d	Murray, Cotton	Maga line	Private	75	York	d Sept 14 1833
10 10	Vasan Retsey	Mass. IIIIe		81	York	d. Sept. 14, 1833 Res. S. Berwick.
40 35d	Vash Ionathan	Mass mil	Pvt. &	81	Cumberland.	Teo. C. Del Wick.
J.) U	tash, Johathan	Trass. Mil	Serg.		Cumouna	1
40	-			87		Res. Minot.
35d	Nason, Edward	Mass. line	Private	78	York	See also Nasan.
40	Nason, Edward Nason, Edward			85	York	Res. Kennebun
			_			port.
35d	Nason, John	Mass. mil	Private	74	Waldo	See also Nayson d. Mar. 8, 1831. d. July 27, 1818.
35c 35c	Nason, John Nason, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	93	York	d. Mar. 8, 1831.
35c 40	Nason, Nathaniei	Mass. line	Captain	63	Waldo	Res. Hope
10 10	Nayson, John			58	Waldo	Res. Hope. Res. Belmont.
35c	Neal Isaac	V H line	Ord. serg	91	Lincoln.	1
ł sał	Veal Walter	N. H. line Mass. mil	Private	76	York	d. Aug. 12, 1833
รอส	Neal Isaac. Neal, John Neal, Walter Neale, Thomas Nealey, Benjamin Needham, John Needham, John Neson, Daniel Nelson, Nason Nelson, Nathan Newbegin George	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec.	
ŧυ	Nealey, Benjamin			51	York	Res. S. Berwick.
≀รส	Needhain, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford.	
40 35c	Needham, Mary	Cont. Navy			Oxford	Res. Norway.
35c	Nelson, Daniel		Mariner		Somerset.	D 0-1
	Nelson, Nason	VI	Dairrata		Oxford	Res. Oxford.
35d 35d	Nelson, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private Private	71	Oxford. York.	
39Q	Newbegin, George	Mass. line	I livate	76	York	Res. Parsonsfiel
40 35c	Vewell Ionathan	Mass. line	Captain	74	York	d. Jan. 5, 1821.
35d	Newell, Jonathan Newell, Zachariah	Mass, line	Sergeant	65	Cumberland.	a. o
oou	. Tewell, Lachallan	and mil.		or83		
35c	Newman, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford.	
35d	Newman, Josiah	Mass. mil	Pvt. Serg	1		
			Pvt. Serg & Corp.	76	Oxford.	
35d	Nicholls, John Nichols, Bela Nichols, Estor	Mass. mil	Private	75	Kennebec	d. May 12, 1833.
35d 35c	Nichols, Bela	Mass. line	Lieutenant	77	Hancock	See also Nickels.
40	Nichols, Estor			78	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown Res. Bristol.
40	Nichols, John Nichols, John Nichols, Nathaniel.				Lincoln	Res. Bristol.
35c	Nichols, John	N. H. line	Private			d. in Jan. 1825.
35e	Vichole Vathaniel	R. I. line	Private	80	Waldo.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
i		C Voye	Musician	70	Hancock	d. in 1826.
'35c	Nichols, Samuel Nicholson, Luke	Moss line	Private	83	Cumberland	d. May 4, 1829.
'35c	Nicholson, Luke	Mass. mie	Sergeant	83	Lincoln	d. Aug. 19, 1832.
354 1	Nickells, William	Mass. mm	COL BOW	00	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
40	Nickerson, Moses Nickerson, Moses	Mass line	Private	70	Hancock	1
'35c	Nickerson, Moses	Mass. IIIC		81	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
40	Nickerson, Moses Nickerson, Moses Nickerson, Paul Nickerson, Reuben.	Mass line	Private		Danabeant	
30C	Nickerson, Faul	Mass line	Private	74	Penobscot	d. Aug. 17, 1821. d. Mar. 2, 1826.
350	Nickerson, Redoen.	Mass. line	Private	64	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 2, 1826.
'35c	Noble, Anthony	Del line	Private	76	Washington	
'35c	Noble, Anthony Noble, John Noble, John	Don Lines		78	Washington.	Res. Calais.
'40	Noble, Stephen	Mass. mil		:		
'35d					York.	
'35d	Nock Ionathan	N. H. line	Private	. 76	York.	
35u	Nock, Jonathan Nocke, Sylvanus Norman, John	N. H. line	Private	., 76	York.	d May 10 1820
'35c	Norman, John	Mass. line	Private	. 81	I Ork	d. May 19, 1820. Res. Monmouth.
'40	Norris, James F	A		. 6	Kennebec	Pos Monmouth
, 10	Nocke, Sylvanus Norman, John Norris, James F Norris, Ru'h			. 4	Kennebet	Res. Monmouth. Res. Farmington.
'40 '40	Norton, Elihu			. 3	Lincoln.	. Ites. I al mingrous
1054	Norton, Elijah	Mass. line	Pvt. of art		Kannahec	d Oct. 7, 1822.
"35c	Norton, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	. 8.	Walde	d. Oct. 7, 1822.
	Norton, Elihu Norton, Elijah Norton, Joseph Norton, Josiah Norton, Mary Norton, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private	7	Lincoln	. Res. Cushing.
'40 '35c	Norton, Mary		Private	6	York.	
*35c	Norton, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private	7	Lincoln.	
735d	Norton, Nathaniel.	. Mass. mil	. Maillei	: 7	Lincoln	. Res. Wiscasset.
'40		Mana State	Private	6		
*35d	Norton, Noah	. Mass. State	Coporal	. 8	Hancock.	
			Copora	. 9	2 Waldo	. Res. Montville.
'40	Norton, Noah	Mass State	Artificer.	. 7	7 York.	
'35d	Norton, Samuel	Mass. State	Private	. 7	7 Lincoln.	-
'35d	Norton, Noah Norton, Samuel Norton, Stephen Norwood, Moses Nowell, Mark	Mass. line	Private	. 7	5 Washington	d. Dec. 9, 1833.
'35c	Norwood, Moses	Mass.line	Private	&		-
'35d	Nowell, Mark	. Mass. Hitc	Musicia	n 7	2 York.	
	N Davil	Mass line	Private.	1 8	2 Lincoln.	
'35c	Nowell, Faul	Mass.line	Private		2 ()vford	d. Aug. 21, 1833.
'35c '35d	Noves, Bela	Mass line	Private.	7	9 Cumberland	Duidens N H
330	Nowell, Paul Noyes, Bela Noyes, John Noyes, Timothy	N. H. mil	. Pvt.&Co	р .	. Cumberland	I. Residence N. H.
'35d	Noyes, Timothy				_ 7. 1	Paid in Portland. d. Sept. 4, 1827.
'35e	Nutting, Abel Nutting, Thomas. Nye, Elisha	Mass.line	Private		7 Lincoln	a. Sept. 4, 1021.
'35c	Nutting, Thomas.	Mass. line	Private	(9 Kennebec.	
'35d	Nye. Llisha	Mass. line	Lieutena	nt	Vannahaa	
000			& Captia		Kennebec.	
			Dimeta		Somerset.	
'350	Nye, Jonathan	Mass. line	. Private Sergeant.			
					Penobscot.	i
	Oaks, John	Mass.line	Musician	1 .	I Llannoal-	
'35c	Oaks, John	N. H. line	····	9 .	ti Washingtor	n Res. Lubec.
'40	Oaks, Joshua	Mana line	Private			
'35d	O'Brien, John	Mass. line	·······		78 York	Res. Cornis
'40	O'Brion, John					Same as precedir
		Cont Navy	Seaman.		76 Lincoln.	
'350	Odiorne, Samuel	Mass state		of		
'350	Oliver, David		Art.	1	75 Lincol	n.
,,,,,	d Oliver, Henry	Mass state	Private	of	x: !_	
'35			Art		79 Lincoln.	d May 7 1834
10 =	d Oliver, John d Oliver, Jonathan .	Mass, state	Private.		78 Lincoln	d. May 7, 1834.
'35	Oliver, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.		84 Lincoln.	Res. Georgetow
'35	Oliver, Mary				70 Lincoln	ites. deorgeto
'40 '35	Oliver Thomas	Mass.line	Sergeant		83 Lincoln. 79 Lincoln.	
'35	d (Oliver William	Mass. state	Private.		og Vork	d. Dec. 28, 1822
'35	c O'Rian, John	Mass.line	Private.		75 York.	
'35	d Osborn, James	Mass. line	Private.		73 Lincoln.	
'35	C O'Rian, John Osborn, James Osborn, Michael .	Mass. line	Private. Mariner		72 Kennebec.	
'35	c Osbourne, Hugh.	Cont. may				
'35					72 Penobscot	d. July 31, 1823.
35	c Osgood, Chiroc	r. Mass. line.			ee Lincoln.	1
	d Oshee, Joseph	Mass. state.	Lieuten		oo Lincoln	Res. Thomasto
'40 '40 '35	Ott, Beulah				82 Waldo	Res. Camden.
,40	Out, Beulah		Private.		74 Lincoln.	
'3:	Overlock, Charles	s Mass. state	Private.		ss Lincoln	
'3	od Owen, Hugh	Mass. state.	I livate.		71 Kennebec.	Res. Wales.
'40) [Owen, nugn	Mass. line.	Private		70 Cumberla	n d
35	d Owen, rump	112 000 1 1 1		1	84 Cumberla	nd. Res. Brunswick
	1				OA Wante	
'40 '3.	D I D	Mass. line	Private		84 IOIK.	



35c	ist.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
Packard Jonathan. Mass. line Private. 71 Oxford. d. Aug. 30. 1	250 1	Packard David	Mass line	Private	79	Lincoln	D. Feb. 9, 1833.
Packard Nohamiah	35c F	Packard, James	Conn. line	Private	76	Oxford	
Packard, Jonathan. Mass. line. Private. 71 Oxford. d. Aug. 30. 1	40 F	Packard, James.			82	Waldo	Res. Unity.
Packard, Jonathan. Mass. line. Private. 71 Oxford. d. Aug. 30. 1	35d F	Packard, Joh	Mass. mil	Private	72	Oxford.	
35c Page, Caleb. Mass line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Chase N. H. line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 64 Page, Philip Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 76 Cumberland. Res. Pownal Page, Page, Philip Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bath. 76 Page, Pag	10 -				77	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
35c Page, Caleb. Mass line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Chase N. H. line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 64 Page, Philip Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 76 Cumberland. Res. Pownal Page, Page, Philip Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bath. 76 Page, Pag	35c I	Packard, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	d. Aug. 30, 1825.
35c Page, Caleb. Mass line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Chase N. H. line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 and Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 64 Page, Philip Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, William Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 74 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 and Page, Philip Mass line. Private. 76 Cumberland. Res. Pownal Page, Page, Philip Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bath. 76 Page, Pag	10 F	Packard, Nehemiah.	22 -22 22		74	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
35c Page, Caleb. Mass line Private. 63 Penobscot. d. May 1825 35c Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 65 Penobscot. d. May 1825 35c Page, Edward N. H. line Private. 67 York. 35d Page, Enoch. N. H. line Private. 77 York. 35c Page, Philip. Mass line Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 35d Page, William Mass line. Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 35d Page, William Mass line. Private. 72 Oxford. d. Jan. 9, 183 35d Paine, Thomas. Mass. line. Private. 74 Cumberland. Res. Pownal Action of Page. Palmer, Josiah. Mass. line. Private. 75 Washington. Res. Bath. 75 Palmer, Josiah. Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bath. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. N. H. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. Res. Bremer. 75 Palmer, Siron. Private. 76 Lincoln. Res. Standis. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. Standis. Private. 77 Somerset. Res. Standis. Private. 77 Somerset. Res. Buckf. 75 Somerset. Res. N. Pol. 75 Palmer. 15 Somerset. Res. N. Pol. 75 Palmer. 15 Somerset. Res. N. Pol. 75 Palmer. 15 Somerset. Res. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. Pol. 76 Parker, Josiah. Mass. line. Private. 77 Somerset. Res. Pol. 77 Parker. Private. 7	35c I	Page, Abraham	N. H. line	Sergeant	0-1	Kennebec	d. Mar. 6, 1822.
Page, Nathan	35c I	Page, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	65	Rennedec.	1
Page, Nathan	35c I	Page, Chase	N. H. line	Private	9.5	Vorl	u. May 1525.
Page, Nathan	35c 1	Page, Edward	N. H. line	Private	11	I OI K.	
Page, Nathan	35d 1	Page, Enoch	N. H. line	Sergeant	90	Somerset	d. Nov. 22, 1832
Pallman, Peleg. Palmer, Bezaleel. Mass. line Private. 64 Lincoln. Res. Bath.	254 1	Daga Vathan	Mass mil	Private	71	Waldo.	1
Pallman, Peleg. Palmer, Bezaleel. Mass. line Private. 64 Lincoln. Res. Bath.	350 I	Page, Nathan	Mass line	Private	72	Oxford.	
Pallman, Peleg. Palmer, Bezaleel. Mass. line Private. 64 Lincoln. Res. Bath.	250 1	Page William	Mass line	Private	84	Lincoln	d. Jan. 9, 1821.
Pallman, Peleg. Palmer, Bezaleel. Mass. line Private. 64 Lincoln. Res. Bath.	35d 1	Paine Thomas	Mass. line	Sergeant	78	Cumberland.	
40 Pallman, Peleg. 35c Palmer, Bezaleel. Mass. line. 35c Palmer, Jenkins Mass. line. 35c Palmer, Jenkins Mass. line. 35c Palmer, John. Mass. line. 35c Palmer, John. Mass. line. 35d Palmer, Nathaniel. Mass. line. 40 Palmer, Nathaniel. Mass. line. 41 Private. 42 Palmer, Sirach. 43 Palmer, Simeon. 44 Palmer, Sirach. 45 Palmer, Simeon. 46 Palmer, Sirach. 47 Palmer, Sirach. 48 Parker, George. 49 Palmer, Simeon. 40 Palmer, Simeon. 40 Palmer, Simeon. 41 Parker, Benjamin. 40 Parker, Benjamin. 41 Parker, Benjamin. 41 Parker, Benjamin. 42 Parker, Daniel. 43 Parker, Daniel. 44 Parker, Ebenezer. 45 Parker, Ebenezer. 46 Parker, Peegrove. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parker, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parker, Josiah. 44 Parker, Josiah. 45 Parker, Josiah. 46 Parker, Josiah. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parker, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parker, Josiah. 44 Parker, Josiah. 45 Parker, Josiah. 46 Parker, Josiah. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parker, Josiah. 44 Parker, Josiah. 45 Parker, Josiah. 46 Parker, Josiah. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parsons, Nathaniel. 44 Parrin, Josiah. 45 Parsons, Nathaniel. 46 Parsons, Nathaniel. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parker, Josiah. 44 Parker, Josiah. 45 Parker, Josiah. 46 Parrin, Josiah. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 40 Parrin, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parker, Josiah. 44 Parker, Josiah. 45 Parsons, Nathaniel. 46 Parsons, Nathaniel. 47 Parker, Josiah. 48 Parker, Josiah. 49 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parker, Josiah. 40 Parker, Josiah. 41 Parker, Josiah. 42 Parker, Josiah. 43 Parker, Josiah. 44 Par	10 -	Tarne, Thomas		1		Cumberland.	Res. Pownal.
35c Palmer, John Mass. line Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Nathaniel Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Nathaniel Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Surah. 76 Palmer, Surah. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 77 Kennebec. 77 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 75 Cumberland. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 77 Kennebec. 78 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 70 Lincoln.	40	Pallman, Peleg			77	Lincoln	Res. Dath.
35c Palmer, John Mass. line Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Nathaniel Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Nathaniel Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Surah. 76 Palmer, Surah. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 77 Kennebec. 77 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 75 Cumberland. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 77 Kennebec. 78 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 70 Lincoln.	35c	Palmer, Bezaleel	Mass.line	Private	6-1	Lincoln	
35c Palmer, John Mass. line Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Nathaniel Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Nathaniel Mass. line. Private. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Palmer, Surah. 76 Palmer, Surah. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 77 Kennebec. 77 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 79 Kennebec. 75 Cumberland. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 76 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 77 Kennebec. 78 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 79 Kennebec. 79 Lincoln. 70 Lincoln.	35c	Palmer, Jenkins	Mass. line	Private	. 78	Washington.	
Parker, Barnabas Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35c Parker, Daniel Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Ebenezer Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Edmund Mass line Private Pri	35c	Palmer, John	Mass.line	Private	. 80		
Parker, Barnabas Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35c Parker, Daniel Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Ebenezer Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Edmund Mass line Private Pri	35c	Palmer, Nathaniel	Mass.line	Private	. 76	Lincoln.	
Parker, Barnabas Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35c Parker, Daniel Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Ebenezer Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Edmund Mass line Private Pri	35d	Palmer, Nathaniel	Mass. line	. Private	. 76	Lincoln.	D D
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Parker, Barnabas Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35c Parker, Daniel Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Ebenezer Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Edmund Mass line Private Pri	40	Palmer, Simeon			. (9		
Parker, Barnabas Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35c Parker, Daniel Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Ebenezer Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Edmund Mass line Private Pri	35c	Parcher, George	Mass. line	Private	. 51	Cumborland	d. Apr. 10, 1551.
Parker, Barnabas Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35c Parker, Daniel Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Ebenezer Mass line Private & Sergeant. 35d Parker, Edmund Mass line Private & Somerset. 35d Parker, Fred G. 35d Parker, Fred G. 35d Parker, Josiah Mass line Private 79 Hancock. 35d Parker, Josiah Mass line Private 79 Waldo. 35d Parker, Josiah Mass line Private 75 Waldo. 35d Parker, Josiah Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35d Parker, William Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35c Parkhurst, George Mass line Private 81 Somerset. 35c Parkman, Daniel Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35d Parin, Ebenezer Mass line Private 81 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 81 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 83 Franklin. Res. Freem 83 Franklin. Res. Freem 73 Oxford. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 65 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 75 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 75 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 76 Somerset. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 77 Soxford. 35d Parris, Josiah Private 77 Soxford. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 78 Soxford. 35d Parris, Josiah Mass line Private 79 Oxford. 35c Parsons, Nathan Mass line Private 79 Oxford. 35c Parsons, Nathan Mass line Private 79 Oxford. 36d Parsons, Nathan Mass line Private 79 Oxford. 37d Parsons, Nathaniel N. H. line Private 79 Oxford. 37d Parten, Benjamin. 37d Parten, Benjamin. 37d Parten, Benjamin. 37d Patten, Benjamin. 37d Patterson, Alexander Mass mil Private 85 H	35d	Parker, Aaron	Mass. mil	Private	. 61	Cumberland.	Res Standish
Parker, Benjamin. Mass. mil. Private & Sergeant. S.5 Kennebec. Parker, Ebenezer. Mass. line Private. 94 Somerset. Parker, Ebenezer. Mass. line Private. 94 Somerset. Parker, Ebenezer. Mass. line Private. 94 Somerset. Parker, Fred G. Somerset. 97 Hancock. Res. Buckst. Parker, Freegrove Mass. mil. Private. 79 Waldo. Parker, Josiah. Mass. line Private. 75 Waldo. Parker, Josiah. Mass. line Private. 75 Waldo. Parker, Josiah. Mass. line Private. 75 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 75 Waldo. Parker, William Mass. line Private. 75 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 75 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Res. N. Por. Somerset. Res. Freem. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. Freem. Private. 76 Somerset. Res. Buckf. Res. Buckf. Parlin, Eleazer. Mass. line. Private. 77 Oxford. Res. Buckf. Parsons, Josiah. Mass. line. Private. 78 Oxford. Res. Buckf. Private. 79 Oxford. Res. Buckf. Private. Private. 79 Oxford. Res. Buckf. Private. Res. Pollance. Private. Private. Res. Pollance. Private. Private. Private. Res. Pollance. Private. Private. Private. Res. Pollance. Private. Pr	40		3.6 11	Directo	77	L'annehec	ites. Standish.
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'35d Parsons, Eleazer. Mass. mil. Private. 72 Oxford. Res. Buckfi 79		Parris, Josiah		Ligutanan		o anora	
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"35c Parsons, Thomas B. "35c Partridge, David. Mass. line Private. 51 Cumberland. "35c Pattridge, Mary. "35c Patch, John. Mass. line. Private. 85 York. d. July 29, 1 "35c Patten, Benjamin. "35e Patten, James. Mass. line. Private. Somerset. Res. Solon. "35e Patten, James. Mass. line. Private. Lincoln "35e Patten, Nathaniel. Mass. line. Private. 73 Penobscot. "40 Patterson, Adam. N. H. line. Private. 85 Hancock. d. Feb. 8, 91 "35d Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. 91 Washington. "35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. 83 Lincoon. "35d Patterson, William Private. 85 Penobscot. d. Dec. 22.	'35c	Parsons, Josiah	Mass, line.	. Private	. 7	OLincoln	. d. Aug. 31, 1826
'35c Parsons, Thomas B. '35c Partridge, David. Mass. line Private. 51 Cumberland. Ward. '35c Pattridge, Mary. 90 Cumberland. Cumberland. Private. 85 York. d. July 29, 18 Somerset. '35c Patten, Benjamin. 80 Somerset. Res. Solon. '35e Patten, Benjamin. Private. 50 Somerset. Res. Solon. '35e Patten, James. Mass. line Private. Lincoln '35e Patten, Nathaniel. Mass. line Private. 73 Penobscot. '40 Patterson, Adam. N. H. line Private. 85 Hancock. d. Feb. 8, Penobscot. '35c Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. 81 Washington. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. 81 Washington. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. 85 Hancock. 4. Feb. 8, Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. 85 Penobscot. 65 Penobscot.	'35c	Parsons, Nathan	Mass. line	Ensign	. 7	3 Penobscot	d. in 1824.
'35c Partridge, David. Mass. line Private. S7 Cumberland. '40 Patch, John. Mass. line Private. S5 York. d. July 29. '40 Patten, Benjamin. S0 Somerset. Res. Solon. '35e Patten, James. Mass. line Private. Lincoln. '35c Patten, Nathaniel. Mass. line Sergeant. 73 Penobscot. '40 Patterson, Adam. N. H. line Private. S5 Hancock. Res. Penobscot. '40 Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. S1 Washington. '35d Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. S1 Washington. '40 Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S1 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S3 Penobscot.	3ac	Parsons, Nathaniel	.'N. H. line	Private	. 7	SIPEDORSCOL.	
'35c Partridge, David. Mass. line Private. S7 Cumberland. '40 Patch, John. Mass. line Private. S5 York. d. July 29. '40 Patten, Benjamin. S0 Somerset. Res. Solon. '35e Patten, James. Mass. line Private. Lincoln. '35c Patten, Nathaniel. Mass. line Sergeant. 73 Penobscot. '40 Patterson, Adam. N. H. line Private. S5 Hancock. Res. Penobscot. '40 Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. S1 Washington. '35d Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. S1 Washington. '40 Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S1 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S2 Penobscot. '35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private. S3 Penobscot.	'40	Parsons, Thomas I	3		5	1 Cumberland	. Res. Portland 6
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735c Patten, John. Mass. line Private. Somerset Res. Solon. Value Patten, Benjamin. Private. Somerset Res. Solon. Value Patten, James Mass. line Private. Lincoln. Value Patter, Nathaniel Mass. line Sergeant. Private. Somerset Res. Solon. Value Patterson, Adam N. H. line Private. Somerset Res. Solon. Value Patterson, Adam N. H. line Private. Solon. Value Patterson, Adam N. H. line Private. Solon. Value Val	'35c	Partridge, David	. Mass. line	Private	§	Cumperland	Pee Poland
Patten, Benjamin. Private. Lincoln.	'40	Par.ridge, Mary	4/22			o'Cumperiano	d Inle 29 1828
Patten, Benjamin. Private. Lincoln.	'35c	Patch, John	Mass. line	Private	8	OSomeret	Res Solon
alias Underwood Edward Fatter, Nathaniel. Mass. line. Sergeant. 73 Penobscot. 79 Hancock. Res. Penob 735c Patterson, Adam. N. H. line. Private. 85 Hancock. d. Feb. 8, 83 Washington. 90 Patterson, Mary. 90 Patterson, Mary. 90 Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private 8 Seaman. 83 Lincoon. 83 Lincoon. 83 Lincoon. 85 Penobscot. 84 Dec. 22.	'40	Patten, Benjamin.	35 12	Deiroto	0	Lincoln	. Lecu. Colom.
Edward Patten, Nathaniel. Mass. line Sergeant. 73 Penobscot. 740 Patterson, Adam. N. H. line Private. 85 Hancock. d. Feb. 8, 1235d Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil Private. 81 Washington. Waldo Res. Belfas Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private 85 Seaman. 83 Lincoon. 165 Penobscot. 65 Penobscot. 65 Penobscot. 65 Penobscot. 65 Penobscot. 65 Penobscot. 66	'35e	Patten, James	Mass. line	Frivate		· Lincoln	
735c 740 740 750 760 770					1		
740 35c Patterson, Adam. N. H. line Private. 85 Hancock. d. Feb. 8, 81 Washington. 40 Patterson, Mary 90 Waldo. Res. Belfas 35d Patterson, Mary 90 Waldo. Res. Belfas 35d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private & Seaman. 81 Lincoon. Res. Belfas	70-	Edward	Maca line	Sergoant	7	3 Penobscot	1
735c Patterson, Adam. N. H. line Private. 85 Hancock. d. Feb. 8, Washington. 90 Waldo. Res. Belfas 735d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private & Seaman. 83 Lincoon. 881 Lincoon. 882 Lincoon. 883 Lincoo	35C				7	GHancock	. Res. Penobscot
735d Patterson, Alexander Mass. mil. Private. SI Washington. 90 Washington. Patterson, Mary 90 Washington. Private & SI Washington. Private & SI Washington. Res. Belfas 90 Washington.	195	Pottorson Adom	Y H line	Private	8	5 Hancock	a. reb. 8, 1321.
240 Patterson, Mary 235d Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private & Sal Lincoon. Seaman 83 Lincoon. 65 Penobsot d. Dec. 22.	330	Potterson, Adam.	er Mass mil	Private	8	1 Washington	
Patterson, William Mass. mil. Private & Saman . 83 Lincoon.	330	Patterson, Mary	CI 1 a 35. IIIII		9	0 Waldo	Res. Belfast.
Seaman . Sal Lincoln.	1254	Patterson William	Mass. mil	Private	de		
Mass line Private 68 Penobscot d. Dec. 22.	220					3 Lincoon.	
'35c Paul, David Mass line Private 70 Lincoln 79 Lincoln Res. Lewis 70 Lincoln Res. Lewis 79 Lincoln Res. Lewis 79 Lincoln Res. Lewi	1350	Pattin John	Mass line.	Private	6	S Penobscot	. d. Dec. 22, 182
'40 Paul, David 79 Lincoln Res. Lewis	350	Paul. David	Mass. line	Private	7	O Lincoln.	1
'25d Paulson Nathan Mass mil. Private 84 Somerset d. Dec. 18,	'40	Paul, David			7	9 Lincoln	Res. Lewiston
THRE I AUGUS, MALIAN,	'35d	Paulson, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private	, 8	4 Somerset	d. Dec. 18, 183
'35d Payne, John Mass. mil Private 79 York.	'35d	Payne, John	Mass. mil	Private	7	9 York.	



ist.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35c	Payne William	Mass line	Private.	76	Somerset.	- Control of the Cont
35c	Payson, Enhraim	Mass. line	Private	80	Waldo.	
35c	Payson Samuel	Mass line	Captain	85	Lincoln.	d. June 19, 1819
35c	Payson Samuel	Mass line	Private	72	Lincoln	
40	Payne, William Payson, Ephraim Payson, Samuel Payson, Samuel Paysons, Samuel					Res. Cushing. Same as Payso
				11	Penobscot	
40	Peabody, Charles	Mass line	Sorgeont	70	Kennehec	d. Jan. 24, 1828.
35c 35c	Peabody, Charles Peabody, Seth Pearce, James	Mass. line	Private	59	Lincoln.	1.0411.21, 1020.
					Oxford.	
35d	Pearcy, Stephen Pearl, John Pearson, Mark Pease, Samuel Pease, Zebulon	Mass. line	Private	41	Oxford.	Res Porter
40 35c	Pearl, John	Mace line	Primate	63	Kenneher	d Jan 21, 1821.
35c	Posso Samuel	V H line	Drum mai	80	York.	
35d	Passe Zebulon	Mass mill	Private	73	York.	Res. Porter. d. Jan. 21, 1821.
40	Pease, Zebulon Peavy, John S Peavy, Winthrop Peck, George			44	Penobscot	Res. Exeter.
35c	Peavy Winthron	N. H. line	Private	68	Kennebec.	
35d	Peck. George	R. I. state	Captain &			
004			Lieut. Col.	96	Washington.	
35c	Peck, Joshua	Mass. line	Private		Kennebec	
35d	Peebles, William W.	Mass. mil	Private	69	Cumberland. Oxford.	
35c	Peck, Joshua Peebles, William W. Pelton, Joel	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford.	D 16 1 11
40	Pelton, Joel Pendexter, Thomas.			83	Franklin	Res. Madrid.
40	Pendexter, Thomas.			68	York	Res. Parsonsfie
						See also Pinde
		36	Daires	01	Oxford.	er.
35d	Pengree, Stephen	Mass. mil	Private	70	Cumberland	
35d	Pengree, Stephen Penley, Joseph	Mass. mil	rvt. & Serg	92	Cumberland.	Res Danville
40	D II Jacob	Maca mil	Pt & Cron	87	Cumberland	ites. Danvine.
35d	Pennell, Joseph	Mass. Inn.	Private	7.1	Kennehec	Res. Danville.
35c 35c	Pennell, Joseph Penney, John Penney, Salathiel Penney, Salathiel Penny, Benjamin Penny, Benjamin	Mass.line	Private	81	Kennebec.	1
SOC	Popper Salathiel	Mass. Hitc	11114400	83	Kennebec	Res. Waterville
50 35d	Penny Reniamin	Mass. line	Private	79	York.	Res. Waterville Res. Wells.
10	Penny Benjamin			79	York	Res. Wells.
354		Mass. mill	Private	79	Lincoln.	
35d 35d	Perkins Daniel	Mass. state	Private	76	York	d. July 31, 1832.
40	Perkins, Ebenezer.			83	Oxford	d. July 31, 1832. Res. Hebron.
35d	Perkins, Ebenezer Perkins, Enoch Perkins, James Perkins, Joseph Perkins	Mass. mil	Musician	72	Cumberland.	
35c	Perkins, James	Mass. line	Private	63	Lincoln	
35d	Perkins, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford.	Doc Davis
40	Perkins, Mehitable Perkins, Oliver Perkins, Pelatiah			10	Oxford	Res. Kennebun
40	Perkins, Oliver		D	90	York.	Res. Rennebun
35d	Perkins, Pelatiah	Mass. mil	Private	96	Vork	Res Vork
40	D 1: . C-+-1			77	York Oxford	Res. Oxford.
40 35c	Perkins, Sarah Perkins, William Perley, Daniel Perry, David	Mass line	Pristate	61	York.	20001
30C	Perkins, William	Mass. mil	Pyt of art.	83	Cumberland.	
35d 35d	Porre David	Mass. mil	Pyt of art.	73	Lincoln.	
40	Terry, David	1	1	77	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
35d	Perry, James	Mass. state	Pvt., Corp			
		į.	& Serg	70	Oxford.	1 D . 10 100
35c	Perry, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	75	Washington	d. Dec. 18, 183
35d	Perry, Jesse Perry, Job	Mass. mil	Private	68	Lincoln.	Des Themaster
40			1	. 10		Res. Thomaston
35d	Perry, Joseph	Mass. line	Frivate	70	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston
40				60	Oxford.	ites. I nomastul
35c	Perry, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford.	
35c	Perry, Reuben Peterson, Andrew Peterson, Joseph	.viass.iiie	I II vate	57	Oxford	Res. Dixfield
40	reterson, Joseph					Peru.
35d	Pettingall, Obadiah	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	72	Kennebec	Same as Petting
	1					0.
35d	Pettingell, Matthew Pettingell, William	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Kennebec.	Same as Petting
35d	Pettingen, William	Mass. state				W.
40	Pettingill, Obadiah.			78	Kennebec	Res. Leeds. San as Pettingall.
40	Pettingill, William.			80	Kennebec	
	DL 1 C1	N. H. line	Private	62	Oxford	as I cttingell.
35c	Phelps, Samuel	A. H. IIIIe	I II vate	47	Oxford	Res. Roxbury.
40	Philbrook David	Mass. line	Private			
35c	Philbric, Nathaniel. Philbrook, David Philbrook, William.	Mass. state	Private	75	Waldo.	
35d 40			3	80	Waldo	Res. Thorndike d. Nov. 2, 1829.
40 35c	Philbrook, William. Phillips, Abigait Phillips, Ichabod	Cont. navy	Marine	77	Hancock	d. Nov. 2, 1829.
35c 35c	Phillips Abigait			84	Oxford	Res. Turner,
7.11					Kennebec.	



		Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Phillips, Jarius Phillips, John Phillips, Norton	Mass. line	Private	64	Kennebec. Penobscot. York.	
'35d	Ph llips, John	Mass. line	Private	87	Penobscot.	
'35d	Philips, Norton	Mass. line	Private	84	York.	
					Orford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Phinney, Ithamar Phinney, John Phinney, John	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	
'35c	Phinney, John	Mass. line	Private	72	York.	
'40	Phinney, John			60	Cumberi a	Res. Gorham.
'35d	Pickett, William Pickett, William Pierce, Abigad Pierce, Benjamin Pierce, David Pierce, Hannah Pierce, James Pierce, John	Mass line	Private	69	York	nes. Gornam.
'40	Pickett William	Mass, IIIC	I III att.	76	Cumberland.	New Gloucester. Res. Sullivan.
,40	Pierce, Abigarl			60	Hancock	Res. Sullivan
'40 '35d	Pierce, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	74	York.	
'35c	Pierce, David	Mass. line	Private	83	Somerset.	
'40 '35c	Pierce, Hannah			81	York	Res. So. Berwick
'35c	Pierce, James	Mass. line			1	
10-	D: 7.1-	8th. Regiment.	C1	70	Lincoln.	_
'35c	Pierce, John	Mass. line	Corporal	61	York.	d C+ 00 1010
'35c	Pierce, Lemuel	Mass. line	Private	62	Penobscot.	d. Sept. 22, 1818.
'35d '40	Pierce, Nathaniel	Mass. State	. Filvate	92	Penobscot.	Res. Orrington.
40	Pierce Peace			69) OFK	Res. Sou. Berwick
'35d	Pierce, John	N. H. mil	Private	71	Oxford	
'35d	Pillsbury, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	81	Cumberland.	
'40		1	1	84	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough.
'35c	Pindexter, Paul Pinkham, Calvin Pinkham, Nathaniel Piper, John	Mass. line	Private	71	York	Res. Scarborough. See also Pendexter
'35d	Pinkham, Calvin	R. I. line	Private	. 79	Lincoin	*
'35d	Pinkham, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln.	
'35d '40	Piper, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset.	D 35. 1
'35d		1	5	1 43	Kennebec.	Res. Madison.
'40	Pitts, Seth	Mass. mil	FVL. & Ser	89	Kennebec.	Res Augusta
'35d	Pitts. Shubael	: Mass state	Private	69	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'40		1	1	74	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'3oc	Pittsbury, Nathan.	Mass. line	Private	. 68	Lincoln	
3.30	Place, Amos	Mass. line	Private	. 78	York.	
.35d	Plaisted, John	Mass. line	Private	. 78	Cumberland.	
'35d	Plaisted. John	Mass. line	Private	. 73	Cumberland.	
'40	Plaisted, Lydia			- 72	Cumberland.	Res. Standish. Res. Buxton.
'40 '40	Pittsbury, Nathan. Place, Amos Plaisted, John. Plaisted, John. Plaisted, Lydia. Plaisted, Roger. Plummer, Daniel. Plummer, Edward.	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		. 8	York	Res. Buxton.
99 C	Plummer, Daniel	Mass. line	. Private	- 6	Cumperiand.	Res. Palermo.
'40 '35c	Plummer, Daniel.	Maca line	Musician	7	Kennebec.	Res. Falermo.
'40	Plummer, Edward. Plummer, Isaac. Plummer, Isaac. Plummer, John. Plummer, John. Plummer, John. Plummer, Joseph	Stass, line	. Musician.	86	Kennebec	Res Albion
'35c	Plummer Isaac	Mass line	Private	. 7	Cumberland.	Trees. Inform.
'40	Plummer, Isaac			. 50	Piscataquis.	Res. Guilford.
′35c	Plummer, John	Mass. line	Private	. 80	Oxford.	
3oc	Plummer, John	. Mass. line	. Private	. 70	5 Waldo.	
'40	Plummer, John	.'		. 69	Waldo	Res. Freedom.
'35c	Plummer, Joseph	. Mass. line	. Private	. 63	3 Cumberland. 5 Cumberland.	
′35c	Plummer, John. Plummer, Joseph. Plummer, William. Poland, Moses Poland, Seward. Pollerd, John. Pollard, Barton. Pollard, Jonathan. Pollard, Timothy. Pompilley, Bennet. Pompilley, Bennet. Pomroy, Joseph. Pool, Job.	N. H. line	Private	. 7	Cumberland.	d Ion 99 1601
'35c '35c	Poland, Moses	. Mass. line	Private	- 8	G Lincoln	d. Jan. 28, 1821.
'35c	Polorecky John	del ouzen's	Corne Mai	7	1 L ncoln	d. June 8 1830
'35c	Pollard Barton	V H line	. Sergeant	7.	Kennebec.	d. June 19, 1831. d. June 8, 1830.
330	Pollard, Jonathan	. Mass, line.	. Private	. 6	Cumberland.	d. May 6, 1824.
'35c '35c '35d	Pollard, Timothy	. N. H, line	. Private	.1 8	2 Somerset	d. May 6, 1824. d. in 1822.
'35c	Pompilley, Bennet.	. Mass. line	. Private	. 7	0 Oxford.	
'35d	Pompilley, Bennet.	. Mass. line	. Pvt. &Serg	z. 7.	1 Oxford	. See also Pumpilly.
'40	Pomroy, Joseph			. 6	7 Penabscot	. Res. Levant
'35c '40	Pool, Job	. Mass. line	. Private	- 7	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
'35d	Deal Indian	\food ==:1	Deirecto	7	6 Cumberland. 3 Oxford.	nes. raimouth.
'40	Pool, Joshua	. Mass. mii	Frivate	1 7	S Oxford	. Res. Greenwood.
'35d	Pool, Samuel	Mass line	Pyt &Ser	7 7	2 Kannahee	
'35c	Pool Thomas				9 Cumberland.	d. Mar. 4, 1824. d. May 9, 1820 d. June 1820.
'35c	Poolo Abiich	Mass. line	. Lieutenan	t 7	8 Kennebec	. d. May 9, 1820
35c	Pope, Isaac	. Mass. line	. Captain	.) 7	4 York	. d. June 1820.
'35c	Porter, Benjamin J	. Mass. line	Surgeon's.	1		1
	1		Mate	- 5	6 Lincoln	. (35c Benj. Jones. . Res. Camden. . d. Sept. 1824.
'40	Porter, Benjamin J Porter, Frederick.	D. F. 1'		. 7	Waldo	. Res. Camden.
'35e '35e	Porter, Frederick.	Mace line	Private		o Kennebec	. u. Sept. 1824.
'35d	Porter, Moses	Y H line	Private.	7	2 Kennebec.6 Cumberland	
'40	Torter, Nenemian.	II. IIIIe	. I II ate	1 8	3 Cumberland	Res. North Yar-
10					Cumberiand	mouth.
				1 -		
'35d '40	Porter, Tyler	Mass. mil	. Private	. 7	6 Cumberland	. Res. Sebago.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
	Porterfield, Cath'ine.			84	Cumberland.	Res. Westbrook.
'40 '35d	Porterfield, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland.	Res. Gardiner.
'35α	Potter Hugh	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec.	•
'35c	Potter, Hugh Potter, Hugh Potter, James			78	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'40	Potter James	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln.	1
'35c				88	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'40	Potter Oliver	Mass line	Private	75	Washington	d. Aug. 23, 1831.
'35c	Potter William	Mass. line Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin. d. Aug. 23, 1831. d. Aug. 11, 1829.
'35c '35d	Potter, James Potter, Oliver Potter, William Prastee, Jonathan Pratt, Benjamin	Mass. line	Pvt.& Serg.			
35a	Pratt. Benjamin	Mass, line	Private	68	Kennebec	d. Sept. 8, 1825 d. May 14, 1833.
'35c	Pratt. Cushing	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	d. May 14, 1833.
'35d '35d	Pratt, Cushing Pratt, Dan	R. I. state	Private	72	Oxford.	i
'40					Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Pratt, Elam	Mass. mil	Pvt.& Serg.	82	Kennebec.	1
'35c	Pratt, George	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset.	D 0.1
'40	Pratt, George			76	Franklin	Res. Salem.
'35d	Pratt, Joseph	Mass. mil	Pvt. &Serg.	75	Kennebec.	Des Bolones
'40	Pratt, Joseph			82	Somerset	Res. Palmyra. Res. Bloomfield.
'40 '35c	Pratt, Lydia		5	18	Somerset	Res. Bloomheid.
'35c	Pratt, Seth 2nd	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock.	Į.
'35c	Pratt, Seth	Mass. line	Private	11	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 6, 1832.
'35d	Pratt, Elam. Pratt, George Pratt, George Pratt, Joseph Pratt, Joseph Pratt, Lydia Pratt, Seth 2nd. Pratt, Seth Pratt, Seth	Mass. mil	ross	80	Somerset	(d. Peb. 0, 1004.
	Pratt, Thaddeus			79	Oxford.	
'35c	Tract, Thaddedo			85	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'40	Pray, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	1 81	Kennebec.	
'35c '40	Prav. Abraham			79	Kennebec	Res. Hallowell.
'35d	Prav. Peter	Mass. line	Pvt. &Serg	. 87	York.	
35d	Pray, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	1 79	York. York.	n ou 11 111
'40	Pray, Sarah			74	Somerset	Res. Chandlervill
, 40	Preble, Mary			65	Cumberland.	Res. Portland 5th Ward.
			C	0.4	E annahaa	
'35c '35d	Prentiss, Valentine	Mass. line	Sergeant	04	Kennebec	d. Bept. 4, 1022.
'35d	Prescott, Nathan	N. H. line	Pvt. &Serg	1 60	Kennebec. Kennebec.	a de la companya de l
'35c	Prescott, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	01	Kennebec.	Res Hallowell
40	Prescott, Samuel			00	Cumberland	Res Minot
'40	Pribou, Amasa	35 12	Dert & Sono	01	Cumberland.	res. Minou
'35d '35d	Pride, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	Res. Hallowell. Res. Minot.
'35d	Pride, I nomas	Mass. mil	Private	81	Cumberland.	
33a	Prince, Amory	Mass. IIII	Private	77	Cumberland.	
'35c	Prentiss, Valentine. Prescott, Nathan. Prescott, Samuel Prescott, Samuel Pribou, Amasa Pride, John Pride, Thomas Prince, Amory Prince, Benjamin.	Mass. line	I IIVate	83	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
'40			1	105	Vork	Res. Falmouth. Res. York.
'40 '35d	Prince, Dinah Pritchard, James		Private	7.5	Waldo.	
350	Proster Josiah	Trass. IIII		79	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'40 '35d	Procter, Josiah	Mass. mil	Mariner &	2		i
30u		1	Seaman	1 71	Oxford	'35c.
'35c	Pulcifer, Joseph Pulcifer, Joseph Pullen, Oliver Pullen, Oliver	Mass. line		. 80	Kennebec Lincoln	d. Nov. 27, 1820.
'40	Pulcifer, Joseph			. 73	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
'35c	Pullen, Oliver	Mass. line	Private	. 1 88	i waldo.	
'40	Pullen, Oliver			. 78	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35c	Pullen, William	R. I. line	Private	. 67	Kennebec.	D T C.
'40	Pullen, William Pumpilly, Elizabeth			. 67	Oxford	Res. Turner Sealso Pompilly.
			Dairesta	0.	Penobscot	also I outpilly.
'35d	Purham, Peter	Mass. line		7	Penobeant	Res. Eddington.2
'40 '35d	Putnam, Tamar	N H II-	Pvt. &Serg	7	Kennebec.	Lice. Linding con.
'35d	Putnam, Tamar Putney, James	N. H. line N. H. line	Drivete	7:	Lannahaa	
'35c	Quimoy, benjamin.	.v. II. IIIIC	I fivate	70	York	Res. Sanford.
'40	Quint, John Rackliff, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	60	Cumberland	Res. Sanford. d. Dec. 15, 1828. d. May 20, 1820. Res. Abbot.
'35c	Rackin, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	7	Cumberland.	d. May 20, 1820.
'35c	Radford, Benjamin Ralf., Jeremiah	Mass. fine	I livate	. 89	Piscataquis.	. Res. Abbot.
'40	Ransdell, Ebenezer					
'40 '35c	Ramsdell, James	Mass. line		. 63	Washington.	d. June 3, '29.
30C	Dahant	4	1	. 76	Washington.	d. June 3, '29. Res. Charlotte.
'40 '35c	Rand James	Mass. line	Private	. 73	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 18, 1827. d. Nov. 11, 1826. d. Sept. 1824. d. June 1, 1831.
'35d	Rand, John	Mass. line	Private	. 7.	Lincoln	. d. Nov. 11, 1826.
'35c	Rand, Michael	Mass. line	Private	. 6-	York	. d. Sept. 1824.
'35c	Rand, Reuben	N. H. line	Private	. 6	Kennebec	d. June 1, 1831.
'35d	Rand, Thomas	N. H. line	Private	. 6.	Lincoln.	
'40	Ramsey, Robert Rand, James Rand, John Rand, Michael Rand, Reuben Rand, Thomas Randal, Caleb			. 8	Kennebec	Res. Vassalboro-
				0	Orford	ugh.
'35d	Randall, Job Randall, Oliver Randall, Samuel Randall, Stephen Randler, Noah	. Mass. line	Private	9	Oxford.	Res. Bangor.
'40	Randall, Oliver	N II line	. Corporal.	7	Kennebec.	The state of the s
'35d	Randall, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	7	York.	
		11988 MIL	I Hvate		A VIA.	4
'35d '35d	Randan, Stephen.	Mane mil	Private	7	2. York.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Rankin, Robert	Mass. line	Private	71	Lincoln.	Res. Lincolnville. d. June 11, 1829.
'40 '35c	Rankins, Abigail			68	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35c	Rankins, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	81	York	d. June 11, 1829.
'35c	Rankins, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	80	remmenec	d. May 1, 1828.
'35c	Rankins, Abdert Rankins, Abdail Rankins, Andrew Rankins, John Rawlings, Joseph Ray, Eunice. Raymond, Nathan	Mass. line	Sergeant	18	Kennebec.	Des Orisfold
'40 '35d	Ray, Lunice.	Mana state	Dart & Sona	50	Vork	Res. Otisfield.
'40	Raymond, Nathan	Mass. state	rvt. o.seig.	86	York	Res Lyman.
'35c	Raymond, William. Raymond, William. Rea, Benjamin.	Mass line	Private	77	York Kennebec.	12000 123 1111111
'40	Raymond, William.			. 92	Kennebec	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Rea. Benjamin	Mass. mil	Private &	1		
			Corporal	. 83	Hancock.	
'35d	Read, George	Mass. state	Private &		** 1	
			Corporal	(0	Kennebec.	Des Augusto
'40	D. J. T. D.			46	Lincoln	Res. Augusta. Res. Lewiston. Res. Buckfield. Res. Buckfield.
'40 '40	Read, John P Record, Abigail Record, Jane Record, Jonathan			89	Oxford	Res Buckfield
, 10	Perced Lane			82	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'40 '35d	Record Jonathan	Mass line	Private	84	Oxford.	10007 2- 0-1-1-1
'40	Treesta, o ona ona				Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Record, Simon	Mass. line	Private	81	Oxford.	
'40				87	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
$^{\prime}35d$	Redington Asa	Mass. state	Private &			
146			Corporal	12	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'40	Dadler Flores	Mass line	Primeto	76	Cumberland	nes. watervine.
'35c '35c	Redlon, Ebenezer Redlon, Ephraim Redlow, Matthias Reed, Abraham	Mass line	Private	7.1	Cumberland. York.	
'35d	Pedlor Matthias	Mass mil	Cornoral	84		
'35c	Reed Abraham	N. H. line	Private	94	Cumberland.	d. July 15, 1832. Res. Boothbay.
'40	Reed, Abraham Reed, David Reed, David 2nd Reed, Jonathan Reed, Josiah Reed, Ward			74	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
'35d	Reed, David, 2nd	Mass. mil	Private	.1 67	Lincoln.	
'35c	Reed, Jonathan	N. H. line	Private	. 81	Cumberland.	
′35d	Reed, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland.	
'35d	Reed, Ward	Mass. line	Private &	7=	Demohsant	
240	David William W		Sergeant	0	Penobscot.	Pas Diymont
'40 '40	Reed, William W			70	Cumberland.	Bes Freeport.
10	Pamiel Phehe			73	Hancock	Res Eden.
'40 '35c '35c '35c	Reed, William W Reed, Josiah Remick, Phebe Remick, Samuel Rendall, James Reynolds, Daniel Reynolds, David	N. H. line	Private	. 58	York.	Res. Dixmont. Res. Freeport. Res. Eden.
'35c	Rendall, James	Mass. line	Private	. 60	York.	
'35c	Reynolds, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	. 78	Kennebec	d. May 13, 1832.
- God	Reynolds, David	Mass. line	Private	. 75	Kennebec.	n 011
'40					Kennebec Washington.	Res. Sidney.
'35c	Reynolds, David Reynolds, Eliphalet	Conn. line	Private	. 72	Washington.	
'35c	Reynolds, Eliphatet	Conn. nne	Frivate	. 80	Washington.	Res. Addison.
'40 '35c	Rhodes, Jacob	Mass line	Private	80	York.	itesraamon.
'40	Rhodes, Jacob	Mass. Hille	111140000		Vork	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Rhodes, Jacob Rhodes, Moses Rhodes, Moses	Mass, line	Private	. 78	York. York	
'40	Rhodes, Moses			. 74	York	Res. Waterbor
		+	1	1		OUEII.
'40 '35d	Riant, Thomas			. 80	Franklin	Res. Farmington.
'35d	Rice, Ashbell	Mass. line	Private	1 6	Washington.	d Ang 11 1891
'35c	Rice, David	Vont. navy	Private	7	Cumberland	d. Aug. 11, 1821.
'35d 35d	Rice, Gideon	Mass mil	Private	7	Kennebec.	
'35c	Riant, Thomas. Rice, Ashbell. Rice, David. Rice, Gideon. Rice, John. Rice, Joseph. Rice, Lemuel. Rice, Luther. Rich, Joel. Richards, Bradley. Richards, Jonathan. Richards, Joseph. Richards, Joseph. Richards, Mitchell. Richards, Mitchell. Richardson, Eben'el.	Mass, line	Private.	6	Kennebec	d. Sept. 11, '26. d. Jan. 16, 1827. d. Mar. 8, 1831.
'35c	Rice, Lemuel	Mass. line.	Private	. 72	Cumb	d. Jan. 16, 1827.
'35c	Rice, Luther	Mass. line	Private	. 73	Oxford	d. Mar. 8, 1831.
'35c	Rich, Joel	Mass. line	Private	. 8:	Waldo.	
35c	Richards, Bradley	N. H. line	Ensign	-1 7:	Kennebec	d. June 12, '21.
35c	Richards, John	N. H. line	Private	. 50	York. Waldo.	
'35d	Richards, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	. 4.	Somerset.	1
'35c	Richards, Joseph 2d.	Mace line	Private	7	Vork	
'35d '35d	Richards Mitchell	Mass line	Private	. 7	Kennebec.	Res. Temple. Res. Castine.
'40	Richards, Mitchell			. 8	Franklin	Res. Temple.
'40	Richardson, Eben'er			. 3	Hancock	. Res. Castine.
'35d	Richardson, Edward	Mass. state	. Lieutenan	t		
	1 -		& Captain Private & Seaman.	. 8	6 Oxford.	1
'35d	Richardson, James.	Mass. mil	Private	d:		
10-			Seaman	. 8	Hancock.	d. Feb. 23, 1827.
'35c	Richardson, Joel	Mass. line	Private	. 5	Lincoln	. u. reb. 20, 1021.
'35d	Richardson, Joseph	Mass. nne	. rnvate	. 6	Cumberland Penobscot Cumb	Res Newport.
,40	Richardson, Lyala			.1 8	7 Cumb	Res. Newport. Res. Baldwin.
'40 '40 '35d	Richardson, Joel Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Lydia Richardson, Molly Richmond, Nathan Ricker, George	Mass. state	Private.	7	Kennebec	
'35c	Ricker, George	Mass. line	Private	. 8	1 York	d. Dec. 25, 1833.
				-		1



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Ricker Maturian	N. H. line	Private &	1	1	
			Seaman	74	York.	
'35d '40	Ricker, Noah	Cont. Navy	Marine	72	York.	Des Waterla
40				18	York	Res. Waterbor- ough.
'40	Ricker, Reuben			83	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Ricker, Reuben Ricker, Reuben Ricker, Simeon Ricker, Stephen	Cont. Navy	Seaman	65	Waldo.	
'35d	Ricker, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	80	York.	
'35c '35d	Ricker, Stephen Ricker, Timothy Ricker, Tobias	Mass. line	Private	18	York.	
'35d	Ricker Tobias	Mass. mil N. H. line	Private	74	York. Oxford.	
' 4 0		M. Mic	Tirrate	80	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Ricker, Wentworth.	N. H. line	Private	81	Cumberland.	
'35d	Rideout, Benjamin. Rideout, Stephen	Mass. mil			Lincoln	
'40 '35c	Rider, John	Mass, line	Private	70	Lincoln Kennebec.	Res. Bowdoin.
'40	Rider, Stephen	Mass, inc.,,	1111410	79	Kennebec	Res. Albion.
,250	Rider, John Rider, Stephen Ridley, Daniel Ridley, David Ridley, George Ridlow, Mary Ridout, Abraham	Mass.line	Private	75	Lincoln	
'35c '35c '40 '35c	Ridley, David	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec.	1 D 01 151
'35e	Ridley, George	Mass. line	Private	57	Lincoln	d. Dec. 31, 1818 Res. Winsdor.
,40 ,35c	Ridout Abraham	Mass line	Private	76	York.	ites. Winsdor.
'35c	Ridout, Abraham Ridout, Stephen	Mas. line	Private	64	Lincoln.	
'35c	Rines, Samuel	Mass line	Private		York. Waldo	
35c	Ripley, Lucy		4	75	Waldo	Res. Montville.
35c	Ripley, Lucy. Ripley, William Roach, Abigail Roach, John	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	d. June 27, 1823 Res. Wilton.
'46 '35c	Roach John	Mass line	Private	85	Franklin Kennebec	d. Aug. 22, 1828
'35d	Robbins, Asa	Mass. line	Corporal	75	Kennebec.	u. 114g. 22, 1020
40				81	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'35c	Robbins, Daniel 2nd	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec.	
'35c	Robbins, Daniel Robbins, Eli.halet	Mass.line	Private	73	Kennebec. Kennebec.	
'35c '35c	Robbins Ionathan	Mass.line	Corporel	7.	Oxford.	
'35c	Robbins, Jonathan Robbins, Joseph Robbins, Luther	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec	d. Aug. 7, 1825.
'35d	Robbins, Luther	Mass. mil	Private &			
			Quarter		T7	-
'35d	Pobbine Otio	Maga line	Master	77	Kennebec. Lincoln.	
'35c '35c	Robbins, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	75	Lincoln	d. Oct. 28, 1832.
'35c	Robbins, William	Mass. line	Private	. 59	Lincoln.	
3oc	Robbins, Otis	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset.	
'35d '40	Roberts, Jeremiah.	Mass. State	Private	86	York	Res. Lyman.
'35d	Roberts, Joseph	Mass line	Private	. 78	York. York Waldo.	Trees. Ly man.
1794	Roberts, Joseph		Carpenter.	,		Res. Berwic
			İ		-	Lost left arm of
						ship of was "Hampden"
						Siege of Peno
	,	'.		1		scot Aug 1
140				0,	777-1-1-	1779. Res. Brooks.
'40 '35c	Roberts, Joseph Roberts, Love	V H line	Private		Waldo York. York. York.	. Ites. Drooks.
'40	Moberts, Love	1. II. III		88	York	Res. Lebanon.
'35d	Roberts, Paul	Mass. line	. Private	$\cdot \mid 74$	York.	
'40				1 43	IOTK	Res. Newfield.
'35c	Roberts, Samuel	N. H. line	. Private	. 62	York.	d. Oct. 5, 1832.
'35d '40	Roberts, Simon Robinson, Andrew I	N. H. line	. Seaman	8	York Waldo	Res. Searsmont.
'35d	Robinson, Andrew.	Mass. line	. Private	7.	Lincoln.	
'40	Robinson, Andrew. Robinson, Daniel.			1 8	Cumb	Res. Durham.
'40 '35c	Robinson Deborah			. 7	York	Res. Limington.
'35c	Robinson, George	Mass. line	Private	6	York York Lincoln	d. Mar. 13, 1819 d. Jan. 18, 1833.
'35d	Robinson, George Robinson, James Robinson, Jedediah	Mass. line Mass. line Mass. mil	. Private	. 6	Kennebec.	
'40	Robinson, Jedediah			. 8	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35d	Robinson John	Mass line	. Private	. 8	Cumberland.	1 T.1 10 100
'35c	Robinson, John Robinson, John Robinson, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	60	Cumberland York.	. d. Feb. 13, 1827.
'35c '35d	Robinson, John	Mass. line Mass. mil	Private	į 3.	JUIK.	
	}		Sergeant	. 8	Kennebec.	
'35d	Robinson, Meshuck	Mass. state	. Private	. 7	Penobscot.	
'35d	Robinson, Meshuck Robinson, Moses Robinson, Phebe Robinson, Thomas.	Mass. mil	. Sergeant	. 7	8 Waldo.	Pos Sobore
'40	Rooinson, Phebe	Mass. line	Facian		2 Cumb 2 Somerset.	Res. Sebago.
'35c						



List.	NAME.	Service.		Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c '35d '35c	Rockwood, Ebenezer Rogers, Alexander . Rogers, David . Rogers, James . Rogers, John . Rogers, William . Roges . Rolf, Jeremiah . Rolfe, Joseph . Rolings, Nathaniel . Rollins, David . Rollins, Eliphalet . Rollins, Jabez .	Mass, line	Private	64	Lincoln	d. June 1831. d. Apr. 1, 1828.
'35d	Rogers, Alexander	Mass. mil	Private	73	Lincoln.	
'35c	Rogers, David	Mass. line	Private	74	York	d. Apr. 1, 1828.
'35d	Rogers, James	Mass. mil	Sergeant	77	Lincoln.	1
'35c '35d	Rogers, John	N. H. line	Private	78	Kennebec.	
'35d	Rogers, John 2nd	Mass. line	Private	69	Lincoln	d. Apr. 18, 1824.
'35d	Rogers, William	Mass line	Private	78	Lincoln.	d. 11pt. 10, 1021.
	Rogues	(See Bogues).				
'35c	Rolf, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private	74	Somerset.	See Ralf.
'35d	Rolfe, Joseph	Mass line	Private	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Rolings, Nathaniel	Mass mil	Private	73	Kennebec.	1
'35d '35d '40	Rollins, David	Lanco Militaria	111140000000000000000000000000000000000	65	Kennebec	Res. Pittston.
'35c	Rollins, Eliphalet	Mass line	Private		Somerset.	Tree. Treescon.
'35c	Rollins, Jahez	N H line	Private	74	Kennebec	1
'40	Rollins, Jabez. Rollins, James. Rollins, John. Pollins, John.			73	Kennebec Lincoln. Kennebec.	Res Sidney
	Rollins James	Mass mil	Private	71	Lincoln	res. Eldliey.
'35c	Rollins, John	R. I. line	Private	77	Kennebec	
411	Rollins John	Tt. I. IIIC	TIIVate	74	Kennehec	Rec Augusta
'4ñ	Rollins Joseph			85	Kennebec	Ros Cordinar
'40 '40 '40	Rollins Susannah			87	Penobscot	Res Cornith
'4ŏ	Rose Joseph			78	York	Res Limington
'35d	Rollins, Joseph Rollins, Susannah Rose, Joseph Ross, Isaac	Mass line	Private	77	Cumberland	Res. Gardiner. Res. Cornith. Res. Limington.
40		пазэ, ппс	Lilvate	1.8	Cumb	Res. No. Yarmout Res. Shapleigh. d. Feb. 2, 1827. Res. Brunswick.
'35d	Ross, Jonathan	Mass mil	Private	86	York	resvo. i armout
' 4 0				01	York	Ros Shanlaigh
'35c	Ross, Joseph	Mass line	Privata	72	Cumb	d Feb 2 1927
40	Ross Sarah	aos. nue	a livate	89	Cumb	Dog Bronouni-1-
'4n 1	Roundy Benjamin			18	Kannahaa	Res. Clinton.
354	Roundy, Benjamin Rounds, Joseph Rounds, Theodore. Row, John. Row, John. Rowe, Caleb. Rowe, Caleb. Rowe, John. Rowe, John Rowe, Lazarus. Rowe, William. Rowe, Zebulon. Rowe, Zebulon.	Mosa mil	Drivete	21	York, York. Oxford.	Res. Clinton.
350	Pounds Thoodore	Mass. line	Drivate	80	York.	¥ _
'35d '35c '35c	Pour John	Mass. line	Private	77	Orford	• • •
35c	Dow John	Mass. line	Private	7.5	Oxiora.	
2250	Down Wohler	N. H. line	Private	72	Kennebec.	
'35c '35c '35c	Powe Colob	N. H. line	Private	61	York.	J T. l. 1 1001
336	Down Jake	Mass. line	Private	00	Kennebec	d. July 1, 1821.
35c 240	Rowe, John	Mass. line	Ensign	90	Oxiora.	n n :
25.	Rowe, John	N II E	D. Sanda	100	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35c	Rowe, Lazarus	N. H. line	Private	108	Kennebec.	
35c	Rowe, William	N. H. line	Private	82	Kennebec.	
'35d '40	Rowe, Zebulon	Mass. line	Corporal	85	Cumperland.	D 37 01
40	Rowe, Zebulon		· · · · · · · · · · ·	91	Cumb	Res. New Glouce
35d	n	35 11	D	70		ter.
33a	Rummery, Dom'c's.	Mass. line	Private of	10	Washington.	
22.4	D 1-11 E1	Man En	Artimery.	7.	Whih	
35d	Rumsdell, Ebenezer. Rundle, Nathaniel Runnells, Samuel Runnells, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	64	Washington.	1 7 7 1007
35c 35d	Rundle, Nathaniel	R. I. Corps	Private	80	Lincoln	d. Jan. 7, 1825.
33a '40	Runnells, Samuel	Mass. State	Sergeant	83	Washington.	D D 11 151
40	Runnells, I homas			19	Cumb	Res. Portland 7t Ward.
110					. ,	Ward.
40 40	Russell, Hannah	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		82	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro' Res. Madison.
40	Russel, Andrew			81	Somerset	Res. Madison.
35c	Russell, Hannah Russel, Andrew Russel, Levi	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln.	
40 35c	Russel, Solomon			82	Somerset	Res. Solon.
SOC	Russell, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset.	
35d	Russell, Andrew Russell, Benjamin.	Mass. state	Private	71	Oxford.	D 37
411				76	Oxford	Res. Newry.
35c 40	Russell, Calvin	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset.	
40	D 11 1			78	somerset	Res. Bingham. Res. Winthrop.
40	Russell, Jonathan			87	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
35c	Russell, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland.	
35d	Russell, Solomon	Mass. line &	Private &	=-0	~	
0-1		Mass. mil	Sergeant	76	Cumberland.	
35d	Russell, William	Mass. state	Private	74	Oxford.	
35d	Ryant, Joseph	N. H. line	Private &	-		
	Russell, Jonathan Russell, Solomon Russell, Solomon Russell, William Ryant, Joseph	Mass. line	do	. 78	Kennebec.	
35c	Sadler, John Sadler, John Sadler, John Sampson, James	Mass. line	Private		Cumberland.	
35c	Sadler, John	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln.	- ~
40	Sadler, John			70	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown
35d	Sampson, James	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	Res. Otisfield.
40	Sampson, Luther			76	Cumb	Res. Otisfield.
254	Sampson, Luther	Mass. mil	Private	74	Kennebec.	
33u				80	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
40 1	C1 1 1 1	N. H. line	Private	88	York.	
354	Sanborn, Abner				1	
35d 35d	Sanborn, Abner Sanborn, Benjamin.	N. H. line	Private	42	Washington.	
35d 35d 40	Sanborn, Abner Sanborn, Benjamin.	N. H. line	Private	42	Washington.	Res. Cherryfield.
35d 35d	Sanborn, Benjamin	1		78	Washington	Res. Cherryfield.
35d 35d 40	Sanborn, Benjamin. Sanborn, Benjamin. 2nd	Mass. line	Private	78	Washington Cumberland.	Res. Cherryfield.



33c	List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
Sanborn, Matthew P	'35c	Sanborn, John 2nd.	Mass, line	Private	92	Cumb	d. Jan. 4, 1832.
Sanborn, Matthew P	'35c	Sanborn, John	Mass.line	Private	76	Cumberland.	
Sanborn, Matthew P	'35d	Sanborn, Matthew	N. H. line	Private &			
Saborn				Sergeant	72to		
	140	C			01	Somerset.	Dec Selem
	125	Sanborn, Matthew P	Vr 1:	Primate	79		Res. Solon.
Sanford, John Santell, John Santell, John Santell, John Santell, John Santell, John Santell, John Sargeant, Charles Mass. line Private 73 york 67 york Sargeant, P. Dudley Mass. line Private 76 york Res. Camden 76 york Sargeant, P. Dudley Mass. line Private 77 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. So. Berw 79 york Res. Carnish 75 waldo	330	Sanborn, Paul	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberianu.	d Aug 6 1827
	350	Sanborn, Feter	Mass. line	Private	73	Orford	d Vov 25 1833
	'40	Sanburn John	мазэ. пие	11114400	50	Waldo	Res. Monroe.
	'35d	Sanderson Rufus	Mass line	Private	76	Somerset.	11001111001
Sanford, John	'40				82		
Sargent, Benjamin Mass. line. Private. 10 Penossot. Res. Kittery. 30 Sargent, Charles. 35d Sargent, Charles. Mass. state. Private. 70 York. Res. So. Berw. 35d Sargent, Daniel 2nd N. H. line. Private. 61 Cumb. d. Aug. 16, 18 37d Sargent, Daniel 2nd Mass. line. Private. 62 Somerset. Somerset. 35d Savage. Elijah D. Savage. Elijah D. Savage. Elijah D. Savage. Sarah. Private. 62 Somerset. d. Nov. 7, 18 37d Savage. Sarah. Private. 63 Somerset. d. Nov. 7, 18 37d Savage. Sarah. Private. 64 Somerset. d. Nov. 7, 18 37d Savage. Sarah. Private. 76 York. Res. Corinna. Sawyer. Benezer. Mass. line. Private. 76 York. Res. Corinna. Sawyer. George. Mass. line. Private. 76 York. Res. Smithfie. Sawyer. Jabez. Private. 76 York. Res. Smithfie. Sawyer. Jabez. Private. 76 York. Res. Dixmon. Sawyer. Jacob. Mass. line. Private. 76 Kennebec. Res. Dixmon. Sawyer. John. Mass. line. Private. 76 Kennebec. Res. Dixmon. Private. 76 Kennebec. Res. Dixmon. Private. 76 Kennebec. Res. Dixmon. Private. 76 Kennebec. Res. Westbro. Private. 76 Kennebec. Res. Westbro. Private. 77 Kennebec. Res. Westbro. Private. 78 Kennebec. Res. Westbro. Private. 78 Kennebec. Res. Greene. Private. 78 Kennebec. Res. Bloomf. Private. 80 Kennebec. Res. Bloomf. Priva	140	Sanford, John			80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
Sargent	'40	Santell, John			81	Waldo	Res. Camden.
Sargent	'35c	Sargeant, Charles	Mass. line	Private	73	York.	
Sargent	'35c	Sargeant, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	67	York	d. in 1827.
Sargent, Charles Sargent, Charles Sargent, Chase Mass. state Private 79 York Res. So. Berw Sargent, Daniel 2nd N. H. line Private 61 Cumb d. Aug. 16, 18 Sartell, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Waldo Sautell, Jonas Mass. line Private 62 Somerset Savage, Jacob Mass. line Private 63 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Savage, Sarah Sawyer, Barnabas Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, George Mass. line Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, George Mass. line Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 65 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 65 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 67 York 82 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, John Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Milliam Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, William Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, William Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, William Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass.	35c	Sargeant, P. Dudley	Mass. line	Colonel	70	Hancock.	
Sargent, Charles Sargent, Charles Sargent, Chase Mass. state Private 79 York Res. So. Berw Sargent, Daniel 2nd N. H. line Private 61 Cumb d. Aug. 16, 18 Sartell, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Waldo Sautell, Jonas Mass. line Private 62 Somerset Savage, Jacob Mass. line Private 63 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Savage, Sarah Sawyer, Barnabas Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, George Mass. line Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, George Mass. line Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 64 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 65 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 65 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private 67 York 82 Somerset d. Nov. 7, 18; d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, John Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Milliam Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, William Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, William Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, William Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass. mil. Private d. Sawyer, Mass.	330	Sargent, Benjamin	Mass. line	Frivate	76	Penobscot.	Pos Witters
Sargent, Chase	240				86	Vorl	Pas So Barwick
Savage, Elijah D.	,324	Sargent, Charles	Moza state	Private	79	York	ites, So. Bel wick.
Savage, Elijah D.	'40	Sargent, Chase	Mass. State	I II vacc	83	York.	Res Cornish
Savage, Elijah D.	'35c	Sargent Daniel 2nd	Y H line	Private	61	Cumb	d. Aug. 16, 1821.
Savage, Elijah D. Savage, Elijah D. Savage, Sarah Savage, Sarah Savage, Sarah Savage, Sarah Savage, Sarah Savage, Sarah Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private Kawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private Sawyer, Jacob Sawyer, Jacob Mass. mil. Private Sawyer, John Mass. mil. Private Sawyer, John Mass. mil. Private Sawyer, John Mass. mil. Private The Mass. mil. Pri	'35d	Sartell John	Mass mil	Private	75	Waldo.	i
Savage, Jacob	'35c	Sautell, Jonas	Mass, line	Private	62	Somerset.	
Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private & Fifer. 74 York. 76 York. 82 Somerset. Res. Smithfie Sawyer, George Mass. line Private & Sergeant. 76 York. 78 York. 78 York. 78 York. 78 York. Res. Buxton. 73 York. Res. Buxton. 73 York. Res. Buxton. 73 York. Res. Dixmon 73 York. Res. Dixmon 73 York. Res. Dixmon 73 York. Res. Dixmon 74 York. Res. Dixmon 75 Cumberland. 75 Cumberlan	'40	Savage, Elijah D			. 52	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private & Fifer. 74 York. 76 York. 82 Somerset. Res. Smithfie Sawyer, George Mass. line Private & Sergeant. 76 York. 78 York. 78 York. 78 York. 78 York. Res. Buxton. 73 York. Res. Buxton. 73 York. Res. Buxton. 73 York. Res. Dixmon 73 York. Res. Dixmon 73 York. Res. Dixmon 73 York. Res. Dixmon 74 York. Res. Dixmon 75 Cumberland. 75 Cumberlan	'35c	Savage, Jacob	Cont. navy	Mariner	. 68	Somerset	d. Nov. 7, 1826.
Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private & Fifer. 74 York. 76 York. 78	'40	Savage, Sarah			. 77	Hancock	Res. Mt. Desert.
Sawyer, Barnabas Mass. mil. Private & Fifer. 74 York. 76 York. 78	'40	Sawtelle, Eunice			. 82	Penobscot	Res. Corinna.
Sawyer, Ebenezer	'35d	Sawyer, Barnabas	Mass. mil	Private d		37 7	1
Yabar Yaba	10.5.1	- TI		Filer	76	York.	
Mass. line	330	Sawyer, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	1 6	Somerest	Pee Smithfield
Sawyer, Jabez. Sawyer, Jacob. Sawyer, Jacob. Mass. mil. Private. Private. Sawyer, Jacob. Mass. mil. Private. Sawyer, Jacob. Mass. mil. Private. Sawyer, John. Mass. line. Corporal. 75 Cumberland.	'35d	Sawyer, George	Man line	Private &	-		
35d Sawyer, John Mass mil Private. 75 Cumberland. 735c Sawyer, John Mass line Private. 77 Cumb. 735c Sawyer, Josiah Mass line Private. 77 Cumberland. 735d Sawyer, Solomon Mass mil Private. 77 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 79 Cumb	oou				76		do
35d Sawyer, John Mass mil Private. 75 Cumberland. 735c Sawyer, John Mass line Private. 77 Cumb. 735c Sawyer, Josiah Mass line Private. 77 Cumberland. 735d Sawyer, Solomon Mass mil Private. 77 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 79 Cumb	'35d	Samuer Isaac	Mase mil	Private	7.	Cumberland.	40.
35d Sawyer, John Mass mil Private. 75 Cumberland. 75 Cumb. 76 Cumb. 76 Cumb. 77 Cumberland. 77 Cumb. 77 Cumberland. 77 Cumberland. 78 Cumb. 77 Cumberland. 78 Cumb. 77 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumb. 78 Cumberland. 79 Cumberland. 7		Sawyer Jahez			. 72	York	Res. Buxton.
35d Sawyer, John Mass mil Private. 75 Cumberland. 735c Sawyer, John Mass line Private. 77 Cumb. 735c Sawyer, Josiah Mass line Private. 77 Cumberland. 735d Sawyer, Solomon Mass mil Private. 77 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 79 Cumb	'40	Sawyer, Jacob			. 92	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
35d Sawyer, John Mass mil Private. 75 Cumberland. 735c Sawyer, John Mass line Private. 77 Cumb. 735c Sawyer, Josiah Mass line Private. 77 Cumberland. 735d Sawyer, Solomon Mass mil Private. 77 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Somerset. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 78 Cumberland. 79 Cumb	'35 d	Sawver, Jacob	Mass. mil	Private	. 86	Kennebec.	i
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yaddo Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yadd	'35c	Sawyer, John	Mass. line	. Corporal	. 7-	Cumberland.	1
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yaddo Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yadd	'35d	Sawyer, John	Mass. mil	Private	- 73	Cumberland.	p W h l.
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Plantation Private 70 Cumberland The Lincoln Private The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincol	'40	Sawyer, John		D. James	1 45	Cumb	Res. Westbrook.
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yaddo Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yadd	35c	Sawyer, Josiah	Mass. line	Private		wasnington.	1
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Plantation Private 70 Cumberland The Lincoln Private The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincol	350	Sawyer, Luke	Mass. mil	Private	7	Cumberland	1
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yaddo Yaddo Plantation Yaddo Yadd	350	Sawyer, Solomon	Mass. Inn	Private	7	Cumb	d. April 11, 1833.
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Plantation Private 70 Cumberland The Lincoln Private The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincol	'40	Sawyer, Inomas	Mass. Hite	. 1111400	7	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Plantation Private 70 Cumberland The Lincoln Private The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincol	'35d	Sawyer, William	Mass mil	Private &	2	Licanosconii	
'35d Sayer Nathaniel Mass.line Private 75 York Nathaniel Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, George Mass.mil Lietuenant of Artillery Sayward, Susan Mass.mil Private 70 Cumberland Plantation Private 70 Cumberland The Lincoln Private The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincoln Private The Lincoln The Lincol	004	Dawyer, William	Mass, line	Surgeon's.			
'35d Scales, Samuel Mass. mil. Private 70 Cumberland. Plantation Private 77 Lincoln. Private 77 Lincoln. 78 Kennebec.				Mate	. 7	Kennebec.	
'35d Scales, Samuel Mass. mil. Private 70 Cumberland. Plantation Private 77 Lincoln. Private 77 Lincoln. 78 Kennebec.	'35d	Saver Nathaniel	Mass.line	Private	. 7	York.	
'35d Scales, Samuel Mass. mil. Private 70 Cumberland. Plantation Private 77 Lincoln. Private 77 Lincoln. 78 Kennebec.	'35d	Sayward, George	Mass. mil	Lietuenant			
'35d Scales, Samuel Mass. mil. Private 70 Cumberland. Plantation Private 77 Lincoln. Private 77 Lincoln. 78 Kennebec.				of Artillery	7 8	Lincoln.	D Hann Wald
35d Scales, Samuel Mass. mil. Private 70 Cumberland. 73d Schwartze, Peter Mass. line Private 75 Kennebec. 75 Kennebec. 76 York Res. Elliot. 735c Sears, Barnabas Mass. line Private 86 Somerset d. June 29, '2 Sears, Willard N. H. line Private 82 Kennebec. d. Dec. 13, 1 Seavy, Ebenezer. 35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 82 York Res. Bloomfi Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 83 Kennebec. d. May 4, 18 Sedgeley, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Lincoln. Res. Bowdoi 33d Segger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford. Res. Bethel	'40	Sayward, Susan			. 8	Waldo	. Residence Wald
135c Sears, Bannabas Mass. line Private 86 Somerset d. June 29, '2 '35c Sears, Willard N. H. line Private 82 Kennebec d. Dec. 13, 1 '35c Seates, John Mass. line Private 82 York '40 Seavy, Ebenezer 53 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 47 '35d Seawell, Thomas Mass. mil. Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Lincoln '35d Segger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Seggr, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Res. Bethel	1053	2 1 0				Cumbarland	
135c Sears, Bannabas Mass. line Private 86 Somerset d. June 29, '2 '35c Sears, Willard N. H. line Private 82 Kennebec d. Dec. 13, 1 '35c Seates, John Mass. line Private 82 York '40 Seavy, Ebenezer 53 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 47 '35d Seawell, Thomas Mass. mil. Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Lincoln '35d Segger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Seggr, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Res. Bethel	35d	Scales, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	7	7 Lincoln	
Seares, Sammeton Seares, Sammeton Seares, Sammeton Seares, Barnabas Mass. line Private 86 Somerset d. June 29, '2 '35c Sears, Willard N. H. line Private 82 Kennebec d. Dec. 13, 1 '35c Seaves, John Mass. line Private 83 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 47 '35d Seawell, Thomas Mass. mil Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 75 Lincoln Res. Bowdoi '35d Seger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford Res. Bethel	350	Schwartze, Peter.	Mass. fine	Private	7	Lannahaa	
135c Sears, Bannabas Mass. line Private 86 Somerset d. June 29, '2 '35c Sears, Willard N. H. line Private 82 Kennebec d. Dec. 13, 1 '35c Seates, John Mass. line Private 82 York '40 Seavy, Ebenezer 53 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 47 '35d Seawell, Thomas Mass. mil. Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Lincoln '35d Segger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Seggr, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Res. Bethel	330	Serioner, Stephen.		. 111140	7	6 York	. Res. Elliot.
'35c Seates, John Mass. line Private 52 fork '40 Seavy, Ebenezer 53 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 69 Hancock '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 75 Lincoln Res. Bowdoi '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Seger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Res. Bethel	'40	Seales Sampet	1		. 8	1 Cumb	. Res. Freeport.
'35c Seates, John Mass. line Private 52 fork '40 Seavy, Ebenezer 53 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 69 Hancock '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 75 Lincoln Res. Bowdoi '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Seger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford '35d Res. Bethel	'35c	Sears Barnahas	Mass, line	Private	. 8	Somerset	. d, June 29, '21.
'35c Seates, John Mass. line Private 52 fork '40 Seavy, Ebenezer 53 Oxford Res. Bloomfi '35d Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private 69 Hancock '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil Private 75 Lincoln Res. Bowdoi '35d Seger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford Res. Bethel **Softend Res. Rethel Res. Rethel Res. Rethel Res. Rethel	350	Sears, Willard	N. H. line	. Private	. 8	2 Kennebec	. d. Dec. 13, 1831.
Seavy, Ebenezer Seavy, Thomas N. H. state Private & Teamster Frivate & Teamster Seavy, Thomas Mass. mil. Private Seavy, Thomas Mass. mil. Private Seavy, Thomas Mass. mil. Private Seavy, Thomas Seavy, Thomas Mass. mil. Private Mass. mil. Privat	'35c	Seates, John	. Mass. line	. Private	. 8	2 York.	
'35d Seawell, Thomas Mass. mil. Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Lincoln. Res. Bowdoi '35d Sedgeley, John 80 Lincoln. Res. Bowdoi '35d Seger, Nathaniel. Mass. line Private. 79 Oxford. 85 Oxford Res. Bethel.	'40	Seavy, Ebenezer		.)	. 5	3 Oxford	. Kes. Bloomheld.
'35d Seawell, Thomas Mass. mil. Private 83 Kennebec d. May 4, 18 '35d Sedgeley, John Mass. mil. Private 75 Lincoln. Res. Bowdoi '35d Sedgeley, John 80 Lincoln. Res. Bowdoi '35d Seger, Nathaniel. Mass. line Private. 79 Oxford. 85 Oxford Res. Bethel.	'35d	Seavy, Thomas	N. H. state	Private (X	0 17 1	
'35d Seger, Nathaniel. Mass. line. Private 79 Oxford.	10-	2 11 21	35 - 1	Pairet.	. 0	nancock.	d May 1 1833
'35d Seger, Nathaniel. Mass. line. Private 79 Oxford.	35d	Seawell, Thomas	. Mass. mil	Private	7	5 Lincoln	. uay 1, 1000.
'35d Seger, Nathaniel Mass. line Private 79 Oxford.	35d	Sedgeley, John	. Mass. mil	. I fivate	9	O Lincoln	Res Bowdoinhar
	1254	Sedgeley, John	Maga line	Private	7	9 Oxford	Lecu. Dondonina
'35cSelsby, SamuelMass. linePrivate68 Hancockd. Feb. 10, 18'35dSenter, AbelMass. linePrivate76 Cumberland'40Senter, Sal'y76 CumbRes. Naples	'40					5 Oxford	Res. Bethel.
35d Senter, Abel Mass. line Private 76 Cumberland Res. Naples 76 Cumb Res. Naples	350	Selshy Samuel	Mass, line	Private.	. 6	8 Hancock	. d. Feb. 10, 1826.
'40 Senter, Saly	'35d	Senter, Abel	Mass, line	. Private	. 7	6 Cumberland	
(T) (T) (T)	'40	Senter, Salu			. 7	6 Cumb	. Res. Naples.
'40 Servall, Henry 8/ Kennebec Res. August:	'40	Servall, Henry			. 8	7 Kennebec	. Res. Augusta.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Sessions, David Severance, Caleb Sererance, Elizabeth.	N. H. line	Sergeant	i 69	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 22, 1824.
'35c '40 '35d	Severance, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	79	Penobscot.	
40	Sererance, Elizabeth.			69	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
35d	Severance, Joshua Sevey, Eliakim	Mass. line	Private	18	Penobscot.	,
35c	Sevey, Eliakim	Mass. line	Private	71	York. York	D 77 1
40	Q II D	Mars Par	D-!	44	York Kennebec.	Res. York.
35c 35c	Sewall, Dummer Sewall, Henry	Mass. line	Contain	67	Kennebec.	
35e	Sewan, Henry	Mass. line Mass. line	Captain			
000		2nd. Regiment.			Kennebec.	
40	Shackford, Samuel			79	York	Res. Sanford.
35d	Shackley, Joseph Shattuck, James	Mass. line	Private	70	York.	
40	Shattuck, James	3.5		. 83	Lincoln	Res. Westport.
35d	Shaw, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	71	York.	Dec Vouls
40 35c	Sharr Banjamin	Mass line	Freign	80	York Washington.	nes. fork.
35d	Shaw, Benjamin Shaw, Eliab	Mass line	Private	76	Kennehec	d. Apr. 24, 1833.
35d	Shaw, Eliab Shaw, Elisha	Mass. state	Sergeant &		, remies cerri.	d. 12pr. 21, 1000.
		ŧ.	Ensign	76	Kennebec.	
35c	Shaw, Ephraim Shaw, George	Mass. line	Private	83	Kennebec.	
35c	Shaw, George	Cont. navy	Mariner	· 80	Penobscot.	D D
40				: 86	Penobscot	Kes. Exeter.
35c	Shaw, Jacob	mass. nne	rrivate	, 60	Kennebec	d. Aug. 29, 1820.
35d	Shaw, Jairus	Mass mil	Private	70	Oxford.	:
35c	Shaw, James	Mass. line	Ensign	76	Kennebec.	d. April 1822
35c	Shaw, Jahrus	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln.	d. April 1822.
40	Buaw, Joun	·		. 00	Lincoln	Res. Woolwich.
35d	Shaw, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private &		1	
	la.		Seaman	72	Cumberland.	D 0 1 1
40	Shaw	NY TY	B		Cumb	Res. Cumberlan
'35d	Shaw, Levi	N. H. mil	Private & Corporal		Cumberland.	
'35d	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass state	Private &	. 10	Cumberiand.	
30 u	Chaw, Mathamer	Mass. state	Scrgeant	89	Oxford.	
'35d	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass. mil	Private		Oxford.	
40				76	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35c	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	. 59	Cumberland.	
'40	Shaw, Polly			. 77	Cumb	Residence Port- land 5th. War
10= 1	Total Co.	35 4-4-	D.:		York.	land oth. War
'35d '40	Shaw, Samuel			6.3		Res. Sanford.
'35d	Shaw Thomas	Mass line	Private	80	Cumberland.	ites. Danioru.
250	Shaw, William	Mass. line	Private	90	York	d. in 1822.
'35c '35c	Shaw, Thomas	Mass, line	Private	. 77	Cumb	d. Mar. 31, 1820
'35c	Shed, Daniel	Cont. navy	Seaman	73	Penobscot.	
'40					Penobscot	Res. Brewer.
'35d	Shed, John	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec. Oxford.	
'35d	Shelden Enhan	Mass. line	Private	- 43 70	Waldo.	
'35d '40					Waldo	Res. Camden.
1350	Sheldon, William	Mass, line	Private	73	Lincoln	d. Sept. 26, 1831
'35a	Shepherd, James	Mass. line	Private	57	Lincoln.	
	Shepherd, Levi		,	76	Kennebec	Res. Pittston.
3.7.C	Sheldon, William Shepherd, James Shepherd, Levi Shepherd, Lewis	Mass. line	Private	90	Cumb	d. Nov. 28, 1822
'40 '35c	Shepherd, Mary Shepherd, William Sheppard, Levi	Mass line	Dairecto	79	Lincoln	Res. Jefferson.
35c	Shappard Lari	Mass, line	Private	81	Lincoln Kennebec.	Q. 1H 1027.
40	Sherburn Joh	rass, itue,	a livate	89	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
35c	Sherburn, Job Sherburne, Job Sherman, Isasac Sherman, Joseph Sherman, Nathan	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennehec	
'35d	Sherman, Isasac	Mass. mil	Private	78	York. Waldo.	
'35d	Sherman, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	77	Waldo.	
'35d	Sherman, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private	72	Lincoln.	Dog Thomaster
4()	(a)			1 45	Kennebec	Res. Thomaston
'40 '35d	Shorey, Samuel	Mass mil	Private	75	York.	res. bidney.
'35c	Shurtliff William	Mass. line.	Private.	68	Cumb	d. July 3, 1825.
'35d	Shorey, Samuel. Shuckford, Samuel. Shurtliff, William. Sias, John. Sidgeley, Joseph.	N. H. line	Private	77		
'35d	Sidgeley, Joseph	R. I. State	Private	. 78	Lincoln.	
'40	Silley, Benjamin				Lincoln. Waldo	Res. Brooks.
'35c	Silly, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	. 73	Waldo.	
'35d	Silley, Benjamin. Silly, Benjamin. Silvester, Thomas. Sinons Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	1 - 73	Cumberland.	
35d	Simons Ichabod	Mass, line	Private Private 0		Somerset	d. Jan. 12, 1833.
'35d	Simmons, Isaac	Mass. line	Private 0 Inf. & Cav		Lineoln.	
'35d	Simmons, Lebbous.	Mass. line	Private	8	Waldo.	
'35c	Simmons, Samuel .			79	Oxford.	
200	The state of the s				1	1



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Simonton, Walter Simpson, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private	66	Cumb	d. in 1826. d. Feb. 9, 1833. Res. Elliot.
	Simpson, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private	74	York	d. Feb. 9, 1833.
'40	Simpon, Lucy			82	York	Res. Elliot.
'40 '35c	Simpson, Simon	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 8, 1833.
'35d	Simpson. Zedekiah	Mass. state	Private	18	1 ork	d. Jan. 8, 1833.
'40	Simpson, Benjamin. Simpson, Lucy. Simpson, Simon. Simpson, Simon. Simson. Simon. Sinclair, Joshua. Sinclair, Joshua. Skinner, Elisha Skinner, John.	V II line	Drivata	7.1	Waldo.	Res. Winslow.
'35c	Sinclair, Joshua	N. H. line	rrivate	14	Penohscot	Res Old Town
'40 '35c	Sinciair, Joshua	Mass line	Surgeon	73	Penobscot	Res. Old Town. d. Nov. 1827.
'35d	Skinner John	Mass line	Sergeant	84	Lincoln.	
'40	- CRIMICI, COM-			87	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35c	Small, Daniel 3rd	Mass. line	Private	91	Cumb	d. Feb. 21, 1821.
'35d	Small, Daniel 3rd Small, Daniel	Mass. line &	7.		W	
				53	Washingtom.	
'35d	Small Daniel Small, Daniel 2nd	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland. York.	
'35d '40	Small, Daniel 2nd	Mass. Hue	I II vate	80	York	Res Limington.
40	Small Daniel			76	Cumb	Res. Raymond
'35c	Small, Elisha	Mass. line	Private	. 78	Cumberland.	2000 2000 1
				82	Washington	Res. Cherryfield.
'40	Small, Elizabe: h			81	York	Res. Limington.
,40 ,40	Small, Ephraim			81	Lincoln	Res. Limington. Res. Raymond Res. Cherryfield. Res. Limington. Res. Baldwin.
'35d	Small, Ephraim	Mass. state	Private			
'35c	Small, Elisabeth. Small, Ephraim. Small, Ephraim. Small, Ephraim. Small, Henry. Small, James.	Mass. line	Sorgeon*	03	York. Cumberland. Cumb	
'35d	Small, James	Mass. line	Sergeant	83	Cumb	Res. Scarbor-
'40				1		011970.
'35c	Small Jeremiah	Mass line	Private	84	Cumberland.	
'35d	Small, Jeremiah Small, Samuel	Mass. state	Private	77	Lincoln.	Res. Phipsburg.
'40			1	83	Lincoln	Res. Phipsburg.
'35d	Small, William	Mass. mil	Private &		T" 1-	
				10	York	-
'35c	Small, Zachariah	Mass. I ne	Private	20	Hancock	d. May 1827.
'35c	Small, Zachariah Smart, Richard Smith, Abraham	N. H. Hille	Private	7.9	Kennebec.	d. May 102
'35d '40	Smith Abraham	lades. min.		78	Franklin	Res. Farmington.
'35d	Smith, Abraham Smith Benjamin,	Mass, line	Private &			
-			Sergeant		Waldo.	
'40		1	-	83	Waldo	Res. Hope.
'35c	Smith, Charles 2nd			49	Waldo Waldo	Pos Relfast
'40	Smith, Charles Smith, Daniel Smith, Daniel Smith, David	Moss line	Private	66	lincoln	d Dec 17, 1831.
'35c '35d	Smith Daniel	Vass state	Private	72	Washington	
'35c	Smith Daniel	N. H. line	Private	67	Kennetec	d. Aug. 24, 1824.
'35c	Smith, David	N. H. line	Private	74	Hancock.	n n 10 11
	Smith, David	11	D	42	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'35c	Smith, Dominicus	Mass. line	Private	49	York.	d. Sept. 1822.
'35c	Smith, Ebenezer	Mass, line	Cantain	75	Lincoln.	d. Sept. 1322.
'35e '40	Smith, David. Smith, David. Smith, Dominicus. Smith, Ebenezer. Smith, Ebenezer. Smith, Elizabeth.	Mass. IIIIe	Captain	85	York	Res. Waterbo-
40	Smith, Litzaben		,	1	!	rough.
'35d	Smith, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland.	
'40	Smith, Hannah	,		73	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
'35c	Smith, Heman	Mass. line	Sergeant	73	Lincoln	d. Jan. 7, 1820.
'35d	Smith, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	59	Lincoln.	
35c	Smith Jacob	Mass line	Private	76	York. York. Kennebec.	
354	Smith Jariel	R L. line	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
'350	Smith Jeremiah	N. H. line	Private	80	Cumb	d. Aug. 12, 1832. d. Nov. 22, '29. d. Jan. 7, 1828.
'35c	Smith, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	69	Penotscot	d. Nov. 22, '29.
'35c	Smith, John 4th	Mass. line	Private	51	Hancock	d. Jan. 7, 1828.
'35d	Smith, Hannih. Smith, Hannih. Smith, Heman. Smith, Isaac. Smith, Jacob. Smith, Jacob. Smith, Jariel. Smith, Jariel. Smith, Jeremiah. Smith, Jesse. Smith, John 4th. Smith, John.	Mass. line	Frivate &	1	Kannehaa	
140	I I		rue Major.	\$2	Kennebec.	Res Wayne
'40 '35c	Smith John 1st	Mass line	Private	74	('umberland	
'35d	Smith, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Smith, John 2nd	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	
'35c	Smith, John 3rd	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock	d. May 11, 1824.
'35c	Smith John 1st Smith, John 2nd Smith, John 3rd Smith, John K	Mass. line	Captain	6	Cumceriand.	1
'40	Smith, John K			86	Cunio	Res. Portl'd 5th. Ward.
19=-	Smith Wille.	Mass line	6th Regi			walu.
'35e	Smith, Kilby	ass. HHe	ment Cap-		}	
			tain		Cumberland.	
'35d	Smith, Jonathan	Mass mil	Sergeant	. 76	Somerset	d. June 14, '33.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40	Smith, Josiah			77	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
40 35d	Smith, Judith Smith, Laban Smith, Laban Smith, Laban Smith, Moses			79	Kennehec	Res. Winthrop.
35d	Smith Laban	Mass line	Private	7.1	Oxford	recs. wintinop.
40	Smith Laban	Mass. IIIc	1111466	79	Kennehec	Res. Mt. Vernon
35c	Smith Moses	Mass line	Private	74		
40					Waldo.	Res. Prospect. d. Aug. 25, 18-2 d. May 2 1833. d. Dec. 3, 1829. d. June 12, 1832
35c	Smith, Nathan Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Noah. Smith, Peleg Smith, Peter 2nd Smith, Rowland Smith, Samuel	N H line	Private	69	Kennehec	d Aug 25 18 2
35c	Smith Nathaniel	N H line	Private	76	Kennehoc	d May 2 1833
35c	Smith, Noah	Mass line	Private	73	York	d Dec 3 1890.
35c	Smith Peleg	Mass line	Private	83	Lincoln	d June 12 1833
35c	Smith Peter 2nd	Mass line	Private	7.1	Cumberland.	d. June 12, 1002
35c	Smith, Rowland	Mass line	Private	71	Kennebec.	
35d	Smith Samuel	Mass line	Sergeant	85	York.	
40			cer geamer	91	Vorl.	Res. Kennebun
	;		1	31	1 01 K	port.
35c	Smith, Samuel	Mass line	Private	76	Waldo	por c.
40		Trace, amo	111.00001111	82	Waldo	Res. Monroe.
35d	Smith, Samuel	Mass mil	Private		York.	ites. Monioe.
35d 40 35c	Smith Sarah		211100001111	73	Waldo	Res Knov
35c	Smith Stephen	Mass line	Private	83	Waldo.	Ites. Ithox.
35d	Smith, Sarah Smith, Stephen Smith, Thomas	Mass line	Private &		·· uiuo.	
	Canton, 2 no macros	1.1400. 11110	Sergeant	81	Lincoln.	
35c	Smith, William	Mass line			York	d. April 1828.
35c	Smith William	Mass line	Private	64	York.	d. Irpin 1020.
35e	Smith William	Mass line	Sergeant		Vorl.	
35d	Snell, Thaddeus	Mass line	Private	77	Kennebec.	
350	Snow, Aaron	R I line	Private	80	Kennebec. York.	
35d	Smith, William Smith, William Smith, William Snell, Thaddeus Snow, Aaron Snow, Harding	Mass line	Private	79	Penobscot.	
40'		made. mac		84	Penobscot	Res. Hampden.
250	Snow, James	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland.	leco, manipues.
40	Snow, James. Snow, James. Snow, James. Snow, Joshua. Snow Joshua. Snowdeul. Elizabeth.		1	87	Cumb	Res Scarborous
350	Snow, James	Mass. line	Sergeant	75	Cumberland.	lees. Sear coroug
	Snow, Joshua	Mass. line	Sergeant	59	Cumberland.	
3.26	Snow Joshua	N. H. line	Sergeant	1	Cumberland.	
35c	Snowdeul, Elizabeth.			75	Lincoln	Res Thomastor
35c	Sommers, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal	67	Cumberland.	
'35c	Soul. James	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland. Cumberland.	
'35c	Soule, Asa	Mass. line	Private	70	Penobscot.	
40	Soule, James		1	85	Cumb	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Snowdoul. Elizabeth. Sommers, Jonathan Soul, James. Soule, Asa. Soule, James. Soule, Jesse.	Mass. state	Private &			
			Mariner	1 10	York.	
'35d	Soule, Jonathan	Mass. mil	Private	1 78	Cumper!and	
'40	i———			9.1	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'35c '35c	Sourcee, Francis	N. H. line	Private	67	Kennebec.	
'35c	Southard, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec.	
SOC	Southart, Constant.	Mass.line	Private	63	Somerset	d. March 1826.
3oc	Soward, Richard	N. H. line	Private	92	York	d. Oct. 6, 1832.
'35d	Sourcee, Francis Southard, Abraham Southart, Constant. Soward, Richard. Spalding, William. Sparks, David.	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset.	i
'35c	Sparks, David	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	d. Mar. 6, 1820
'35c	Sparrock or Spar-		1			
	hawk, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	69	Kennebec.	1
'35c	Spaulding, Eleazer	Mass. line	Private	77	Penobscot.	_ ~
1794	Sparrock or Spar- hawk, Jacob	7th. Mass. regt	Sergeant			Res. Georgetov Injured 17
		- The state of the	-	1	2	Injured 17
140	0 11: 7	-		1	Donah	loading a wag
40	Spaulding, Joseph Spaulding, Josiah Spaulding, Josiah	Mana Na	Delegate	79	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont
35d	Spaulding, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	. 84	Somerset.	D. 37. 11
'40	Spaulding, Josiah			. 79	Somerset	
10-	G14: G	N U E	Daire +		W-14.	wock.
'35c '40	Spaulding, Samuel	.v. n. nne	Trivate	70	Waldo.	Dec E14
40	Sandina William				waldo	Res. Frankfort.
10	Spaulding, William.			02	Somerset	
'35c	Specing John	V H line	Private	67	Walda	d. Nov. 9, 1831.
,10	Spencer Florier	-1. II. IIIIe	I II vate	7.	Cumb	d. Nov. 9, 1831. Res. Baldwin.
'40 '35c	Spencer, Eleunor	Mass line	Private	70		nes. Daluwin.
'35c	Spencer Thomas	Mass line	Private	60	Somerset	
'35c	Spencer, Inomas	Mass line	Private	79	York.	
1350	Spinney Caleb	Y H line	Sergean*	0.5	York. York. York.	1
'35c '35d	Spinney, Caleb	Mass state	Corporel 4	. 90	TOLK.	
33d	Spriney, Caleb	Mass. State	Sergeant	24	Vork	
110	Spaulding, William. Spearing, John Spencer, Eleanor Spencer, Solomon Spencer, Thomas Spencer, William Spinney, Caleb Spinney, Caleb Spinney. Hannah		bergeant	04	York. York	Pog Elliot
'40 '35d	Spinney, Hannah Spinney, Jeremiah	Mass line	Privata	5	10rk	nes. Elliot.
330	Spinney, Jereman.	Mass. Hile	Artillery	74	Lincoln.	



35c 35d 35d 40 35c 35c 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 40 35d 40 35d 40	Sprague, James. Sprague, John. Sprague, Samuel. Sprague, William. Spring, Josiah. Spring, Josiah. Spring, Thomas Springer, John Springer, John Springer, John Sproul, Robert Sproul, William. Sproul, William. Spur, Enoch	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	95 67 81 68	()xford	Res. Georgetown d. Jan. 4, 1821.
35d 35c 35d 35d 35d 35c 35c 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 40 40 40 40 40	Sprague, John. Sprague, Samuel Sprague, William Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	95 67 81 68	Oxford. Kennebec Somerset.	
35c 35d 35d 40 35c 35c 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 40 35d 40 35d 40	Sprague, John. Sprague, Samuel Sprague, William Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John	Mass. line Mass. line	Private Private	67 81 68	Kennebec Somerset.	d. Jan. 4, 1821.
35d 35d 35e 35e 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d	Sprague, William Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John	Mass. line	Private Private Private Private	68 72	Somerset.	u. Jan. 4, 1021.
35d 35d 35e 35e 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d 35d	Sprague, William Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John	Mass. line Mass. line Mass. line Mass. line N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil	Private Private Private Private	68 73	Lincoln	
35e 35e 35d 35d 35d 35d 40 35d 35d 35d	Sprague, William Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John	Mass. line Mass. line Mass. line N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil	Private Private Private	73		4
35e 35e 35d 35d 35d 35d 40 35d 35d 35d	Sprague, William Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John	Mass. line Mass. line N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil	Private Private Private	73	Lincoin.	D Di buss
35c 35c 35d 35d 35d 35d 40 35d 35d 35d	Sprague, William. Spring, Josiah. Spring, Seth. Spring, Thomas. Springer, John. Springer, John. Springer, John.	Mass. line Mass. line N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil	Private Private Private		Lincoln	Res. Phipsburg.
35d 35d 35d	Spring, Josiah Spring, Seth Spring, Thomas Springer, John Springer, John Springer, John	Mass. line N. H. line Mass. mil Vass. mil	Private	61	Kennebec. Oxford. York.	
35d 35d 35d	Spring, Seth. Spring, Thomas Springer, John Springer, John Sprcul, Jean	N. H. line Mass. mil Mass. mil	Private.	75	Oxford.	
35d 35d 35d 40	Spring, Thomas Springer, John Springer, John Springer, Jean	Mass. mil		80	York.	
35d 35d 35d	Springer, John Springer, John Sprcul, Jean	Mass. mil	Private		Oxford. Lincoln.	
35d 35d 35d	Springer, John		Drivate	75	Lincoln	
35d 35d 35d	Springer, John	3.5	D.i.	79	Hancol.	
35d 35d 35d	Sprcul, Jean	Mass. mil	Private	70	Hancock. Lincoln	Des Prietel
10				10	Lincoln	Res. Bristor.
10	Sproul, Robert	Mass. mil	Private	79	Lincoln.	
10	Sproul. William	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln.	
10 i	Spurr Fnoch	Mass line	Pyt. & Ser.	73	Cumberland.	i
40	Spair, Ences			79	Cumb	Res. Otisfield. Res. Elliot.
40	St. Frances			80	Vor!-	Res. Elliot.
	Stacey, Eunice	35	Driveto	82	Vork	Tree. Lane.
Sõd 🖟	Stacey, Eunice Stackpole Absalom	Mass. state	I fivate	02	Yank	Pos No Berniel
40	Stacepole Absalom. Stacepole, Absalom. Stacy, John Stacy, William Stacy, William Stanford, John 2nd. Stanford, John			88	TOPK	Ites. NO. Delwic.
35c	Stacy, John	N. H. line	Private	80	York.	Res. No. Berwick
35c	Stacy, William	Cont. navy	Seaman	76	York. Lincoln.	!
35c	Stanford John 2nd	Mass, line	Private	77	Lincoln.	1
250	Stanford John	Mass line	Private.	73	Cumberland.	ŧ
35c	Stamoru, John			77	Cumb	Res. Cape E'zab
					- Cumo	Res. Cape E'zab
35d	Stanley, Adin	Mass. line	Private a	73	Translan	
		Mass. state	Matross	73	Kennebec.	D. Winthese
					Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
35c	Stanley James	Mass line	Private	71	York.	
000	Stanley, Vatheniel	Mass mil	Corporal	79	Washington.	
35d	Stamey, Nathamer.	Mass. mil	Drummerd			-
35d	Stanley, James Stanley, Nathaniel Stanley, Real	Mass. IIII	& Fifer	76	Kennebec.	1
					Transport.	Res. Winthrop.
40	Stanley, Rial Stanton, Paul		12	1 80	Kennebec	Res. Willthrop.
35d	Stanton, Paul	Mass. mil	Private	76	Cumberland.	n n 1 1
40			ł.	82	Cumberland.	Res. Poland.
35c	Stanwood Daniel	Mass line	Lieutenant	82	Lincoln. York. Hancock.	
336	Stanles Edward	Y H line	Private	78	York.	
35c	Staples, Edward	D I line	Private	70	Hancock	
35c	Staples, John	R. I. line	Private	79	Vorl	d Ian 21 1832
35c	Staples, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	14	1 OFK	D Diddeford
40	Staples, Louisi		; <u></u>	11	Y ork	Res. Bludeloid.
40 35d	Stanwood, Daniel Staples, Edward Staples, John Staples, Joseph Staples, Lowist Staples, William Staples, William Staples, Anthony	Mass. state	Private	76	York.	d. Jan. 21, 1832. Res. Biddeford.
35c	Staples William	Mass. line	Private	72		
1700	Starbard, Anthony	Col Rose's regt	Private		1	. (1794). Res. Pe
1792	Starbard, Anthony	COL HOSE STORY		1		
			1	1		Lost sight
			1	1		one eye an
		i .	1			one eye an
			Ŧ .	1	-	received oth
		1		1		injures abo
						Apr. 1777.
250	Starbird Anthony	Mass, line	Private	. 93	York	. d. Aug. 15, 1823
35c	Starbird, Anthony Starbird, John Starling, Josiah Stenson, William	Mass line	Ensign	. 68	Cumb	Apr. 1777. d. Aug. 15, 1823. d. Nov. 4, 1824. d. Dec. 28, 1832
35c	Carbird, John	Mass mil	Private	. 70	Lincoln	. d. Dec. 28, 1832
35d	ctarling, Josian	Mass. IIII	Musician	61	Lincoln.	
35c	Stenson, William	Mass. line	. Musiciali.	. 01	Billeoin.	1
35c	Stephens, Bartholo-	1	n	-	Camarat	d in 1992
	mew	N. H. line	Private	. (3	Somerset	. u. III 1020.
'35d	Stephens, James	Mass. mil	Private	. 7:	Kennebec.	1 T.1 0 1000
35d	Stephens, Bartholo- mew	Mass. line	Sergeant	. 8-	Oxford	. d. Feb. 9, 1823.
330	Stophone Iowel			. 9-	York	. Res. Kennebunl
40	Stephens, Jowel	Mass line	Private	. 7	7 York.	. Res. Kennebunk
'35c	Stephens, Jonas Stephens, Jowel Stephens, Pelatiah Stephens, Samuel Stephens, Sylvanus	Mass. line	Private	7.	Kennebec	d. Sept. 14, '33.
'35c	Stephens, Samuel	Mass. line	Daivate		- Lichmobec	,,,
'35d	Stephens, Sylvanus.	Mass. line	. Frivate		2: Orford	1
			Musician.	. 1	6 Oxford.	•
'35c	Stephens, Thomas.	. Mass. line	. Corporal	. 70	Lincoln.	
'35c	Stephens Thomas	Mass. line	. Private	. 70	Lincoln.	
350	Stophone Thomas 30	Mass. line	. Private	. 69	Hancock.	
35c	Stephens, I nomas of	Y H line	Private	.1 80	Kenncbec. Kenncbcc. Kennebec.	
35d	Stephens, William.	Moss line	Private	7	7 Kennchec	
'35d '35c	Sterry, David	Mass. fine	Drivate		Kennehee	
'SOC	Stephens, Thomas Stephens, Thomas Stephens, Thomas 30 Stephens, William Sterry, David Stetson, Batchelor Stetson, Elijah	. Mass. nne	. Frivate	.1 0	Cumbosland	
'35d	Stetson, Batchelor. Stetson, Elijah Stetson, Elijah Stetson, Elisha	. Mass. mil	. Private	. 9.	t Cumperland.	Res. Durham.
350	Stetson, Flijah	Mass. line	. Private	. 70	U.Cumberland.	
'35c '35d	Stateon Flieba	Mass, state	. Private	. 7.	4 Cumberland.	
					1 Cumb	. Res. Durham.
'40					1 Oxford.	1
'35d	Stetson, Hezekiah.	. Mass. fine	D-ivate	. 7	1 Hangook	d July 17 189
1350	Stetson, Hezekiah. Stetson, Joseph	. Mass. fine	Private		1 Tancock	. d. July 17, 1823 . Res. Warren.
'40	Stevens, James Stevens, Jeremiah.			. 4	Lincoln	. Res. warren.
'35d	Stevens Jeremiah	Mass. mil	. Private	. 7	9 Oxford.	1



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Stevens, Joel. Stevens, Joel. Stevens, Joel. Stevens, John.	Mass. mil	Private	85	York.	Res. Norway.
'40	Stevens, Joel			88	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'35d	Stevens, Joel	Mass. mil	Private	. 79		
'35d	Stevens, John	Mass. state	Private	76	York.	
40			i	82	York	Res. Kittery. Res. Waterford. d. Dec. 5, 1832. Res. So. Berwick. Res. Sidney. Res. Brooksville.
'40	Stevens, Mary Stevens, Moses Stevens, Peliliah			92	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'35d	Stevens, Moses	Mass. mil	Private	89	York	d. Dec. 5, 1832.
'40	Stevens, Peliliah			83	York	Res. So. Berwick.
'40	Stevens, Thomas			82	Kennebec	Res. Sidney.
'40	Stevens, Thomas			74	Hancock	Res. Brooksville.
'35d	Stevens, Thomas. Stevens, William. Steward, Amasa. Steward, Daniel. Steward, Sally Stewart, Amasa. Stewart, Benjamin. Stewart, Henry. Stewart, Hugh. Stickney, Benjamin Stickney, Benjamin	Cont. navy	Seaman	78	Cumberland.	Res. St. Albans.
'40	Steward, Amasa			78	Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'35d	Steward, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset.	
40	Steward, Sally		,	77	Penobscot	Res. Newport.
'35d	Stewart, Amasa	Mass.line	Private	69	Somerset.	d. Feb. 7, 1820. Res. Hallowell.
'35c	Stewart, Benjamin	Mass.line	Private	67	Somerset	d. Feb. 7, 1820.
'35c	Stewart, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	76	York.	
'35c	Stewart, Henry	N. H. line	Private	, 71	Waldo.	
'35c	Stewart, Hugh	Mass. line	Private	83	Kennebec.	
40	Stickney, Benjamin		220023000	. 84	Kennebec	Res. Hallowell.
'35d	Stickney, Benjamin	Mass.line	Musician			
	1		also Private		** 1	
		1	& FifeM'j'r	20	Kennebec	Res. Brownville
'40 '35d	Stickney, Polly		22	68	Piscataquis	Res. Brownville.
'35d	Stickney, Samuel	Mass. state	Musician	12	Penobscot.	1 35 1 1000
'35c	Stiles, Ezra	Mass.line	Private	18	Oxiord	d. March 1826.
'35d	Stinchfield, Ephr m	Mass. line	Private	13	Penobscot. Oxford Cumberland.	D 71 10.11
'40	Stickney, Polly Stickney, Samuel Stiles, Ezra Stinchfield, Ephr'm Stinson, Abiah Stinson, Samuel		5	10		
'35c	Stinson, Samuel	Mass.line	Private	61	Hancock.	Res. Deer Isle.
'40	Stinson, Thomas. Stirbird, Samuel. Stober, Ebenezer Stockbridge, John. Stockbridge, Joseph. Stockbridge, Micah. Stockbridge, Sarah. Stoddard, Nathaniel Stone, David.	11 11 .	D * 4-	91	Hancock	Res. Deer Isle.
'35c	Stinson, Inomas	Mass.line	Private	79	Lincoln.	
'35c	Stirbird, Samuel	Mass. line	.sergeant	11	Lincoin.	-
'35e	Stober, Ebenezer	Mass. line	7:	1-	C 1 1 1	
10 = -	C. 11. 11. T.3-	2nd. Regt	Lieutenant	61	Cumberland.	1 1 22 1920
'35c	Stockbridge, John	Mass. line	Private	7.1	Oxiora	d. Aug. 25, 1520.
'35c	Stockbridge, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private	7-2	Lincoin.	
330	Stockbridge, Mican.	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	Dan Dath
195	Stockbilage, Sarah.	37 15	Deimarks	19	Lincoln	Res. Dath.
'35d '40 '35c '35d	Stoddard, Nathaniel	Mass. line,	Private	70	O-ford	
'40	Stone, David	Mass. mil	rrivate	. 75	Oxford.	Res. Bath.
'35d	Stone Coores	Mana line	Deiroto	70	Variety	Ites. Sweden.
,324	Stone, George	Mass. line	Private	77	Vork	1
'35d '35c	Stone John	Cont part	Mariner	76	Vork	
'40	Stone, George Stone, John Stone, John Stone, John Stone, Jonathan	Cont. Havy	Maimei	82	Vork	Res. Parsonsfield
'35d	Stone Jonathan	Mass mil	Private	88	Vork	Tics. I disomenor
'35d	Stone, Jonathan	Mass line	Private &		I OI K.	
004	Ctone, sonathan	ass. inic	Corporal	80	Cumberland.	
'40	Stone, Jonathan		Corporanii	1 77	Vork	Res. Kennebunl
20	Brone, vonatnam				20.11	port.
'35d	Stone William	Mass state	Private	88	York.	
'35d	Stone, William Stone, William	Mass mil	Private &			
554	Conc,main		Corporal.	72	Kennebec.	
'40	Stone, William			75	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'40	Stone, William. Stone, William. Storer, William. Storer, Elias. Storer, Isaac. Storer, William. Storers, Joseph.			, 80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
				to90		
'35c	Storer, Elias	Mass. line	Private	60	Lincoln	d. Sept. 1824.
'35d	Storer, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private	74	York.	d. March 1826.
'35c	Storer, William	Mass. line	Private	. 63	Oxford	d. March 1826.
'35d	Storers, Joseph	Mass. state	Private &			1
			Musician	77	York	d. Sept. 30, 1833
'35d	Story, William	Mass. mil	Private	65	Cumb	d. Nov. 5, 1832.
'35c	Stover, Christopher	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	d. Sept. 8, 1823.
'40	Story, William			76	Kennebec	d. Sept. 30, 1833 d. Nov. 5, 1832. d. Sept. 8, 1823. Res. Leeds. Res. Farmingto
'40	Stowers, Samuel				ranklin	Res. Farmingto
$^{\prime}35d$	Stowers, Samuel	Mass. line &	D .	1		
105.		Mass. mil	Private		Kennebec.	
'35d	Stratton, Elijah	Mass. mil	Private &		**	
			Treamster.	71	Hancock.	
'35c	Stratton, Nehemiah.	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec.	
'40				81	Kennebec York Cumberland. York	Res. Albion.
'35d	Straw, Daniel	N. H. state	Private	85	1 ork	d. Nov. 7, 1833.
35c	Strout, Prince	Mass.line	Private	80	Cumberland.	D 71: 11
40	Straw, Daniel Strout, Prince Stuart, Daniel	1		87	1 ork	Res. Wells.
'40 '40	Stuart, Hannah Stuart, Henry				Penobscot	Res. Newport. Res. Unity.
'40	IStuart Henry			1 78	Waldo	Res Inity



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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Stuart Peter	Mass line	Privata	00	Cumberland.	
'35c	Stuart, Peter Stuart, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	73	Penobscot	d July 19 '39
'40	Stubbs, Joseph Stubbs, Richard Stubbs, Samuel			4/	Waldo	d. July 12, '32. Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Stubbs, Richard	Mass, line	Sergeant	72	Cumb	d. Jan. 21, 1820.
'35c	Stubbs, Samuel	Mass. line	Ensign	73	Kennebec	d. Mar. 3, 1823.
'40	Sturdevant, Andrew			79	Kennebec	d. Jan. 21, 1820. d. Mar. 3, 1823. Res. Fayette.
'35d	Sturges, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	. 92	Cumberland.	
'35c	Sturtevant, Andrew	Mass.line	Private	94	Kennebec.	
'35c	Sturtevant, Asa	Mass. line	Private	74	Penobscot.	9
'35d	Sturtevant, Francis.	Mass. line	Sergeant &			The state of the s
10-	Stubbs, Samuel		Pvt. of Art.	79	Oxford.	
'35c '35c	Sturtevant, Jesse	Mass. line	Lieutenant	67	Hancock	d. Sept. 1, 1818.
'35c	Sturtevant, Jesse Sturtevant, Joseph Sturtevant, Lot	Mass. line	Private	7=	Oxford. Kennebec.	
'40	Sturtevant, Lot	Mass. fine	rrivate	10	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Sturtevant, Seth	Mass line	Private	7.1	Oxford	Res. Waterville.
240				80	Oxford	Res. Sumner. Res. Knox.
'40	Sufferance, Ru'h			76	Waldo	Res Knox
'40 '35c	Sufferance, Ru'h Sullivan, Barnabas Sully, Daniel Summers, Thomas	N. Carolina line	Private.	70	Lincoln.	d. May 7, 1830.
	Sully, Daniel	R. I. line	Private	83	York.	1
'35d	Summers, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private &	:		
			Teamster	76	Hancock.	
'35d	Sunborn, Jonathan.	Mass. mil	Private	73	Cumberland .	1
'35c	Sutton, John	Mass. line	Private	82	York	d. Nov. 18, 1819. d. Nov. 18, 1819. Res. Limington.
'35c	Sutton, John	Mass. line	Private	75	York	d. Nov. 18, 1819.
'35c '40 '35d	Su'ton, Lois			76	Y ork	Res. Limington.
'35d	Summers, Thomas. Sunborn, Jonathan. Sutton, John. Sutton, John. Sutton, Lois. Swain, Joseph. Swain Samuel. Swan James.	Mass. line	Sergeant	72	Oxford.	
350	Swain Samuel	Mass. mil	Private &		0	
'35d	Swan James	Mana mil	Corporal	72	Oxford.	
'40	Swan James	Mass. IIII	Frivate	77	Oxford.	Des Bathal
'35c	Swan, Nathan	Mose line	Private	80	Oxford	d July 22 1833
'40 '40	Sireetland Rehecca	Mass. Hitc	I II vate	82	Kennehec	Res. Bethel. d. July 22, 1833. Res. Gardiner. Res. Hope.
'40	Sweetland, Rebecca Sweatland, Stephen.			79	Waldo	Res Hope.
'35d	Sweatland, Stephen. Sweet, Ebenezer	Mass. mil	Private	94	Kennebec.	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
'35c	Sweet, Israel	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland.	1
'35d	Sweet, Joshua	Mass. line &			~	
10-1	Sweet, Lbenezer Sweet, Israel Sweet, Joshua Sweet, Samuel Sweetland, Stephen.	Mass. state	Private	71	Cumberland.	
'35d '35d	Sweet, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	73	Cumberland. Lincoln.	
'40	Sweetser Richard	Stass. mil		90	Kennehee	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Sweetser, Richard Sweetsere Richard	Mass. line Mass. line & Mass. state	Private	84	Kennebec.	i de la constantina
'35d	Swett, John	Mass. line &	1			
		Mass. state	Private	77	Cumberland.	
'40	2 11 7			82	Cumb	Res. Windham.
'40	Swett, Joshua		' . 	70to	Cumb	Res. Gorham.
'40	Swett Samuel			80 76	Cumb	Pas Gray
'35d	Swift Enoch	Mass mil	Private	74	Kennehec	Res. Glay.
'35d	Swift, Joseph	Mass line	Private	74	Oxford	
'35d	Sylvester, Elisha	Mass, line	Priv of Art.	81	Kennebec.	
'35c	Sylvester, Job.	Mass. line	Private	94	Cumberland.	
'35c	Symonds, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private	65	York.	
'35d	Symonds, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford.	
1794	Sweetsere Richard. Swett, John. Swett, Joshua. Swett, Samuel. Swift, Enoch. Swift, Joseph. Sylvester, Elisha Sylvester, Elisha Sylvester, Job. Symonds, Ebenezer Symonds, Thomas. Symms, William.	Kimball's Co. of	Private			Res. Washington, Wounded at bat
		militia				Wounded at bat
						tle of Benning-
		N II line	Sammant	00	Vonnahaa	ton, Aug. 1777. d. in 1822.
'35c	Taggart, John	N. H. line	Privoto	93	Kennebec	d. In 1022.
'35c '35c	Taggart, Robert	N. H. line N. H. line Mass. line Mass. mil	Private	72	Kennebec	d. July 29, '23.
'35d	Talbert, Abraham Talbot, Joseph	Mass mil	Private	70	Cumberland	
'40			1111416	78	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
'35c	Tarbell, Joseph.	Mass, line	Private	76	Somerset.	and a resport.
'40	Tarbell, Joseph Tarbox, Carll			70to	York	Res. Hollis.
10 - 1				80	Cumberland.	
'35d	Tarbox, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	76	Cumberland.	D D ""
'40 '35d	Torn Abraham	Mass. mil	Drivets	82	Lincols	Res. Danville.
'40	Tarr, Abraham	Mass. IIII	Private	70	Lincoln.	Res. Whitefield.
	Tarr, Abram Tarr, Joseph	Mass. line Mass. mil	Private	18	Lincoln	ices. " intenerd.
'35c	- att, 0 00c pit	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40 '35c '35d	Tarr. Joseph			1 82	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Tarr, Joseph					
'35d	Tarr, Joseph		Private	72	Kennebec.	1
'35d '40 '35d '35c	Taylor, Elias Taylor, Ephraim		Private Private	72 76	Kennebec. Lincoln.	
'35d '40 '35d '35e '40	Taylor, Elias Taylor, Ephraim	Mass. mil Mass. line	1	72 76 81	Kennebec. Lincoln. Lincoln	Res. New Castle.
'35d '40 '35d '35c	Tarr, Joseph	Mass. mil Mass. line	Private	72 76 81 72	Kennebec. Lincoln.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Taylor, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	d. Feb. 3, 1823.
'35c '35c	Teague, Beni Tebbets, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	d. Feb. 3, 1823. d. Jan. 15, 1820.
'40	Tebbets, Ephraim.			78	York	Res. Berwick.
'40	Temple John			8.1	Lincoln	Res Rowdoin
'35d	Temple, John	Mass. line	Lieutenant	77	Kennebec.	
'35c	Terry David	Mass, line	Private	99	Lincoln	d. June 8 1828.
	Temple, John Terry David Terry, John	Cont. navy	Mariner	70	Lincoln.	
740 '35c	Terry, Susannah Thayer, Jeremiah Thayer, Philip Thing, Levi			71	Waldo	d. June 8 1828. Res. Montville.
'35c	Thayer, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private	76	atemiesec.	
330	Thayer, Philip	Mass, line	Private	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Thing, Levi	Mass. mil	Private &			
			Corporal	1 11	Kennebec.	
'35d	Thing, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private &	1		
1071	m1 01 1		Sergeant	87	York. Cumberland.	
'35d	Thomas, Charles	Mass. mil	Private	84	Cumberland.	n n
40	Thomas, Charles Thomas, Charles	Mass. line & Mass. state		82	Cumb	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	I nomas, Charles	Mass. line &	D-1	7.4	C	
12=4	Thomas Walmas	Mass. state	Private	70	Cumberland.	
'35d '35d	Thomas, Holmes	Mass. state	Private	79	Oxford. Penobscot.	
² 40	Thomas, Ichabod	Mass. mil	Private	00	Penooscot.	Dec Drownwille
'35d	Thomas, Ichabod Thomas, Joseph	Mass. line &		02	i iscataquis	Res. Brownville.
Jou	Inomas, Joseph	Mass. state	Cornoral	94	100	
		mass. state	Corporai	0787	Cumberland	
'35d	Thomas, Joseph	Mass state	Private of	0101	Cumberiand	
55u	Luomas, Juseph	ass. state	Artillery	7.1	Cumberland.	-
'35c	Thomas, Jonathan	N H line	Sergeant	8.1	Kennebec	d. June 1824.
'35c '40 '35d	Thomas, Joshua	Mass line	Private	60	Hancock.	
'40	Thomas, Mary Thomas, Nathan	Indos. Indo		80	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'35d	Thomas, Nathan	Mass state	Private &	76	Hancock.	
			Bombardier			
'35d	Thomas Samuel Widow of			1		
	Widow of	Mass, line	Private &			1
			Corporal	79	Hancock	d. Aug. 14, 1832.
'40	Thomas, Spencer Thomas, Spencer				York	Res. Limington.
'40	Thomas, Spencer			53	Oxford	Res. Dixheld
				١		Peru.
'35c	Thompson, Alex Thompson, Alex. 2d	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln.	1 7 1 00 1000
'35c	Thompson, Alex. 2d	Mass. line	Private	64	Kennebec	d. Feb. 23, 1830.
35a	Thompson, Benj	Mass. state	Private	80	York.	}
1792	Thompson, Benj	Col. Brewer's	T :			(1704) Pos Tone
		regt	Lieutenant			(1794) Res. Tops
						ham. Commis sioned Nov.
	1					1776. Contrac
	i .			1		I ted disease C
	l .	1		1		retreat from T
						conderoga
*35d	Thompson, Cornel-					1777.
	ius	Mass. line	Private	78	Hancock.	
'35c	Thompson, David	Mass. line	Corporal	77	Hancock. York. York.	
'35c	I homoson, Enhr m	Mass line	Private	72	York.	
'35d	Thompson, James	Mass. state Mass. line	Lieutenant	86	Lincoln	
'35d '40	Thompson, James Thompson, James	Mass. line	Private	73	York.	
'40				79	York	Res. Kenneb'kp Res. Lewiston.
4±U	Thompson, Joel			86	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Thompson, Joel Thompson, John Thompson, John	Mass. mil	Sergeant	72	Lincoln.	
'35c	Thompson, John	Mass. line	Private	80	York. Oxford	D D
401	Thompson, John			71	Oxford	Res. Porter.
SOC	I hompson, Jonath n	Mass. line	Private		York	
'35d	Thompson, Joseph	Mass. state	Private &		V1-	
240			Musician	82	York.	D. C
'40	Th.	M 1:	D-inst-	88	York	Res. Cornish.
'35c '35d	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private	60	Vals	d. June 1827.
'35d	Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Nathan.	Mass. line	Private	60	Vork	
'40	Inompson, Nathan.	Mass. IIII	i iivate	85	York. York. York.	Res. Kennebun
40				00	I OI K	port.
'35c	Thompson Richard	Mass line	Private	6.1	Lincoln.	port.
'35c '35c	Thompson, Richard. Thompson, Robert Thompson, Samuel.	Mass line	Private	67	Oxford.	
'35d	Thompson, Samuel	LILASS, HITC	Lilvate	01	Caroiu.	
oou	Widow of	Mass. mil	Private	79	Lincoln	d. Dec. 13, 1833
'35d	Widow of Thompson, William. Thompson, William	Mass mil	Private	7.5	Cumberland	d. Dec. 15, 1655
1350	Thompson William	Mass. mil Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	
'35c	Thoms, Samuel	Mass. line	Captain	76	Cumberland. Kennebec. Penobscot	d. Feb. 13, '23.
'35c	Thorndike, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	69	Lincoln	d. Dec. 2, 1824.
	The state of the s	Mass. mil	Private &	03	22400044	. Dec. 2, 1021.
'35d	Thorndyke Robert					
'35d	Thorndyke, Robert.		Seaman	74	Lincoln.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
					,	
'40				79	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'35c '35c '35c	Thornton, Michael Thorp, Thomas Thurlo, John Thurlow, Asa Thurston, Jacob Tibbets, Ichabod Tibbets, Nathaniel Tibbets, Simeon Tibbets, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	72	Washington Washington.	d. Dec. 2, '25.
'35c	Thorp, Thomas	Mass. line	Sergeant	68		d. March 1, 1834.
'35c	Thurlo, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	d. March 1, 1001.
'35d	Thurston Joseph	Mass. IIII	Private	57	Cumberland.	4
'35c '40	Tibbets Ichahod	Mass, IIIC.		90	Waldo	Res. Liberty.
'35d	Tibbets, Nathaniel.	Mass. mil	Private	82	Kennebec.	
'40	Tibbets, Simeon			88	York	Res. Newfield.
	Tibbets, Stephen			88	Lincoln	Res. Bristol.
'35c	Tibbets, Stephen Tibbetts, Giles Tibbetts, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	177	Lincoln	Res. Liberty. Res. Newfield. Res. Bristol. d. July 12, 1832.
'35d	Tibbetts, Ichabod	Mass. state	Sergeant	1.8	Lincoln.	
'35c	Tibbetts, John Tibbetts, Nathaniel Tibbetts, Stephen Tibbitts, Ephraim Tillson, William	R I line	Private	71	Penobscot	d. June 1826.
'40	Tibbetts, Nathaniel			85	Franklin	d. June 1826. Res. New Sharon.
'35c	Tibbetts, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln. York.	
'35d	Tibbitts, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	72	York.	
'35d	Tillson, William	N. H. line	Corporal &	96	T:I	1
			Sergeant	87	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston. d. Oct. 15, 1825. d. Dec. 21, 1827. d. Feb. 3, 1833.
'40	Tinen Joseph	Mass line	Private	75	York.	d. Oct. 15, 1825
'35c '35c	Tinkham John	Mass line	Private	7	Kennebec	d. Dec. 21, 1827.
	Titcomb, John	Mass. mil	Private	. 80	Cumb	d. Feb. 3, 1833.
'35d	Titus, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	. 80	Kennebec. Lincoln.	1
1350	Tobey, Barnabas	Mass. mil	Private	7	Lincoln.	
'35c	Tobey, John	Mass, line	Private	1	Cumberland.	Dan Infferen
'35c '40 '35d	Tinan, Joseph. Tinkham, John. Titcomb, John. Titus, Samuel. Tobey, Barnabas. Tobey, John. Tobey, William. Tobin, Samuel. Tolbot, Abram. Tolman, Samuel. Toothaker, Seth. Toothaker, Seth. Toothaker, Seth. Tory, Elisha Tourtelott Abrahan Tourtelotte, Leah	Mana line	Driveto	1 4	Lincoln	Res. Jefferson.
′35d	Tobey, William	Mass. line	Private	7	Cumberland.	
'35e '40	Tolhot Abram	. Mass. IIIIe	. I II vacc	. 8	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35d	Tolman, Samuel	Mass. mil	. Private	. 8-	Kennebec.	1
'40 '35c	Toothaker, Seth			. 8:	2 Cumb	Res. China. Res. Brunswick.
'35c	Toothaker, Seth	. Mass. line	. Private	- 6	Cumberland.	1 100 5 1832
'35c	Toppon, Michael, .	. Mass.line	. Private	. 8	5 Cumb	d Nov 20 1828.
'35c '35c	Tory, Elisha	D I line	Lieutenan	t 7	Penobscot	d. Dec. 6, 1820.
'40	Touc's lotte Leah	i it. i. iine		. 8	Penobscot	d. Aug. 5, 1832. d. Nov. 20, 1828. d. Dec. 6, 1820. Residence Mat
40	Touristic, Estate		_		1	tamiscontis.
'35c	Tourtelott Orono	. R. I. line	. Private	. 8	2 Penobscot.	d. Dec. 1825.
'35c '35d '35c	Tourtelott, Reuben	. R. I. line	Private	7	6 Somerset.	. d. Dec. 10=0.
/35d	Towb, William	. Mass. line	Private	7	2 Kannahac	
'35c	Towle Josiah	N. H. line	Private	. 8	0 Waldo	. '40.
	Towle, Thomas			. 9	8 York	. '40. Res. Parsonsfield
′35d	Towle, Thomas	. Mass. mil	Private	. 8	3 York.	-
'35c '35c	Town, Joseph	. Mass. line	Private	-1 %	2 York. O Lincoln.	
'35c	Town, Noah	N. H. ine	. Private	. 2	8 Vork	Res Kennebunk
'40	Towne, Joseph			. 8	5 Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'40 '35c	Tourtelott Orono. Tourtelott, Reuben Towb, William. Towle, Jeremiah. Towle, Josiah. Towle, Thomas. Towle, Thomas. Town, Joseph. Town, Noah. Towns, Noah. Towns, Noah. Townsend, Isaac. Townsend, Joseph. Townsend, Robert.	. Mass line	. Private	. 7	6 York	Res. Kennebunk. Res. Litchfield. d. Nov. 1, 1832.
- '35c	Townsend, Joseph.	. Mass. line	. Private	. 8	0 Cumberland	
'35c '35d	Townsend, Robert.	.; Mass. state	. Private	. 7	+ Cumperiand	. 1
'40	- 1 G	'Man 11	Driveto	1	8 Washington	. Res. Freeport.
'35c	Townsley, Gad	. Mass. line	Private	. 8	5 Kennehec	
''35c	Trafton Reniamin	Mass. line	. Private.	. 6	3 York.	
'35c '35c	Trafton, Eliphalet	. Mass. line	. Private	. 6	6 York.	
′35d	Trafton, Joshua	. R. I. line	. Captain.	. 8		
′35c	Trafton, Josiah	. Mass. line	Private		o York.	Res. Sidney.
	Trask, Ebenezer	. R. I. mil	Private		7 Kennebec.	Res Sidney
'40	T cole Man	Mase mil	Private		7 Lincoln.	ites. crancy.
'35d	Trask, Moses	Mass. mil.	Private	. 6	9 Lincoln.	
'35d '35e	Trask, Thomas Jr.	R. I. line	. Private		6 Lincoln.	
ออน	Travis, Oliver	Mass. mil	Private		72 Oxford.	
7350	Treadwell, Marster	rs Mass, line	Private	6-	Oxford.	
· '35d	Trask, Moses Trask, Obadiah Trask, Thomas Jr. Travis, Oliver Treadwell, Marster Treadwell, Samuel	Mass. mil	Sorgeant	OZ	82 York	
	Transland Sugar	1	Sergeant.		33 York	Res. Kennebunk
'40 '35c	Treadwell, Susan. Trevett, John Tripp, Robert	Mass, line	Sergeant.		2 Lincoln.	
'35c	Tripp, Robert.	Mass. line	Private		70 York.	
'40					76 York	Res. Sanford.
'40 '350	Trivett, Samuel True, Aaron True, Daniel True, Edward	Mass. mil	Private	• •	Waldo.	Res. Sanford.
'350	True, Aaron	Mass. mil	Private	• •	76 Lincoln. 73 Lincoln.	
'35d	True, Daniel	Mass. mil	Private		80 Kennebec.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	True, Jonathan True, Obadiah	Mass. mil	Private	77	Somerset.	
'35c	True, Obadiah	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford.	
'40				82	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
'40 '40	True, Polly			80	Franklin Lincoln	Res. Temple.
'35d	True, William	Vr	2	80	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35c	True, Polly. True, William. True, William. True, Zebulon. Trumbull, William. Tubbs, Jacob. Tucker, Aaron. Tucker, John.	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	J T.L 4 1000
'35c	Trumbull William	Popp line	Private	60	Kennebec	d. Feb. 4, 1830.
'35c	Tubbs, Jacob	Mace line	Private	80	Orford	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
'40	Tucker, Aaron		I IIVate	56	Piscataquis	Res. Foxcroft.
'46 '35d	Tucker, Anna			84	Oxford	Res Summer
'35d	Tucker, John	N. H. state	Matross	73	Oxford Penobscot.	atto. a dimer.
'40				80	Penobscot	Res. Dexter. d. Mar. 10, 1833.
′35d	Tucker, Samuel	Cont. navy	Captain	86	Lincoln	d. Mar. 10, 1833.
'35d	Tukesbury, Thomas.	N. H. state	Private	77	Penotscot.	·
'35d	Tucker, Samuel Tukesbury, Thomas. Tukey, William	Mass. mil	Private &		~	
105-	T		Sergeant	70	Cumberland.	
'35c '35c	Turner, Abial. Turner, David Turner, Isaac. Turner, Isaac. Turner, Isaac. Turner, John Turner, Oliver. Turner, Oliver. Turner, Robert Turner, Robert	Mass. line	Private	93	Oxford.	
'35c	Turner Issae	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	
'40	Turner Issae	Mass. line	r rivate	18	Cumberland.	Pos Alberta
'40	Turner, Isaac			87	Oxford	Res. Albany. Res. Norway. Res. Greene. Res. Leeds.
'40	Turner, John			78	Kannahar	Res Grooms
'40 '40	Turner, Ludia			88	Kennebec	Res Leeds
'40	Turner, Oliver			79	Oxford	Res Sumner
'35d	Turner, Oliver	Mass. mil	Private	69	Oxford.	rees. Summer.
'35d	Turner, Robert	Mass. mil	Musician &			
			Sergeant	78	Lincoln.	
'35d	Turner, Samuel Turner, Starbird Tuttle, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	79	Penobscot	
'35c	Turner, Starbird	Mass. line	Sergeant	81	Kennebec.	
'35d	Tuttle, Samuel	Mass. state	Sergeant &		*** 1	
					Washington	
'40	Twitchell, Eli Twitchell, Eli	35	D.:	81	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'35d	I witchell, Ell	Mass. mil	Private &	72	Oxford.	
10.	Twitchell Moses	Mass line	Sergeant	75	Somerset.	
'35c '35d	Twitchell, Moses Twitchell, Peter	Mass mil	Private	73	Oxford.	
'40			I II vate	80	Oxford	Res Rethel
'35c	Twitchett, Ezra	Mass. line	Private			
'35c	Twitchett, Ezra Tyler, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	71	York.	1 1143 10, 1021.
					York	Res. Saco.
'40	Tyler, Andrew	1	,,,	80	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Tyler, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford.	
'35c	Tyler, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	74	York.	D 0 .
'40	Tales Simon	Mara mil	Dairecto	87	Waldo	Res. Saco. Res. Frankfort. Res. Camden.
'35d	Tyler, Andrew Tyler, Daniel Tyler, Joseph Tyler, Simon Tyler, Simeon	Mass. mil	Sergeant	1	Waldo.	i
	Tyler, Andrew				Waldo.	
'35d '35d	Trei, Anulew	Mass. line	Sergeant &	04	" aluo,	
33u			Corporal	84	Waldo.	
'35c	Ulmer, George	Mass, line.	Private	74	Waldo.	
'40		1		80	Waldo	Res. Hope.
'35d '35c '35c	Upton, Amos Upton, Jeduthan Uran, James Vance, William	Mass. mil	Sergeant	92	Oxford. Washington.	
'35c	Upton, Jeduthan	Mass. line	Private		Washington.	
'35c	Uran, James	Mass. line	Private	66	York.	
'35d	Vance, William	Mass. line	Private &	_		
	T. T.	3.5	Fifer	74	Kennebec.	
'35c	Varner, John	Mass.line	Private		Lincoln '	'35c.
'35c	Varney, Francis	Mass. line	Private	. 88	ork.	1 4 00 1000
'35e '35d	Varnum Jos!	Mass. line	Private	73	Konnobas	d. Apr. 23, 1822.
24O	Varnum Joel	sure	rivate	79	Kennebec.	Res. Temple.
'35c	Varnum Samuel	R I line	Private	21	Kennebec	d. Jan. 1828.
'35d	Varrel Samuel	Mass. mil	Private &	01	Trenne oec	u. Jan. 1020.
oou	Tanci, Damuer	1.1455. 11111	Fifer	77	Cumberland.	
'35d	Veasey, Samuel.	Mass. state	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
1350	Vickery, David	Mass. line	Private	89	Kennebec	d. Nov. 4, 1823.
Soc	Varner, John Varney, Francis Varney, Moses Varnum, Joel Varnum, Samuel Varrum, Samuel Varel, Samuel Veasey, Samuel Vickery, David Videto, Joseph Vining, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln.	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
'35d	Vining, John	Mass. line &				
	Vose, Jesse	state	Private	71	Cumberland.	
'35c						d. Sept. 1824.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age. County.	Remarks.
'35c	Wade, Abner Wade, John	Mass.line	Captain	80 Lincoln	d. Oct. 1827. Res. Lincolnville.
'35d	Wade, John	Mass.line	Private	79 Waldo.	
'40			D .	85 Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35e '35d	Wadlid, Daniel Wadsworth, John	Mass.line	Private	63 York.	
200	" ausworth, John	Mass, nine	Musician	71 Kennebec.	4
'35c	Wagg, James	Mass, line	Private	82 Cumberland.	
'40					Res. Durham.
'35c	Waid, Henry	Conn.line	Private	73 York	d. Oct. 21, 1826.
'35d	wait, william	Mass. line	Corporal	8º Oxford.	
'35d	Waid, Henry Wait, William Wakefield, Ezekiel	Mass. state	Private &	0. 0.101.4.	
					Res. Kennebunk
'40 '35d	Wakefield, Hannah.	37	D. Carrier	11 1 ork	Res. Kennebunk
'35c	Wakeneid, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private	80 Lincoln.	
' 4 0	Walch James	Mass. nne	I II vate	50 Lincoln	Res. Woolwich.
'35c	Waldron, Ebenezer.	N. H. line	Sergeant	64 Kennebec	d. in 1830.
'35c	Walker, Abraham	R. I. line	Private	80 Lincoln.	de la constant de la
'35d	Wakefield, Hannah. Wakefield. Nathan. Walch Charles. Walch, James. Waldron, Ebenezer. Walker, Abraham. Walker, Charles.	Mass. line	Private &	75 Cumborland	- 4
'35c	Walker, Edward Walker, John Walker, Josiah	Mass line	Sergeant	75 Cumberland. 73 York.	
'35c	Walker, John	Mass. line	Private	61 Samerset	
'35d	Walker, Josiah	Mass. state	Private	78 Cumberland.	
'40				54 Cumperiand.	Res. Pownal.
'35d	Walker, Lemuel	Mass. mil	Matross &	75 Lincoln	
'40	Walker, Samuel		matross	80 Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'40	Waalker, Samuel C		1	50 Somerset	Res. Madison.
'40	Walker, Timothy	3	D	82.Waldo	Res. Freedom.
'35c '35c	Walker, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	1 A Kennebec.	id Feb 1 1831
'35d	Walker William	Mass. mil	Private	80 Oxford	.id. Dec. 1, 1833.
'40	Walker, William			73 Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35c	Walker, Lemuel. Walker, Samuel C. Walker, Timothy. Walker, Timothy. Walker, William. Walker, William. Walker, William. Walker, William. Walter, William. Walton, Benjamin. Walton, Reuben. Ward, Renjamin. Ward, Nehemiah Ward, Nohemiah Ward, Thomas. Warden, Thomas. Wardell, Joseph. Ware, Jason.	Mass. line	Drummer	72 Washington.	d. Jan. 22, 1830.
'40 '35c	Walton, Benjamin.	Maca line	Deirroto	78 Penobscot	Res. Chester.
'35c	Ward. Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	74 Penobscot.	d. March 10-0.
'40	Ward, Nehemiah			55 Kennebec	Res. Windsor.
135c	Ward, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	72 Kennebec.	1 F 1 15 1007
'35c '35c	Warden, Inomas	Mass. line	Drummer	86 Vork	d. Feb. 15, 1527.
'35c	Wardwell, Joseph	Mass. line	Ensign	74 Oxford.	L. Cept. 1000:
'40				80 Oxford	Res. Rumford.
'35d	Ware, Jason Ware, Jerson Ware, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private	79 Lincoln.	Dan Union
'40 ,'35d	Ware, Jerson	Mass line	Private of	54 Lincoln	res. Cmon.
, 550	ware, Mathan	11433. 1140	Art	78 Lincoln.	
'35d	Warren, Aaron	Mass. state	Sergeant &		
'40	Ware, Nathan Warren, Aaron		Sur. Mate.	76 York. 83 York 60 York.	Pas Walls
'35c	Warren, Aaron	Mass, line	Private	60 York.	Ties. Wells,
'35c	Warren, Aaron Warren, Abijah	Mass. line	Private	73 Oxford	1
'40				18 Uxiord	Res. Sumner.
'35c	Warren, Daniel Warren, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	84 York. 69 York.	
'35d '40					Res. Limerick.
'40	Warren, George Warren, Joshua			39 Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35d	Warren, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	76 York	D 17 11:
'40	TV		1-	83 York	Res. Hollis.
'40 '35d	Warren Moses	Mass line	Private	74 Oxford	. Res. Shapleigh.
'35d	Warren, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private	81 Cumberland.	
'40	Warren, George Warren, Joshua Warren, Keziah Warren, Moses Warren, Nathan Warren, Nathaniel Warren, Pelatiah			77 Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35c	Warren, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private	62 Oxford	d. Dec. 21, 1819.
'35c '40	warren, Pelatian	Mass. Hile	trivate	86 Kennehec	Res. Monmouth
'35c				75 Kennebec.	
'35c	Warren, Richard			78 Kennebec.	D 71 11
'40				85 Kennebec	Res. Vassalbor- ough.
'40	Warson, John		1		Res. Brooksville.
10				!	



	Warthen, Isaac Wasgate, David Washburn, Ebene'r Washburn, Ephraim Washburn, Jennet Wasson, John Wasson, Samuel Wasson, Thomas Waterhouse, George		Mariner Sergeant	72	W- 11	-
			Sergeant		Waldo.	
				83	Hancock. Oxford.	
			Private	72	Oxford.	
'35d '40 '35d '35d '35d '35d '35d	Washburn, Ephraim				Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'40 '35d '35d '35d '35d	Washburn, Jennet	Mass. mil	Private	74	Penobscot.	
'35d '35d '35d '35d				79	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35d '35d '35d	Wasson, John	Mass. line	Musician	81	Hancock.	
'35d	Wasson, John	Mass. line	Drummer		Hancock. Hancock.	
330	Wasson, Samuel	Mass. mil	Drummer	74	Hancock.	
	Wasson, I homas	Mass. line	Fifer	13	Hancock.	
220	waternouse, George	Mass. line	Private	84	Cumberland.	
'40	Waterhouse Hannah			8.1	Vork	Pos Konnohunk
'35e	Waterhouse John	Mass line	Private	65	Cumberland	Res. Kennebunk. d. Nov. 1833.
'35d	Waterhouse, Joseph.	Mass, line	Private	SI	Cumberland.	d. 101. 1000.
'35c	Waterman, Joseph	Cont. navy	Mariner	84	Waldo.	
'35c	Waterman, Malachi	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 12, 1824.
'35d	Waterman, Noah	Mass. state	Private	79	Cumberland.	
'35d	Waston, John	Mass. line	Private	93	Cumberland.	1
'35c	Waterhouse, Hannah Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, Joseph Waterman, Joseph Waterman, Malachi Waterman, Noah Waston, John Waston, John Waston, Stephen Waston, Thomas Watts, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	69	Lincoln	d. June, 1824
'35d	Waston, Stephen	Mass. state	Private	12	1 ork.	Res. Brooksville. Res. Jonesbor-
'40	Waston, Thomas	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		11	Hancock	Res. Brooksville.
'40	watts, Samuel			85	wasnington	
'40	Wayah Bathasda			80	Somerset	ough.
'35d	Weare Jeremiah	Mass line	Private	75	York	Res. Starks.
'40	Weare Jeremiah	ass. Ame	1111466	83	York	Res Vork
'35c	Waugh, Bethesda, Weare, Jeremiah Weare, Jeremiah Webb, Edward	Mass, line	Private	75	Cumberland.	Res. York. Res. Gorham.
'40		;	1	> 80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35c '35d	Webb, James	Mass. line	Ensign	75	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 1, 1825.
'35d	Webb, James Webb, John Webb, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	
'35c	Webb, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Corporal	79	Lincoln	d. Dec. 5, 1832.
'40 '35d	Webber, Abigail Webber, Asa	35	D :- 4	79	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
350	Webber, Asa	Mass. line	Musician	7.4	Kennebec.	
1350	Wabbas Baniamin	Moss line	Drivete	60	York.	
'35c '35c	Webber Daniel	Mass line	Lieutenant	74	Hancock .	d. Feb. 1, 1827.
'35c	Webber, Benjamin Webber, Daniel Webber, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln.	
'40 -			1	80to	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
				87		
'35d	Webber, George	Mass. line	Sergeant	74	Lincoln.	
'35c	Webber, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	77	York.	
'35c	Webber, Joseph	R. I. line	Private	64	Kennebec	d. Sept. 4, 1822. d. in 1828. d. Dec. 21, 1819
'35d '35d	Webber, Lewis	R. I. line	Private	50	Kennebec.	4
'35c	Wobber Yosh	Mass line	Private	57	Lincoln	d in 1828
'35c	Webber Paul	Mass line	Private	60	York	d Dec 21, 1819
'35d	Webber, Stephen	Mass, line	Private	78	do	a. 200. 21, 1010
'35d	Webber, William	Mass. line	Sergeant	76	Hancock.	1
'40 '35c	Webber, George. Webber, Jonathan Webber, Joseph. Webber, Lewis. Webber, Lewis. Webber, Noah Webber, Paul Webber, Stephen Webber, William Weber, Nancy. Webster, Israel. Wedgwood, Jesse. Wedgwood, Noah.			73	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
'35c	Webster, Israel	N. H. line	Sergeant	69	Kennebec.	
'35d	Wedgwood, Jesse	Cont. navy &			17 1	
240	W 1 I N. 1	Mass. line	Mariner	13	York.	D Da-sange-13
'40	Wedgwood, Noah Weeks, Bethiah			81	L'oppobos	Res. Parsonsfield Res. Wayne. Res. Webster.
'40 '40	Wooks James			81	Lincoln	Res Webster
'35d	Weeks, James	Mass. mil.	Private	79	Kennebec.	
'35c	Weeks, Pelatiah	N. H. line	Private	81	York	d. May 26, 1827.
'40	Welch, James		1	. 76	Cumterland.	d. May 26, 1827. Res. Gray.
'35c	Welch, Lemuel	Mass. line	Private		Lincoln.	1
'35c '35c	Welch, Paul	Mass. line	Private	65	York	d. Dec. 22, 1829.
'35c	Welch, William	Mass. line	Private	. 80	Lincoln.	
'35c	Welch, William	N. H. line	Private	, 80	Lincoln.	D. Dishman I
'40 '35d	Weeks, Bethiah. Weeks, James Weeks, James Weeks, Pelatiah Welch, James Welch, Lemuel Welch, Paul. Welch, William Welch, William Welch, William Welch, William Welch, William Welch, William	Mass mil	Driveto	80	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
DGG	weider, Ephraim	Mass. mil	Corporal	20	Vork	d. Apr. 11, 1833.
'35c	Wellman, Abraham	Mass line	Private	79	Kennehec	d. Api. 11, 1000.
'40	Wellman Wary		I II vate	1 75	Lincoln.	Res. Bremen.
'40 '35c	Wellman, Mary Wellman, Samuel	Mass, line	Private	70	Waldo.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Wells, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec.	
'40	Wells, Mary			76	Kennebec	Res. Vienna.
'35c	Wells, Phineas	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40 '35e '35d	Wells, Mary Wells, Phineas Welsh, Jonathan Welson, Jonathan Wentworth Andrew	Mass. mil	Private	84	York.	
'35d	Welson, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	Waldo	d. Apr. 13, 1833.
35c	Wentworth, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	60		
'35c	Wentworth, Andrew Wentworth, Enoch Wentworth, Foster Wentworth, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	81	Hancock	d. Dec. 26, 1821.
'35d	Wentworth, roster.	Mass. mn	Private	70	Lincoln	Res. Berwick. d. June 18, 1824.
'40 '35c	Wentworth, Ichabod Wentworth, John Wentworth, John 2d Wentworth, Lemuel Wentworth, Lemuel Wentworth, Paul	Mass. line	Drivete	62	Hoposels	d June 19 1921
'35c	Wentworth John 2d	Mass. line	Private	57	Somerset.	u. June 18, 1824.
'35c	Wentworth Lemuel	V H line	Private	8.1	Lincoln	1
'40	Wentworth, Lemuel			86	Waldo	Res. Hope. d. Sept. 3, 1833.
'35c	Wentworth, Lemuel Wentworth, Paul	Mass. line	Private	75	Waldo	d. Sept. 3, 1833.
'40						
	Widow of			76	Waldo	Res. Knox.
'35d	Wentworth, Rich'd.	Mass. line	Private &			
			Sergeant	88	York.	
'35d	Wentworth, Tim'y	Mass. state	Lieutenant	0.6	York.	
'40	***	35 11	D	93	York	Res. Berwick. d. Feb. 6, 1826.
	Wescott, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	86	Oxford	a. Feb. 6, 1826.
'35d '35c	West, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec.	J E-L = 1000
350	Wescott, Joshua. West, Isaac. West, Peter. Weston, Daniel. Weston, Joseph Weston, Samuel Wetherall, Charles. Wetherel, Obadiah. Wetherell, John.	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumborler 3	d. Feb. 5, 1828.
JJC I	Weston, Damel	Mass line	Private	7.1	Cumberland.	
'35c '35c	Westen Semuel	Mass. line	Drivate	67		
'35c	Wetherall Charles	Mass line	Private	69	Somerset	d July 16 1833
'40	Wetherel, Obadiah.	Mass. IIIC	1111410	95	Kennebec	d. in 1829. d. July 16, 1833. Res. Albion.
'35d	Wetherell, John	Mass. mil	Private &		Tremicoco	rees. moion.
					Kennebec.	
'35d '35d	Wetherill, Obadiah. Weymouth, James	Mass. line	Lieutenant	87	Kennebec. Somerset.	1
'35d	Weymouth, James	N. H. line	Private	75	Somerset	
			Seaman		Kennebec.	
'40	Weymouth, Moses	22		80	*** * * *	
'35c	Weymouth, Moses	Mass. nue	Sergeaut	92	Waldo	Res. Belmont.
'35c '35d	Wheler, John WheelwrightJoseph.	Cont. navy	Mariner	84	York. Kennebec.	
350	w neelwrightJoseph.	Mass. mil	Private	00	Kennebec.	
'40	Whaslaniaht Sam	Mass line	Sammont	00	York.	Pos Wells
'35c '40	Wheler John	Mass. Infe	Sergeant		Vork	d Feb 24 1821
140	Wheren Penau			79	Franklin	Res Wilton
'40 '35c	Wheelwright, Sam Wheler, John Wheren, Peggy Whidden, James Whidden, Solomon	Mass line	Private	62	York	Res. Elliot.
'35c	Whidden, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	80	Somerset	d. Mar. 30, 1828.
	or Whiten,				Somerset.	·
'35c	Whitcomb, Thomas	N. H. line	Private	88		
'35c	White, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	95	Somerset	d. June, 1824. d. Dec. 17, 1833. Res. Belmont.
'40	White, Charles			90	Kennebec	d. Dec. 17, 1833.
'35c	White, Charles	N. H. line	Private	89	Waldo	Res. Belmont.
'35d	White Charles	Mass. state	Private	- 11	Kennebec.	
35c	White, George	Mass. line	Captain	70	York.	d May 20 1826
'35c '35c	Whidden, Solomon. or Whiten Whitcomb, Thomas White, Benjamin. White, Charles. White, Charles. White, Charles. White, George White, John. White, John. White, John. White, John. White, John. White, John.	V H line	Private	7.1	Lincoln	d. May 20, 1826.d. Nov.14, 1822.d. Sept. 3, 1832.
'35d	White John	Mass. mil	Private.	76	Lincoln	d. Sept. 3, 1832.
'35d	White, John	Mass. mil	Private	72	Lincoln	-p, 20021
'35d	White, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	73	York.	
'35c	White, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset.	d. April 21, 1828.
'35d	White, Simpson	Mass. line	Private	80	Somerset.	
'35c	White, William	Mass. line	Private	66	Lincoln	d. March, 1827.d. Sept. 4, 1822.
'35c	Whiteham, Jerry	Mass. line	Private	82	Somerset	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
'35c	White, John. White, Joseph. White, Joseph. White, Simpson. White, William. Whiteham, Jerry. Wh tehouse, Daniel Whitehouse, John. Whitehouse, Samuel Whitehouse, Samuel Whitehouse, Samuel Whitehouse, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec.	d. June 4, 1832.
'35c	Whitehouse, Eben'r	N. H. line	Private	67	York	a. June 4, 1832.
'35c	Whitehouse, John	Moss line	Frivate	79	Vork	d Ian 31 1994
'35c '35c	Whitehouse, Samuel	Mass line	Private	74	York.	d. Jan. 31, 1824.d. Sept. 4, 1837.
'40	Whitehouse, Sunder	азэ. инс	I III alt		2 OI K	a. ocpt. 7, 1001.
40	annah			84	Somerset	Res. Smithfield.
'40	Whiten, Samuel.			83	Franklin	Res. Wilton.
'00c	Whiten, Samuel Whiting, John	Mass. line	Private	10	Somerset.	
'40					Somerset	Res. Hartland.
'35d	Whiting, Sampson	Mass. line	Private	77	Oxford.	
'40	Whiting, Sampson . Whiting, Samuel Whitman, Jacob			75	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
'35d	Whiting, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec.	
'35d	Whitman, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford.	Dec Buckeld
'40				00	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
	w nitmore. Andrew.	Mass. mil	rivate	12	Lincoln.	
'35d '35c	Whitmore, Andrew. Whitmore, Daniel	Mass line	Privato	7.5	Waldo.	



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40	1			81	Waldo	Res. Unity.
35c	Whitmore, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	79	Hancock.	•
40				84	Hancock	Res. Deer Isle.
35c	Whitney, Abraham.	Mass. line	Private	. 80	Kennebec.	I
35	Whitney, Abraham. Whitney, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland.	1
35d			Private	. 71	Penobscot.	
40	Whitney, Ebenezer. Whitney, Ebenezer. Whitney, Eleanor. Whitney, Isaac.		1,	79	Kennebec	Res. C inton.
35d	Whitney, Ebenezer.	Mass. state	Private	71	Lincoln.	D D 1
35d 35d	Whitney, Eleanor			3/	Kennebec	Res. Dearborn.
35d	Whitney, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland.	D T:-1
40	Whitney, Isaac		D.:4-	. 83 71	Lincoln	Res. Lisoon.
35d 40	Whitney, Jacob	Mass. mil	Private	77	Somerset.	Res. Phillips.
35c	Whitney, Jacob	Mass line	Primate	77	Cumberland	d. Jan. 19, 1851.
35c	Whitney, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	
35c	Whitney, Johathan.	Mass. line	Private	59	Vork	d Feb 25 1832
35c	Whitney, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	79	Somerset	d Jan 19 1832.
35c	Whitney Phinese	Mass line	Private	84	Oxford	d. May 21, 1830
35d	Whitney, Isaac. Whitney, Isaac. Whitney, Isaac. Whitney, Jacob. Whitney, Jacob. Whitney, Joshua Whitney, Joshua Whitney, Micah. Whitney, Phineas. Whitney, Phinehas. Whitney, Samuel Whitney, Samuel Whitney, Stephen Whitney, Uriel Whitney, Uriel Whitney, Joshua Whitney, Joshua Whitney, John Whitten, John. Whitten, John. Whitten, John.	Mass mil	Private	85	Somerset	d. Feb. 25, 1832d. Jan. 19, 1832d. May 21, 1830d. Nov. 13, 1832
35d	Whitney Samuel	Mass line	Private	75	Kennebec.	2. 2. 0 20, 100
35c	Whitney Samuel	Mass line	Private	6.5	Lincoln	
35c	Whitney Stephen	R I line	Private.	78	Cumberland.	;
35d	Whitney I'riel	Mass line	Private.	72	Cumberland.	
35d	Whitney Zebulon	Mass. state	Private	. 86	Cumberland. Cumberland. Cumberland.	
40	Whitten Lane	Mass. State		78	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
40 35c	Whitten, Jane Whitten, John Whitten, Richard	Mass. line.	Private	. 61	Cumberland.	Res. Topsham.
40	Whitten Richard			. 77	Waldo	Res. Troy.
35c				59	Tork.	
40	Whitten Solomon			. 8€	Somerset	Res. Skowhegar
35c	Whitten, Solomon. Whittington, Rob't. Wiggen, Nathan. Wiggin, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private	.: 80	Kennebec	Res. Skowhegar d. Aug. 19, 1830
35d	Wiggen, Nathan	Mass. mil	Private	73	York	į.
35c	Wiggin, Benjamin	Mass, line	Private	. 83	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 16, 182
40	Wiggin, Benjamin. Wiggin, Nathan. Wiggin, Phineas. Wight, Joseph. Wilber, Thomas.			. 80	York	d. Feb. 16, 1828 Res. Parsonsfie
35c	Wiggin, Phineas	N. H. line	Private	. 63	Lincoln.	
'40	Wight, Joseph	1		. 82	Cumberland.	Res. Faymond.
40	Wilber, Thomas			. 74	Somerset	Res.NewPortlar
'40	Wilbur, Asa Wilbur, Thomas			. 80	Kennebec	Res.Augusta.
'35d	Wilbur, Thomas	Conn. state	. Private d	č	1	
		t	Corporal	. (1	Somerset.	
'35d	Wilcox, John	R. I. mil	. Private d	k		1
			Matross	. 1	Kennebec.	Des Menmout
40		1	D	1 80	Kennebec	Res. Monmout
'35d	Wild, Benjamin	Mass. mil	. Private	. 4.	Vorl.	Res. Kennebur
'40	Wildes, Benjamin				1 OFK	port. Same
			1			preceding
195.	W	Man line	Musician	. 7	Panobscot	d Mar 9 1831
'35c	Wilkins, Edward	Mass. line	Drivoto	70	Vork	d. Mar. 9, 1831
'35d	Wilkinson, Joseph	. Mass. state	Drivate		Somerset.	
'35d '40	Wilkins, Edward Wilkinson, Joseph Willard, Ezra Willard, Ezra Williams, Amos	Mass. IIII	. Illvate	7	Samerest	Res. Mercer.
350	Williams Ames	X H line	Private	6	York	d. Jan. 7, 1825. Res. Anson.
35c 40 35c	Williams Anna		. 111.400	79	Somerset	. Res. Anson.
350	Williams, Anna Williams, Benjamin Williams, John	Mass line	Private.	. 6	Kennebec.	
'35c	Williams John	Mass. line	. Private.	. 7.	Lincoln.	
'40				6	Lincoln	. Res. Wiscasset.
'354	Williams, Joseph	Mass. state	. Private	. 8	York.	4
'40				90	York. York	. Res. Wells.
'35c	Williams, Joshua	Mass. line	. Private	. 8	Hancock.	
350	Williams Lemuel	Mass, line	. Private		Somerset	
'35c	Willis, James	. Mass. line	. Private	. 6	Kennebec	d. Jan. 18, 1830 Res. Minot.
'40	Willis, Sarah Willman, Joseph			. 7	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'40 '35c	Willman, Joseph	. Mass. liee	. Private	7	3 Incoln	
'40 '35c	Willman, Martha	Mass. line		- 7	Waldo	. Res. Searsmont
'35c	Wills James	. Mass. line	. Private	. 7	Kennebec.	
'35c	Wills, James	. N. H. line	. Private	. 5	Kennebec.	. Res. Searsmont
'40 '35c				. 8	2 York	. Res. Kittery.
'35c	Wilson, Betsey Wilson, Edward Wilson, John Wilson, John	. Mass. line	. Private	-1 7	2 Cumberianu.	
'35 d	Wilson, John	. Mass. mil	. Drummer.	- 7	Hancock.	
2354	Wilson, John	. Mass. mil	Private	. 7	6 Lincoln.	
Sac	Wilson, John Wilson, Joseph	. Mass. line	. Private	- 7	Somerset.	d. July 22, 182
3.30	Wilson, Joseph	. N. H. line	. Private	. 7	1 1 ork	d. July 22, 182
'40 '35c	Winch, Anna				U Franklin	Res. Freeman.
'35c	Winch, Joseph	. N. H. line	. Private	. 8	6 Somerset.	
	Winchester, Silas	. Mass. line Virginia line	. Private	. 7	S Penobscot.	. d. Feb. 24, 182
'35c '35c	Wing, Gideon					

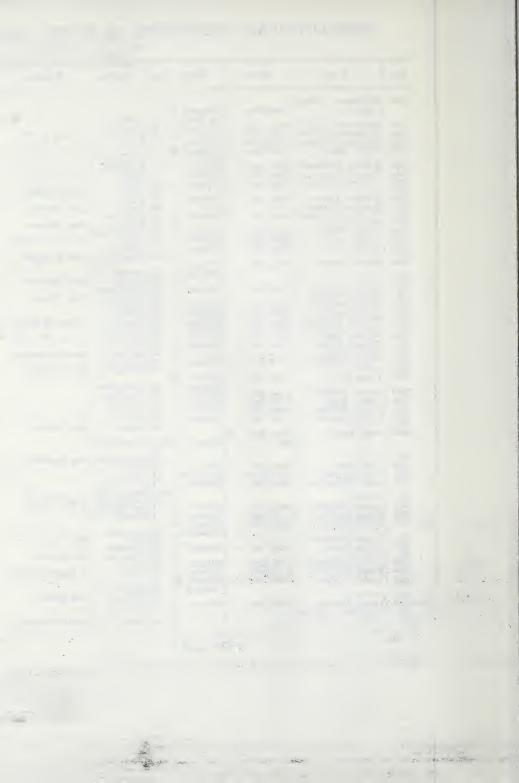


List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Wing, Moses	Mass, line	Surgeon's			1
				75	Kennebec.	
35c	Wing, Nathan Wingate, John Wingate, Jonathan.	Mass, line	Private	72	Somerset.	
35c 35d	Wingate, John	Mass, line	Surgeon	75	Kennebec	d. July 25, 181
35d	Wingate, Jonathan.	N. H. line	Private	76		
40					York.	Res Parsonsfie
soa	Winn, Jonathan Winn, Joseph Winship, John Winship, John Winslow, Benjamin Winslow, David Winslow Fligabeth	Mass. mil	Private	76	York	Res. Parsonsfie d. Jan. 30, 1833
35d	Winn, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	85	York	u. 541. 50, 1056
35d	Winship, John	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland	Res. Otisfield.
10	Winship, John			80	Cumberland	Res Otisfield
3.5c	Winslow, Benjamin.	Mass line	Private	75	Lincoln	rees. Ottonera.
35c	Winslow, David	X H line	Private	68	Lincoln	d. in 1828.
35c 40 35c	Winslaw, Elizabe'h.	,	111.00001111	75	Cumberland	Res. Freepor
35c	Winslow, Elizabe'h Winslow, Ezekiel Winslow, George	Mass line	Private	76	Lincoln.	recs. recepti
35d	Winslow, George	R I state	Sergeant &		Difficult.	
					Lincoln.	
35c	Winslow, John Winter, Joseph Wise, Daniel	Mass line	Private	65	Cumberland	d.July 14, 1823
35c	Winter, Joseph	Mass line	Musician	67	Oxford	d. June 13, 183
35d	Wise, Daniel	Mass state	Private &		Ozioi d	a. June 15, 165
	1	The control of the co	Seaman	73	York.	1
10			· · ·	78	York	Res. Kennebun
35c	Wiston, William	Mass, line	Private	1 83	Cumberland.	res. renneoun
35c	Witch, James	Mass line	Private	70	Cumberland.	
3.5c	Witch, James Witham, Andrew	Mass line	Mariner	80	York.	
35c	Witham, Bartholo-		ariner	00	LUIK.	
,,,	max	Mass. line	Driverto	1 70	York.	1
35c	Witham Caleb	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	d 1 = 1000
40 35c	Witham. Caleb. Witham, Elizabeth. Witham, James.	Mass. nne	i iivate	62	Vanle	U. Aug. 5, 1522
Šše	Witham, Elizabeth Witham, James Witham, John Spicer	Mass line	Drivata	77	Vords	A D 2 1022
35c	Witham John Spicer	Mass line	Drivate	91	Vorl	d. Dec. 2, 1800
35c	Witham Joshua	Moss line	Private	61	Lincoln	d. March ,1624
35c	Witham, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	01	York.	 d. Aug. 5, 1822 Res. York. d. Dec. 2, 1833 d. March ,1824 d. May 8, 1825
10	Withon Laizeel	Mass. nne	Titvate	75	I UI K.	,
35c	Witham, Nathan Withee, Uzizeel Wither, Uzziel	Mass line	Deirroto	60	Somerset	Res. Hartland.
350	Wither, Czziei	Mass. nne	rnvate	09	Somerset	Same as prec
35d	Withon Zoo	Mass line	Drivete &			ing.
J.J.	Withee, Zoe	Mass. nne	Bombard'r.	70	L'annahaa	
10			Domoard r.	70	Kennebec.	D 7 1
10	Witherell, John			10	L'annahaa	Res. Industry. Res. Monmout d. Oct. 4, 1831
2=-	Wixon Shubaal	Maga line	Primate	80	Kennebec	Res. Monmout
35d 35c	Wixon, Shubael Wood, Enoch Wood, Isaiah Wood, Jesse	Mass. line	Drivate	71	Kennebec.	a. Oct. 4, 1831
35c	Wood Issiah	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford.	
35c	Wood Joses	Mass. line	Private	60	Kennebec.	1
10	Wood, Josiah	Mass. IIIIe	I IIvate	09		Des Destes
₹5.0	Wood Josiah	Maga line	Privata	70	Cumberland.	Res. Porter.
35c 35d	Wood, Josiah Wood, Nathan Wood, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	61		
254	Wood Samuel	Mass. me	Private	01	Somerset.	
10	wood, Samuel	Mass. mil	rnvate	10	Kennebec.	D - TT** (1
35c	Wood, Silas	Mana mil	Private &	0.1	кепперес	Res. Winthrop.
,,,,	Wood, Shas	Mass. IIII			0	
35c	Wand Stanban	Mana lina	Corporal	01	Somerset.	1
10	Wood, Stephen Wood, Sybil	Mass. nne	Private	34	York.	n
40	wood, Syott			81	Somerset	Res. Norrid
35d	Woodard, Samuel	Maga mil	Drivete	02	Cumbosla = 4	wock.
35c	Woodborn Boris	mil	Tivate	53	Cumberiand.	d. Oct. 21, 1832
300	Woodberry, Benja-	Moss line	Samanant	74	Cumbeland	1
35c	woodbridge, Christ-	.viass. iine	Sergeant	14	Cumberland.	
900	onhon	Maga line	Cantain	7.4	Lincoln	J M
35d	woodbury, Benja-	Mass. Hile	Captain	14	Lincoln	d. March, 1825
-	min benja-	Mass state	Drivets	70	Oxford.	
10	min	mass. state	Private			D D. 1611
10 35c	Wasalbara Elem			18	Oxiora	Res. Buckfield.
تازيز	Woodbury, Ebenez-	Mana II-	Dimet	-	Comb. 1	
35d	er	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	
Dog	woodford, Joseph	Cont. mil	Private	73	Cumberland.	n n
10 35c	Woodbury, Ebenez- er	D. T. 1:-	Private	18	Nennebec	Res. Readfield.
20c					Kennebec.	
35c	Woodman, Ephraim Woodman, James	Mass. line	Private		York.	
35d	woodman, James	Mass. state	Private	81	York.	
10			-	87	1 ork	Res. Buxton.
3ōc	Woodman, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	69	York.	
soa	Woodman, John Woodman, Joseph Woodman, Joshua	Mass. state	Private	85	Cumberland.	
	Woodman, Joshua	Mass. state	Private &			
35d			Seaman	81	Cumberland.	
35d						
35d 40	Woodman, Joshua			83	York	Res. Buxton.
35d	Woodman, Joshua Woods, Jesse Woodson, Samuel			83 75	York Franklin York.	Res. Buxton. Res. Wilton.



List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Woodward, Benja-	1		1		. \
000	min	Mass line	Sergeant 5			
	1	1	th Reat	1	Lincoln.	
'35c	Woodworth, James. Woodworth, Joseph	Mass. line	Sergeant	80	Lincoln.	
'35c	Woodworth, Joseph	Mass. line	Captain	74	Kennebec	d. July 4, 1824.
'35c	worcester, William.	Mass. line	Private	89	York.	
'35d	Works, James	Mass. line	Corporal &			
'35c			Private	83	Kennebec.	
35c	Wormel, Nathaniel.	Cont. navy	Marine		Penobscot.	
'35d	Wormel, Nathaniel. Wormell, John Wormwood, James	Mass. line	Private	14	Oxford.	Res. Cornish. Res. Sanford.
' 4 0					York.	Dan Camalah
'35c	Worster Thomas	Mass line	Privata	1 80	Vorls	Res. Cornisn.
'40	Worster, Thomas Worster, William Worther, Benjamin. Worthing, Isaac Wright, Daniel	mass. IIIIe	Tilvate	86	Vork	Res Sanford
'35d	Worther, Benjamin.	Mass line	Private	75	Kennehec	ites. Samoru.
'40	Worthing, Isaac			78	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35c	Wright, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	1
'35c	i i rigiit, Joei	Mass. nne	Private	1 62	Oxford	d. Feb. 16, 1824
'35d	Wright, John	Mass. mil	Private	1 76	Lincoln	1
'40				82	Lincoln	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Wright, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	1		
'35d			Drummer	72	Lincoln.	
'35d	Wainha Innonh	Nr 15-	D	78	Lincoln	Res. Woolwich.
'40	Wright, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland.	D WILL -
'35d	Wrett Bonismin	Mani mil	Dairesta	72	Franklin Penobscot.	Res. Wilton.
'35c	Wyar Isaiah	Mass. Inn.	Private	71	Oxford.	
'35c	Wyman Daniel 2d	Mass. line	Private	70		d. Jan. 16, 1827.
'35c	Wyman Daniel 1st.	Mass line	Private	66	Lonnoboo	
1350	Wright, Joseph. Wutting, Thomas Wyatt, Benjamin Wyer, Isaiah Wyman, Daniel 2d. Wyman, Daniel 1st. Wyman, Dean Wyman, Henry	Mass. line	Private	67	Somerset.	d. Aug. 10, 1831
'35c	Wyman, Henry	Mass. line	Private	58	Somerset.	u. 11ug. 10, 1001
'40	Wyman, John Wyman, Reuben			64	Somerset	Res. Skowheagn
'35c	Wyman, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	71	Somserset	
'40				77	Somerset	Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Yates, John	Mass. mil	Private &			
1923	X7		Mariner	80	Cumberland.	
'35d '35c	Yeaton, Jonathan Yeaton, Paul Yenlin, William York, Benjamin	Mass. mil	Private	76	Kennebec.	
'35c	Yanlin William	N. H. line	Private	10	Kennebec.	
'35d	Vanta Paniamin	Y H line	Private	73	Somerset. Oxford.	
'40					Orford	Pos Morico
'35d	York Isaac	Moss line &		19	Oxford	nes. Mexico.
004	York., Isaac	mil	Private	71or	Cumberland	
			111.40	76	Cumberiana.	
'40				81	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
234	York, John	Mass. line	Private	86	Oxford.	
'35d	York, Solomon	Mass, state	Drummer	71	Hancock.	
'35d	York, William R	Mass. line	Private	77		
				or81	Cumberland.	
40	37	31 1	D	83	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
35c 35d	Young, Abraham Young, Benjah Young, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 19, 1828.
35d	Young Benjamin	Moss mil	Private	11	Lincoln.	
304	Louig, Denjamin	11455. IIIII.,	Corporal	85	Somerset.	
40	Young, Hannah		Corporat	83	York.	Res York.
40 35d	Young, Hannah Young, James	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	York Kennebec. Kennebec	AUGU, A OIAL
40				80	Kennebec	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Young, Nathaniel Young, Richard Young, William	Mass, line	Private	73	Oxford.	
35c	Young, Richard	R. I. line	Private	87	Lincoln	d. June 27, 1824
35d	Young, William	Mass. mil	Private &			
			Corporal	82	Somerset.	
40	Y 2 1				Somerset	Res. Starks.
35d	Young, Zebulon	Mass. line	Private	72	Penobscot.	
40	Zouldihwait, Eliza- beth			60	Vaule	Res. Biddeford.
	Uei n			02	I Ofk	nes. Diageiora.

(The end.)



SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

In this number we conclude that series of exceedingly valuable articles An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine, compiled by the late Charles A. Flagg. This was begun in Vol. V, number 4. We also conclude Mr. Frederick Johnson Simmons' series on the Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family in Maine and Massachusetts. This is also of much importance and has attracted considerable attention.

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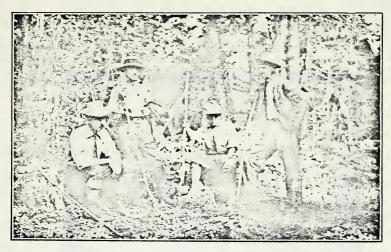
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CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE





HONORABLE GEORGE M. HANSON

Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

DECEMBER, 1920

No. 4

Indian Treaties in Maine

(By the Editor)

I am going to explore for metes and bounds. Our old treaties have been given into my hands. I have had some training in law. Our fishing and hunting privileges, treaty rights to go upon lands for birch bark and basket stuff, have been disputed—have been taken from us. Game wardens and timber bosses of the big syndicates who never heard of treaties are browbeating our people. If am going into the woods. I am going for facts. I have been down country for some weeks, talking with big lawyers. I have money now. I'll spend it doing good with it, if I can.—What the young Indian, Sabtis, said to the old Indian chief, Noel the Bear, in Holman Day's, The Rider of the King Log, p. 221—

In 1891 a famous law case bearing upon the history of Maine Indians was argued before the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. This case was entitled:

STATE VS PETER NEWELL

The defendant had been indicted for killing two deer, on January 14, 1891, which was during the period of close time on these animals, provided by the public laws of the State of Maine. Newell's defense was that being one of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, he was not subject to this law or any of its penalties; his rights to free hunting and fishing having been reserved to him in treaties made between the United States and the tribe of which he was a member. The eminence of the counsel appearing in the case, and the issue involved being fundamental, caused it to be of more than ordinary interest to the public. The late Honorable Charles E. Littlefield, afterwards a distinguished member of Congress, was Attorney General and appeared for the prosecution. The Henorable George M. Hanson, then one of Maine's most eminent lawyers and now a member of the Supreme Court, appeared for the defendant.

9.30

Upon arraignment, the defendant pleaded that he was guilty of the offense charged against him, unless the court should be of opinion that he had a lawful right to do the acts complained of, by reason of the following treaties, viz: Of 1713, 1717, 1725, 1749 and of 1752, all printed in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Also treaty of 1794, and other treaties in Acts and Resolves of 1843; also a treaty of 1780.

The opinion stated among other things,-

We do not find that the Federal government ever by statute or treaty recognized these Indians as being a political community, or an Indian tribe, within the meaning of the Federal constitution * * *

Though these Indians are still spoken of as the "Passamaquoddy Tribe," and perhaps consider themselves a tribe, they have for many years been without a tribal organization in any political sense. They cannot make war or peace; cannot make treaties; cannot make laws; cannot punish crime; cannot administer even civil justice among themselves. The political and civil rights can be enforced only in the courts of the State. They are as completely subject to the states as any other inhabitants can be. They cannot now invoke treaties made centuries ago with Indians whose political organization was in full and acknowledged vigor.

The brief of Judge Hanson in this case constitutes what is, probably, the most extensive description and explanation of all the treaties with Maine Indians, that now exists. If published, as it ought to be, it would be a historical item of importance.

Both the briefs of Atty. Gen. Littlefield and Judge Hanson recently came into the possession of Hon. Willis E. Parsons, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, for Maine. Commissioner Parsons presented the Journal with a neat little volume containing typed copies of them, which we regard as a valuable addition to our collection of Maine Indian items.

We are not attempting to write anything like a review of this case, but herewith append excerpts which may be of interest to students of Indian history. In his brief, Mr. Hanson claimed that if the charge for a crime tending toward a breach of the peace or an offense against the natural universal law, the Indian would be answerable individually, but that laws for the preservation of game are of an entirely different character and force, especially as applied to the Indian who is still a member of a tribe, and claims to act under treaty stipulations; further that if there is a plain violation of law, the remedy should be against the tribe collectively, for breach of the terms of the treaty.



The following are excerpts from Judge Hanson's brief:

* * * The relationship of the native Indian to both state and National government is peculiar. From the beginning they have constituted a distinct and separate people, with their own laws and form of government. They were the original and rightful owners of the soil,—the Lords of the soil,— their rights as such from the earliest times having been respected by the whites. They are still in their several tribes a separate and independent race. They are not citizens, but a nation within a nation, and entitled to be treated within the matters claimed as a separate nation, and in this case if they have violated a treaty, they violate as a nation and not as individuals, and as individuals I claim that they are not liable for violation of a law manifestly in direct opposition to the terms of the treaties under which they claim * * *

* * * The earliest laws and treaties with the Indians, were made by the colony of Massachusetts, and later under direction of Congress and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by its agents followed the treaties so made, adopting the same by their strict observance, and also by special enactment in the constitution, and at separation insisted by special enactment that all the rights of the Indians by treaty and otherwise should be observed.

* * * Sovereigns treat with each other through the medium of agents or proxies, who are invested with sufficient powers for the purpose, and are commonly called plenipotentiaries. To their office we may apply all the rules of natural law which respects things done by commission. The rights of the proxy are determined by the instructions that are given him; he must not deviate from them; but every promise which he makes in the terms of his commission, and within the extent of his powers, is binding on his constituent.

"Such authority John Allan had, and acted thereunder in the treaty of 1780, which treaty as submitted is in full force and binding upon all the parties at present.

The documents referred to by agreement and made a part of this case show conclusively that the alliance was to be perpetual * * *

* * * The Indians since 1713 have acted under their treaty obligations, and even when solicited by the English with most seductive and flattering offers, during the revolution, kept the faith and



remained firm and constant to their renewed obligations to the Colonies, and under the new form of government.

* * * No suggestion is made that the Indians renounced the treaty stipulations existing from 1775 to 1784 or to 1820, but on the contrary the original documents show a continuous and close amicable correspondence between the Passamaquoddy Indians and the United States agent, Col. John Allan, during all the years from 1776 to 1784 May, and even later when he was not acting officially, they looked to him for succor when the government was neglectful.

"No Indian of the Penobscot or Passamaquoddy tribe shall be liable to the penalties hereof, while hunting moose and deer on his own account and for his own use unaccompanied by any person herein forbidden." This was the Act of 1853, Chapter 27, Sec. 4, as it appears in R. S. 1857, Sec. 13 of Chap. 30.

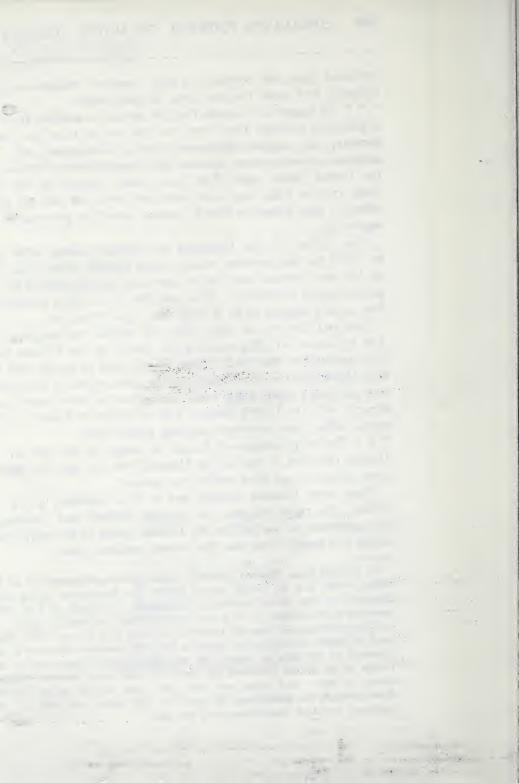
Acts and Resolves of 1869. Chap. 48, repeals the foregoing act. The legislature of 1853 knowing the claims of the Indians to be just reserved to them their rights, this I claim to be the fact and that Maine down to 1869 recognized the treaty rights of the Indians to hunt; not a treaty right from Massachusetts, but a treaty made directly with the United States. The act approved March 5, 1869, cannot affect such previously existing treaty rights.

* * * The only instance of breach of treaty on the part of the Indians recorded, is that of the Micmac tribe; in fact this was an utter refusal to act after making the treaty.

There were Colonial treaties, and so it is admitted, giving the Indians the rights claimed of hunting, fishing, and fowling,—the agreement on the part of the Indians which to the early white settler was ample, "was that they should maintain peace."

⁽¹⁾ Colonel John Allan of Machias, Maine, was superintendent of all the Indian tribes and all Indian affairs during the Revolution, having been appointed to that office by General Washington. A sketch of Col. Allan appeared in the Journal (Vol. 2, pp. 233-257) which on page 255 says: —

"The tribe has ever since the farewell visit made it by Colonel Allan treasured the papers and documents which he left with them and whenever a new governor of the tribe is elected the retiring governor places them in his charge to be by him cherished and preserved and passed over to his successor in office. And along with this little tribal archive is also handed down through the generations the story of their great benefactor and the profound love that their fathers had for him."



Those treaties were renewed frequently for causes stated in the authorities cited, and not always for bad faith of the Indians.

In Revolutionary times, new treaties were entered into by the Colonists, the object being to enlist the Indian forces on the side of the Colonists, and new considerations were mentioned and new promises made,—How well the Indian kept his promise history discloses,—that a corresponding faith has been kept with the Indians is questioned.

That valuable services were rendered by the Indians history also relates, resulting, and admitted by J. Allan, in saving to the United States all the territory East of the Kennebec River.

Their loyalty and zeal are testified to by Col. John Allan who has left a record full of their acts of bravery and devotion to the cause of the Colonists.

That Col. Allan, was authorized to act, and did act with full authority cannot be denied. His instructions to them were: "You have my advise and directions to pursue your hunts on the several streams as formerly."

This specific authority was given them to hunt on the several streams and is a part of the treaty of 1780; which the Great Congress of the United States authorized,—"Speaking of John Allan, they say he is our mouth to speak to you, what he says to you may depend upon as coming from us."

The cession of land to the Indians in 1794, was made chiefly for the purpose of settling a dispute as to territory of United States and Great Britain, and not for the purpose of determining a dispute between the Indians and United States,—see treaty of 1780 and additions.

The rights of the Indians to hunt and fish were well defined before Maine became a State,—were assured to them by whatever a prior right of occupancy gave them, and in addition, by such treaty stipulations with the Colonies, with the United States, and with Massachusetts as I have cited.

That John Allan's treaty or treaties became the supreme law of the land, see U. S. Const. Art. 6, and Articles of Confederation. These were made before the adoption of the Constitution.

That such was the understanding when Massachusetts became a State, see Massachusetts Const. Chap. 6, Sec. 6, cited.

Also, that such was in contemplation at date of separation of Maine, see Act of Sep.

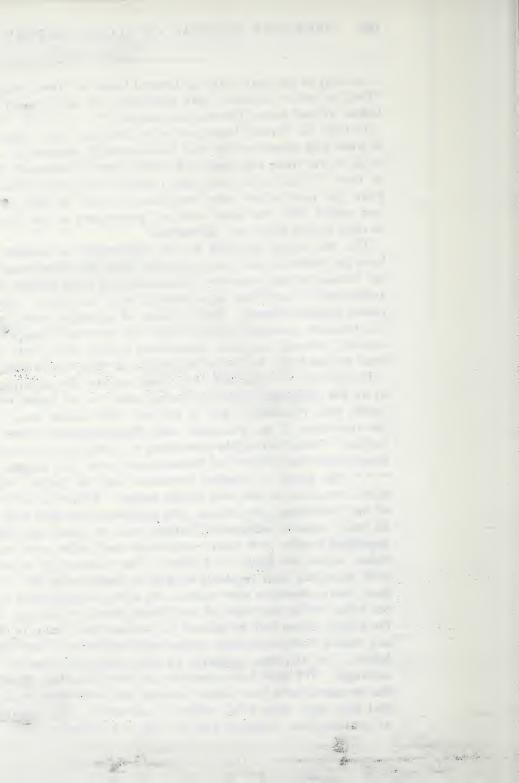
Allowers and the second King the Control of t So early as the year 1633, the General Court of Mass., ordered: "That no person whatever shall henceforth buy any land of any Indian without license first had and obtained."

In 1650, the French, Dutch and other foreigners were forbidden to trade with them; in 1657 that Commonwealth declared its right to all the fur trade with them, and forbid others to trade with them in furs. It had before that time forbidden the sale to them of guns, gun powder and other munitions of war. In 1693 an act was passed "For the better rule and government of the Indians in their several places and plantations."

The first section provided for the appointment of persons "to have the inspection and more particular care, and government of the Indians in their respective plantations: and those persons were authorized to determine pleas betwixt party and party, and to punish criminal offenses. Such a course of legislative control was, it is believed, continued until this State was separated from Massachusetts, although contracts denominated treaties were made with them by this State, for the relinquishment of their title to land.

By the Act of Separation this State assumed the performance of all the obligations made by Massachusetts, to the Indian tribes within their jurisdiction: and in the year 1821 passed an act for the regulation of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of Indians. These laws will be ascertained by reference to the ancient laws, statutes and charters of Massachusetts under title Indian.

* * * The power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, is as co-extensive as that with foreign nations. Before the adoption of the Constitution, the Indians were considered and dealt with as, in most respects, independent nations, and as such we have negotiated treaties with them, even though such tribes were established within the limits of a State. Our Commercial relations with them, had been regulated as well by treaty as by law. We have always denied to other nations any rights of negotiation with the tribes within the limits of the United States, or that any but the United States shall be allowed to purchase their lands, or that any should trade with them, except under statute or treaty regulations. In all other respects, we have admitted them to be We have been moreover not very fastidious in what the commerce with them should consist, and have never doubted that their lands were a fair subject of commerce. By the articles of confederation, Congress had the sole and exclusive power of



entering into treaties and alliances, except that no treaty of commerce should restrain the States from imposing duties on foreigners, or from prohibiting importations or exportations.

Treaties, previous to the adoption of the Constitution, had been made with many tribes of Indians, by authority of this provision in the articles of confederation. The treaties of Hopewell with the Cerokees and Chickasaws, tribes established within the territorial limits of Georgia, were made in 1785 and 1786, and before the adoption of the Constitution.

These treaties were considered as obligatory, as well on the State where tribes were located, as on the United States and the Indians themselves. The concessions made in those treaties to the United States for the benefit of Georgia, were never refused or objected to, nor, until all the benefits of them had been realized, was the power to make them ever doubted.

These compacts with the Indians have always borne the name of treaties, have been negotiated diplomatically, and have had, in all respects, the form and substance of treaties. So important was it deemed that we should maintain the faith of national engagements, that, on the 21st of March 1787, Congress resolved unanimously, "That the Legislatures of the severa! States cannot of right pass any act or acts for interpreting, explaining or construing a national treaty, or in any manner impeding, retarding or counteracting the operation or execution of the same; for that, on being constitutionally made, ratified and published, it becomes, in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and is not only independent of the will and power of such legislatures, but also binding and obligatory on them."

The Constitution of the United States transferred the power of making treaties, from Congress to the President and Senate, two-thirds of that body concurring in the ratification; and provided that "al! treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Now if these were treaties made at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, they became, by its express provisions, the supreme law, in defiance of all State enactments.

The United States have always reserved to themselves the right to regulate trade with the Indians. About the years 1823-24, the



Cherokee nation having been annoyed and defrauded by pedlars from our white population, passed a law in the Councils of the tribe, taxing those who should attempt to trade in their territory, and memorial was sent to Congress requesting a legislative act confirming the tax.

* * * The treaty or resolve of 1794 on the part of Massachusetts as the Sovereign, does not affect the prior right of the Indians to "hunt as formerly", but simply emphasizes their then most valuable right to fish on both branches of the Schoodic river. (Acts and Resolves, 1843.)

All such rights of fishing, hunting and fowling were admittedly matters of consideration during the negotiations for separation, and became a part of the Act of Congress admitting Maine, and for many years after separation, they were secure in their rights,—and no question was raised until it was thought the interest of the State demanded an abridgment of those rights,—such interest was, and is conceived to be the great advantage, pecuniarily and otherwise, in attracting to our shores and streams the Summer tourist and wealthy sportsman, at such times as wise provisions determine it proper to take fish and game.

This conclusion would be commendable perhaps, in the absence of the solemn treaty obligations we invoke, but when made in utter disregard of the rights of the Indians, by nature and by treaty, when it is so well known that nearly their entire living must come from the hunt, the argument loses its force, and Maine stands chargeable with the reflection of injustice to the Indians, and of disregarding solemn compacts, as on more than one occasion her legislature has intimated of to the General government. (See Resolves of 1871 and 1872.)

* * *In 1872. Chap. 60 of Acts and Resolves, after a suitable preamble it was resolved "That our delegation in Congress be encouraged to use their united efforts to secure justice, equity, and a faithful observance of our solemn treaties with the Indian tribes, to protect them in their homes within their own territory, against every encroachment of the whites, and to strengthen their confidence in the integrity of our government, and its intentions to follow the golden rule, by doing unto them as we would that they should do unto us."

The Colonial treaties or what is better known as the Dummer treaties were as is seen by reference thereto, ratified from time



to time and were in force down to and at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and were admitted by all to be treaties and are so admitted now. That these treaties were continued in force, and eagerly insisted upon by the Colonies is a matter requiring no proof, as all subsequent documents, and all history bearing upon the question refer to the ancient rights of the Indians and his rights as "formerly" or as "usual" were consented to, and repeated reference to "forever" and their "descendants" are to be seen in the papers. What had been their former rights, and what their "usual" custom?

Were they not accustomed to get their living by hunting, fishing and fowling; and were other means supplied to take the place of their "usual" income from hunting? No. On the contrary they were not only permitted to hunt, and fish for themselves, but were in a manner "compelled" to hunt for the support of the white settlements under Col. Allan.

Col. Allan's decord discoses these facts, as well as their devotion to the cause of independence.

If then these treaties were in force in the Colonies at the time of Declaration of Independence; and as such were the supreme law; were they not so recognized and continued in force so far as the Constitution of Massachusetts could do so by the following enactment? (Constitution of Massachusetts, Chap. 6, Sec. 6.)

"All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practices in the Courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this Constitution." (U. S. Constitution, Art. 6.)

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made and which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding." (42 Maine, Moore vs Veazie.)

And being so recognized as law to be continued until repealed by the legislature, were they not so continued in force by that enactment (not being repealed or abrogated) until 1819, at date of separation—If so, and the Act of Separation having a similar the state of the s 4 - 7.0 clause, were not these same rights so continued in this State, never having been expressly abolished or repealed?

All grants of land, franchises, immunities, corporate or other rights, and all contracts for, or grants of land not yet located, which have been made or may be made by the said commonwealth, before the separation of said district shall take place, and having, or to have effect, within the said district, shall continue in full force, after the said district shall become a separate State. (6th Maine, 175, and Act of Sept. Art. 7.)

Acts and Resolves of 1843, page 263, contains a copy of the agreement with the Indians, as to rights of fishing, etc., as made in 1794.

Governor Dummer's treaty of 1727, Maine Historical Society, Vol. 3, page 423, declares that "The said Indians shall peaceably enjoy all their land and property which have not been by them conveyed and sold unto or possessed by the English, and be by no way molested or disturbed in their planting or improvement, and further that there be allowed them the free liberty and privilege of hunting, fishing, and fowling as formerly." See also treaty of 1749, Vol. 4 same publication, page 154; also treaty of 1852, same Pub. page 168.

It is submitted that no sort of attempt was made in those early negotiations with the Indians, to deprive them of their rights of hunting and fishing, but that a clear intention is apparent in the treaty of 1794 to secure to them the right to fish in both branches of the river Schoodic, a right which is not directly in issue in this case, but nevertheless, the subject of concern to them, and one bearing upon the proper interpretation of the treaties.

Why the right to fish at that particular time? Because I say, at the time it was the most valuable, as at periods the hunting was not profitable on account of the presence of wolves.

It may be argued that the treaty of 1794 takes away by implication any previous right to hunt, I answer that treaty rights cannot be annulled in that manner, and again that the clause in the treaty of 1794 simply reiterates that particular right, without affecting in the least prior treaty rights of hunting, which the Indian has in his treaty of 1780 before referred to,—the authority of J. Allan cannot be successfully questioned, not does it appear that any such right was ever relinquished, and it will not be argued that the "Indian has slumbered on his rights."



The legislation upon the subject of Indian rights and wrongs, is quoted perhaps too fully, but the apparent intention of both sides to have the case fully and finally determined, authorizes full quotation.

The quotation added touching the question of rivers is in view of that part of the treaty of 1794, assigning to them the right to fish in "both branches of the river Schoodic," the claim of the fish commissioners being that the Indians have no right to fish "above or on the lakes," in fact that the river St. Croix ends where the lake system begins. (See treaties of Sept. 3, 1783, and August 9, 1842, with Great Brit.)

The latter theory I contend is not supported by law, and certainly not contemplated in the treaty settling the dividing line between the two nations. See quotations. See Gould on Waters, pages 79 and 158; 10th Mich. 125, in Rice vs. Ruddiman.

April 27, 1780, John Allan summoned the Indians to attend a "Grand Council" at Passamaquoddy, to be held on the 25th day of May.

They did attend and out of the council aforesaid grew the treaty

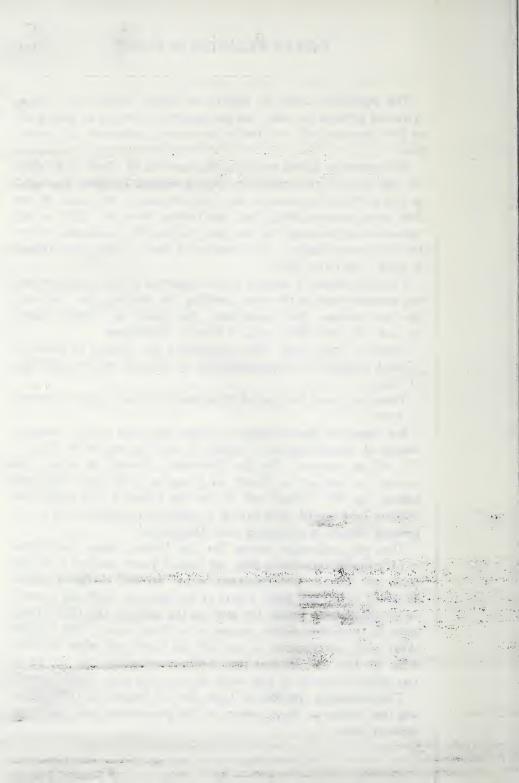
of 1780.

See report of James Avery of August 18, 1780, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in which he says "among other things." "It will be necessary for the Honorable Council to return an answer in writing." in behalf of Congress, with the State seal affixed, (as Mr. Velnais will do for the French.) this matter the Indians held sacred, and having it conducted properly will be of greatest service in cementing their friendship.'

That the authorities acting for the United States considered it of greatest importance also, see second paper marked 2, or the paper the Indians have regarded as of "sacred" character, which is copied in full and made a part of this case, in which the Council of Massachusetts acting for and on the part of the Great Congress of the United States, among other things says: "Our Brother Allan will communicate to you all the news and other matters, what he says to you you may believe as coming for us, he is our mouth to speak to you, what he says you may depend upon."

This document (marked 2) bears date of August 23, 1780, showing that it was of deep concern to the government and was acted

upon at once.



What did the instructions add to the authority already possessed by John Allan?

And what did the Indian promise "in his speech"? So far as we know from the papers in the case John Allan's authority was not enlarged, for the certified copy of his appointment with instructions shows he had power to "treat" with these Indians. as an agent of the United States. See paper marked 3.

The "Speech" then so called was delivered to the Commonwealth authorities acting as aforesaid, and was their part of the treaty of 1780, and it was as solemn as they could make it. (See report of James Avery, Secy. of Col. Allan.)

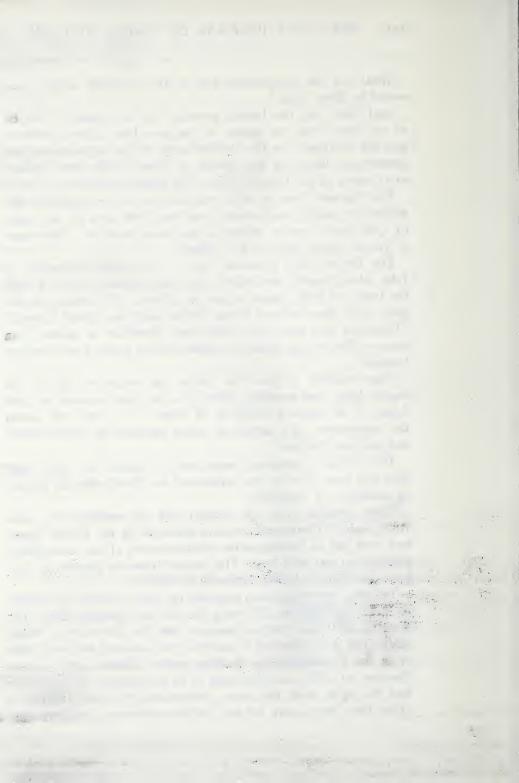
The Indians have preserved some of the official documents of John Allan, bearing particularly upon his authority and as I claim the treaty of 1780, reads in part as follows: "(Touching the dispute as to lines between Great Britain and the United States)." "Therefore you have my advise and directions to pursue your hunts on the several streams as usual without giving yourselves any trouble."

Paper marked 7, gives the Indian the exclusive right to the beaver hunt, and mentions therein in the hand writing of John Allan, in his clause prohibiting all others. "As they will answer the consequence of a breach of treaty between the United States and the said Indians."

This valuable document bears date of March 27, 1778, more than one year after he was authorized to "Treat with the Indians by authority of Congress.

These treaties were real treaties and so considered by John Allan and his contemporaries, and above all by the United States, and were just as binding as the elaborate work of the accomplished diplomat of our own time: The extract from the Journal of Congress shows Col. Allan's authority to treat.

In 1869, the legislature repealed the law allowing the Indian to hunt,—in 1879 the following Resolve was passed: Chap. 123. Resolves of Maine, 1879,—Resolved that the Governor is hereby authorized, and requested to ascertain the value of the land taken from the Passamaquoddy Indians under Chapter 336, of the Resolves of 1860, and determine if in his opinion the legislature had the right under the treaty stipulations with said Indians. to "Give their lands away for any purposes whatever," and report to



next legislature whether in his opinion the lands so given should be restored to them, or its equivalent in money be deposited in the State treasury as a trust fund for the benefit of said tribe, the interest to be annually expended for them; and also if any persons are trespassing or living upon their land or any part thereof near the town of Lubec in Washington County, and take such measures as he may deem proper to give said Indians their rights and establish the bounds of said lot of land.

Since 1879 the Indians' rights have been discussed before legislative committees, but no action looking to a settlement of the matter has been taken.

The original paper marked 8, coming from the council of Massachusetts under date of June 11th, 1778, says of John Allan, "He is a mouth to the GREAT COUNCIL OF THESE STATES." "YOU MAY BELIEVE HIM, etc."

Paper marked 9, signed and sealed by John Allan, as agent of the United States, has the following, "If there is any such among you who inclines to see Britian succeed (?) you will let me know who it is, for I MUST REPRESENT ALL SUCH TO....... in the United States, and to the French." These papers are much worn, but the remainder shows conclusively that a treaty was made which John Allan was anxious the Indians should observe.

The letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs shows our inability to procure copies from that source, because the records were destroyed by fire in 1800. ("Paper marker 10.")

Every paper found among the Indians is signed by John Allan, and are all characterized by the same dignified allusion to their duties to the United States. "The only conclusion possible it seems to me from the evidence is that there were treaties and that his treaties with them assured to them "that freedom and independence YOU AND YOUR FORE FATHERS ALWAYS ENJOYED."

If there was no treaty, by what authority did John Allan say to them "I will report you to the United States and the French if you favor Great Britain" or why did he leave with them the treaty of 1783, marked 11.

The Indians hold the parts of treaties on the part of the United States, but their part was destroyed by the fire of 1800.



A snapshot of the Blaine Mansion before any change had been made.

History of the Blaine Mansion

(BY NORMAN L. BASSETT)

The history of the Blaine house and lot both before and after it came into the Blaine family is very interesting.

The lot is a part of Number 5 of the so called "front lots" on the plan made June 17. 1761, by Nathan Winslow, Surveyor, for the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase. These lots were fifty rods wide and ran back from the river one mile. Between Lot Number 5 and the lot next south (Number 4) was a so called "Rangeway" which is now Capitol Street, William Vassal, from whom the town of Vassalboro was named, was one of the Proprietors Certain lots, called "Proprietors Lots" were allotted by vote and William Vassal became the owner of this Lot Number 5.

On March 2, 1770, when Kennebec County was a part of Lincoln County and the registry was at Wiscasset, William Vassal conveyed the lot for the consideration of "love and affection" to his niece, Mary Prescott, spinster, of Chester, Nova Scotia. On



December 22, 1770, she conveyed it for "100 pounds sterling" to Abraham Page, of Hallowell, Maine, who on July 3, 1780, for "600 Spanish Mill Dollars" conveyed to Mathew Haywood of Easton, Massachusetts.

On April 22, 1800, Mathew Haywood conveyed to James Child of Augusta, that part of the south half of the lot between the river and the "county road." This was the road that ran from Augusta to Hallowell and is now Grove Street. The deed recalls the days when fish ran plentifully in the Kennebec River for there was a reservation of "one half of the privilege of fishing at the bank of said river."

August 24, 1830, James Child conveyed to Captain James Hali of Bath a lot nine rods north and south and twelve rods east and west "on the west side of the new road leading from Augusta across Capitol Hill, so called, to Hallowell." This road is now State Street and became the established road replacing Grove Street, the lower part of which was discontinued.

The corner stone of the State House was laid July 4, 1829. and the building was completed in 1832. Captain Ha!l added one rod to the western side of his lot by another conveyance from Mr. Child, dated September 13, 1833. Captain Ha!l built the house, which in the deed given after his death by his sons to their mother on February 14, 1843, is described as "his mansion house." This consisted of the front part of the present house and an ell. James Child conveyed to his son, James L. Child, the lot next north, which later became the homestead of the late Joseph A. Homan, and has been purchased this year by the State.

The late Caroline G. Manley, mother of the late Joseph H. Manley, used to say that the Blaine House was built in 1833. She lived for many years in the Homan house.

There is in the State Library a picture of the Capitol and its surroundings painted in 1836 by Charles Codman. Just north of the Capitol are two houses, obviously the Hall house and the Child house. The shape of both houses, the roofs and windows are the same and close inspection shows the porch on the front of the Hall Mansion. It had been supposed that the original porch was an open one and that the walls and windows enclosing it had been later put on but when these walls were removed this summer it was found that they had been there from the first. Why is a question, for they have been concealing all these years beauties

āof old Colonial architecture. The front as it now appears is an old colonial design of the finest type.

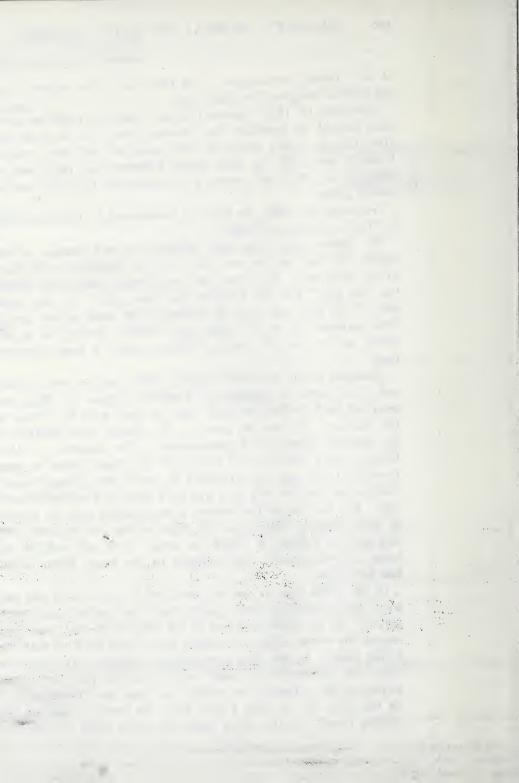
November 16, 1833, Captain Hall and James L. Child by agreement located the boundary line between them. As has been said after Captain Hall's death his sons conveyed to their mother. Frances Ann Hall, by deed dated February 14, 1843, and on February 22, 1850, she conveyed to Greenwood C. Child, another son of James.

November 20, 1862, the heirs of Greenwood C. Child conveyed to Harriet Stanwood Blaine.

Mr. Blaine made important additions to and changes in the house. He built on the west end of the ell practically a duplicate of the front part. The front part was always called in the family the "old part" and the addition the "new part." On the south side of the new part was an entrance with small square porch. This entrance led on the right into "father's library" as it was called, and on the left into the "billiard room," a large octagonal room.

President Grant with his daughter Nellie and his sons Ulysses and Jesse came to Augusta on Tuesday, August 12, 1873, and remained until Friday, the 15th, when he went with Mr. Blaine to Bar Harbor. He was the guest of Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the National House of Representatives. The daughter of Mrs. Manley recal's that she was taken into the Blaine House to meet President Grant and was presented to him in the "billiard room." This proves that the new part was built prior to President Grant's visit. But the time of the changes is more closely fixed by a letter of Mrs. Blaine's, dated May 29, 1872, to her son Walker, who was then in Europe, in which she wrote "You will find the old house all renovated." She referred to the many things which had been done.

In the south side of the old part and to the left of the hall were two connecting rooms called the "front parlor" and "back parlor." In the north side and to the right of the hall were two rooms, the front called the "sitting room" and back of that the dining room. At this time a rectangular addition with long windows was built upon the south wall of the old part for a conservatory, the entrance into which was from the "front parlor." At this time also, or only a little later, the partition between the "sitting room" and the dining room was taken down and the two



rooms thrown into one long dining room. Two pillars which stood out a little from the north and south walls took the place of the partition. These pillars have in the recent changes been removed. In that part of the dining room, which had been the "sitting room" was the original wainscoting put in when the house was built. This was not reproduced in the rest of the room when the two rooms were thrown together but a different style used. The old wainscoting has now been reproduced in the rest of the room.

Mr. Blaine was so much pleased with the effect of the one long room that the following year the two parlors were changed in the same way. The partitions between the two and the conservatory were taken down and replaced with the pillars now there and the three rooms made into one large living room. That part which had been the conservatory was afterwards always called in the family the "Alcove."

In the south side of and center of the old ell was an entrance, with double doors and small oblong porch which led into the low ceilinged hall or corridor between the hall in the old part and the "library" and "billiard room" in the new.

On the last evening, Thursday, of President Grant's visit a reception and ball was given in his honor by Mr. Baine, "An elaborately constructed dancing pavilion gracefully trimmed with flags and streamers" was built for the occasion.

The pavilion was a platform covered by a marques tent erected between the old and new parts in front of this porch and the guests went from the house into the pavilion through this entrance.

In later years the space between the old and new parts on each side and in front of the porch was filled in to make an open veranda with balustrade in front and the steps leading up into the porch were placed in front of this veranda. At the east end of the veranda was a window into the living room; the wall and wainscoting under this window were hinged so that it could be used as a door on to the veranda. This window is now a door from the living room into the new lounge. The long hall or corridor upstairs connecting the old and new parts and over the corridor below, just described, was known in the family as the "gallery." The kitchen and other service rooms were in the north side of the ell and new part. The service entrance from the street was through a vestibule built on the north side of the house where the ell

joined the old part; doors also opened into these rooms from the hall on the southern side of the ell which has just been described.

In the recent changes all that part of the house between the old and new parts was torn down and has been replaced with new structure and a changed plan.

When the Codman picture was painted there was no cupola on the original house. A lady now living in Augusta, whose memory goes back many a year, states that there was a cupola on it when Mr. Greenwood Child lived there and that flowers used to be placed by the windows in the cupola. It was observed that the ornamentation on this cupola and also on the one on the new part, on the porch over the south entrance and on the "alcove" was of the same design. This ornamentation has now been replaced with the simple details of the front porch. If there was a cupola on the old house the ornamentation of it was copied for the additions or else its ornamentation, originally different, was made like that of the new.

There were in the old part four chambers, the southeast, called after the chamber set in it "The Ash Room;" the southwest, called from its color plan "The Blue Room;" the northeast "Aunt Susan's Room," for Mrs. Blaine's sister Susan Stanwood who lived with them for a number of years; the chamber next west called "Alice's Room," after the daughter Alice, who became the wife of Colonel Coppinger. The next room on the west was the chamber made up of part of the old house and of part of the connection, between the old and the new part, and called from its peculiar style of roof and walls "The Irregular Room." In the changes recently made this room has been done away with.

The room of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine was in the new part over the "library." President Grant occupied this room during his visit.

That part of the hall upstairs between the front wa!l of the house and the doors into the front chambers was separated from the rest of the hall by an arch. This space was known in the family as "the archway." When Governor Hill occupied the house this space was made into a bathroom. This has now been removed and the hall left as it was originally except that the arch was not put back and the doors into the front chambers have been moved further toward the front wall. The effect of the window at the end of the hall is very fine.



Mr. Blaine's son, James G. Jr., his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Damrosch, and granddaughter, Margaret Blaine Damrosch II, were born in the "Ash Room;" his granddaughter, Anita Blaine Damrosch in Mrs. Blaine's room; his daughter, Harriet Beale and her son, Walker, in whose memory Mrs. Beale gave the house to the State, were born in the "Blue Room."

John F. Hill occupied the house from May 1897 until he moved into his new residence in December 1902, near the close of the second year of his first term as Governor. The house has therefore already been the gubernatorial residence.

When Pesident Roosevelt came to Augusta, Tuesday evening, August 26, 1902, he was entertained by Governor Hill.

The two rooms over the Library and Billiard room were then a suite and President Roosevelt occupied these, his chamber being the one over the Billiard room. A stand was erected on the terrace at the northeast corner of the house, to the right of the front entrance, from which he spoke soon after his arrival.

Mrs. Blaine took up her residence again in the house in the spring of 1903 and died there July 15, 1903, a little more than ten yeas after Mr. Blaine's death in Washington, January 27, 1893. Her death was the only one in the house during the ownership by the family, a period of a little more than fifty-six years.

Mrs. Blaine devised the home one-fourth each to her son, James G. and her daughters Mrs. Margaret Damrosch and Mrs. Harriet Beale. and one-eighth each to her grandsons, James G. Blaine Coppinger and Connor Walker Blaine Coppinger, sons of her daughter Alice.

January 26, 1909, James conveyed his one-fourth to his sisters Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Beale. As a twenty-first birthday present to his son, Walker Blaine Beale, Hon. Truxtum Beale purchased the interests of Mrs. Damrosch and Blaine and Connor Coppinger who conveyed to Walker on his birthday, March 22, 1917.

April 6, 1917, the United States declared war upon Germany and the next day Walker Beale, then a junior at Harvard telephoning from his college dormitory, placed the home at the disposal of the Committee of Public Safety of Maine, which had just been organized. The Committee occupied it until December, 1918.

Upon the death of Walker B'aine Beale his five-eights interest descended in equal shares to his father and mother. Mr. Beane conveyed his interest to Mrs. Beale who then became the sole owner. She gave it to the State in memory of her son on March 10, 1919.

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Good Maine "Fish Story" of A Half Century Ago

In an old issue of Harpers Weekly (Oct. 24, 1868,) we find the following and herewith append a reproduction of illustration which accompanied the article.

We confess that the tale seems rather "fishy" to us, especially as we recall that in our boyhood days newspaper stories of the capture of strange and wonderful fish "and sea serpents" along the Maine coast, came yearly with the regularity of the seasons. The cynically inclined were prone to regard them as merely canards—what we today would politely term "publicity" or "propaganda,"—entirely in the interest of sea-side resorts.

And yet it has all the ear marks of actual fact. It eminated from the office of the Bangor Daily Whig, the honest old ancestor of the present Bangor Daily News; as truthful an organ as ever was, sober, sedate, taking pride in being a real "family paper" and representing the "best people" of the Queen City and Eastern Maine.

" A WONDERFUL FISH"

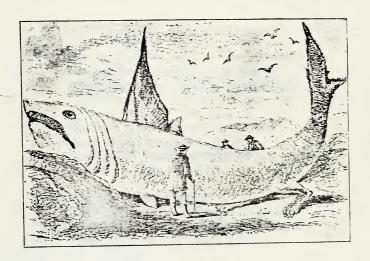
"This curiosity of natural history, caught "down East," near Eastport, Maine, a few weeks ago, has attracted so much attention and excited so much wonder, even among naturalists, that we give a representation of it in the accompanying illustration. The Bangor Daily Whig gives the following detailed description of this fish:

"'The strange animal recently captured near Eastport, meagre reports of which had reached us, arrived in this city a few days ago, and has been on exhibition, duing which it has been visited by our citizens, all of whom have expressed their wonder as well at the remarkable size of the monster as at its anomalous character. This animal, part beast and part fish, is over thirty feet in length, and girts twenty-one feet. It has one enormous dorsal fin, two side belly fins, and a broad, shark-like tail. About one-third of its length from its tail, in connection with small fins, it has two huge legs, terminating in web feet. Its mouth makes a line five or six feet in length, the whole extent of which is set with innumerable small teeth, very much resembling in size and shape the kernel of a species of sharp-pointed popcorn. It has a series of gills

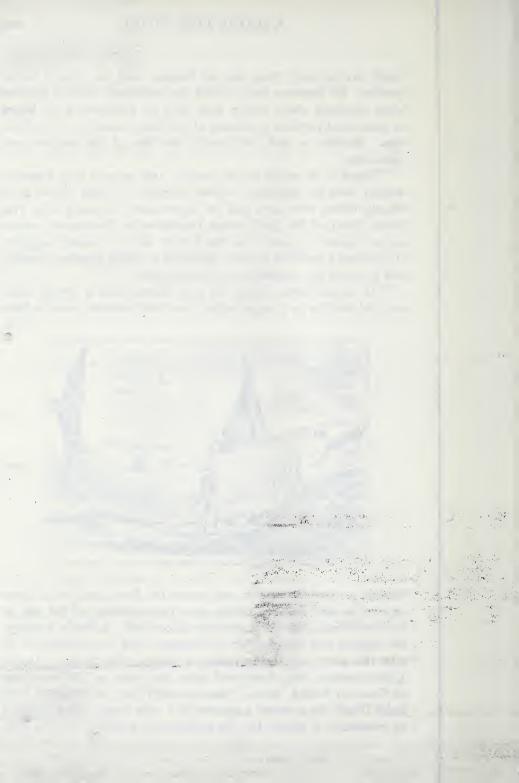
West of the second seco which overlap each other like the flounces once the style in ladies' dresses. Its immense body, which was estimated to have weighed when captured about eleven tons, had no frame-work of bones, its most solid portions consisting of cartilage incapable of preservation. Its skin is dark and tough, like that of the elephant and rhinoceros.

"'There is no record of his species, and to none is it a greater wonder than to naturalists, whose attention is being drawn to it. Among others who have had the opportunity of seeing it is Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who is as yet unable to place it in the known lists of animal kingdom. It is indeed a veritable wonder calculated to excite popular curiosity, and to invite the researches of the scientific.

- "'At various times during the past fifteen years a strange monster, believed to be a huge serpent, has been reported seen in Lake



Utopia, in New Brunswick, just across the State line; but as these reports in each instance rested upon the testimony of but one or two individuals, they were generally discredited. Latterly, however, the reports and the number of witnesses had so increased as to take the story out of the realm of fiction. On Sunday, August 3, the monster was discovered near the shore on the west side of Eastport Island, where Passamaquoddy Bay is connected with Lake Utopia by a marsh a quarter of a mile long. Being attacked by musketry, it struck for the marsh, and probably for the lake,



which was undoubtedly its home, and before being rendered incapable of locomotion, it had worked its way with is fins and legs a number of rods. The report of its presence at once spread to the town, attracting a large number to the spot to aid in its destruction. It received some seventy musket balls, and although attacked in the forenoon, it exhibited signs of life the following day.

"'Thus the northeastern point of our State, with the assistance of New Brunswick, has the honor of producing the nearest approach to a veritable sea-serpent, which is destined to make a popular sensation wherever exhibited. It is to be at Portland during the forthcoming State Fair, and is thence bound for Boston, New York, and other principal cities."

FATHER RALE'S MISSION.

Far up from the mouth of the Kennebec, Among the romantic pines of Maine; There roamed the Abenake, an Indian tribe, With Father Rale as their faithful guide.

Rale was a true Shepherd to his flock, Ever fearless and true to the end; Guiding his people through life and death In this far away wilderness.

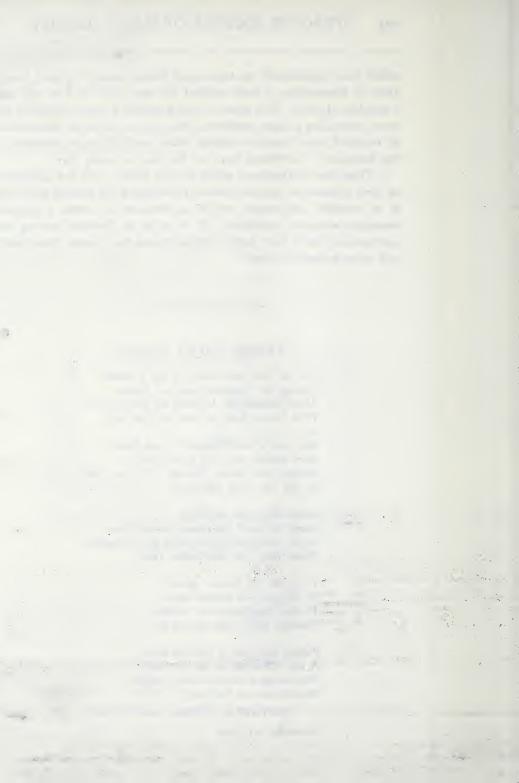
From the chapel doorway, Could be heard the chants of the Priest; As he administered the bread from Heaven, 'Twas truly the communion feast.

To guide his people onward In the true and narrow way, To give them light and wisdom Through life's dark, dreary day.

Father Rale was a faithful leader, A true Christian to the very last; His strong arm bore every burden, He was ever at the mast.

VICTORIA AURORA MAGNUSSON.

September 23, 1920.



The Counties of Maine---Town Government in Maine

(BY THE EDITOR)

Androscoggin. Incorporated March 18, 1854. Formed from Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec and Lincoln. Contains 12 towns and two cities. Area 480 square miles.

Aroostook. Incorporated March 16, 1839. Originally a part of Washington and Penobscot Counties. Enlarged March 21, 1843, by additions from Penobscot, and March 12, 1844, by additions from Piscataquis and Somerset. Contains 50 towns and 21 plantations. Area 6408 square miles.

Cumberland. Incorporated 1760. Originally embraced Franklin and parts of Oxford, Kennebec and Somerset. Contains 23 towns

and three cities. Area 1014 square miles.

Franklin. Incorporated March 20, 1838. Formerly a part of Cumberland County. Contains 19 towns and five plantations. Area 1764 square miles.

Hancock. Originally a part of Lincoln County. Portions taken in 1816 to form Penobscot, and in 1827 to form Waldo. Contains one city, 33 towns and three plantations. Area 1390 square miles.

Kennebec. Incorporated February 20, 1799. Formerly a part of Lincoln County. In 1809 the formation of Somerset County took four-fifths of its territory; Waldo took four towns in 1827; Franklin five towns in 1838; Androscoggin four towns in 1854. Contains 25 towns, four cities and one plantation. Area 880 square miles.

Knox. Incorporated in 1860. Named for General Henry Knox. Formerly a part of Lincoln and Waldo. Contains 15 towns, two

plantations and one city. Area 327 square miles.

Lincoln. Incorporated June 19, 1760. Formerly a part of York. Parted with some of its territory in the formation of Washington, Hancock, Kennebec, Waldo, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc. Contains 18 towns and one plantation. Area 520 square miles.

Oxford, Incorporated March 4, 1805. Formerly the northerly parts of York and Cumberland. The formation of Franklin took a large part of its territory and Androscoggin took two towns. Contains 35 towns, three plantations. Area 1981 square miles.

Penobscot. Incorporated February 15, 1816. Formerly a part of Hancock. The formation of Piscataquis took 13 towns and over

to the same of the same of the same of

40 townships. Contains 53 towns, eight plantations, three cities. Area 3254 square miles.

Piscataquis. Incorporated March 23, 1838. Formerly a part of Penobscot and Somerset. March 12, 1844, a portion of its wild land territory was annexed to Aroostook. Contains 20 towns, four plantations. Area 3626 square miles.

Sagadahoc. Incorporated April 4, 1854. Formerly a part of Lincoln. Contains nine towns and one city. Area 259 square miles.

Somerset. Incorporated March 1, 1809. Formerly the northern part of Kennebec. Portions of it have been ceded to Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook. Contains 25 towns, 15 plantations. Area 3831 square miles.

Waldo. Named in honor of General Samuel Waldo. Incorporated February 7, 1847. Formerly a part of Hancock. Territory enlarged January 22, 1828. Contains 25 towns and one city. Area 748 square miles.

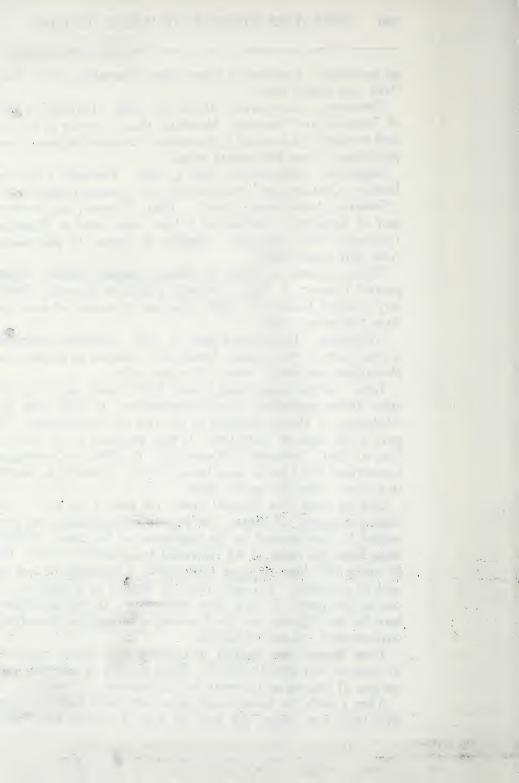
Washington. Incorporated June 25, 1789. Originally embraced a large part of what is now Aroostook. Contains 45 towns, four plantations, two cities. Area 2456 square miles.

York. Gorges named what is now York County and all of his other Maine possessions, New Somersetshire. In 1658 when the inhabitants of Maine submitted to the rule of Massachusetts, she gave it the name of Yorkshire. It then extended to the western limit of North Yarmouth in Casco Bay. In 1760 the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were taken from it. Contains 24 towns, two cities. Area 957 square miles.

Like the other New England States, the town is the unit of the state government of Maine. Its powers and privileges are prescribed by laws enacted by the Legislature of the State. Within these limits the rights of the individual are absolutely secure. He is, under this form of town government, a sovereign in fact as well as in theory. His only ruler or dictator is a majority of one of his peers. It is a pure democracy. It was established here by the Pilgrims and the Puritans, a heritage to them from our ancestors, the ancient Saxons.

These Saxons met together to consider and discuss questions of common and general interest. Their meeting or assembly was not one of subjects or followers, but of freemen.

After a while the farmers and others who were much occupied with their own affairs, got into the way of staying away alto-



gether. Those who had more leisure, or talent for such matters, went. Thus was developed in a crude way a governing class. Whenever rules were made, unfavorable or obnoxious to the others, they would go, assert their rights, undo what had been done and adjust things as best suited them.

Thus, from the earliest of these assemblies came the New England town meeting, from its later form then known as the Witenagemat, or the Meeting of the Wise Men, evolved the British Parliament and hence our National Congress and State Legislatures.

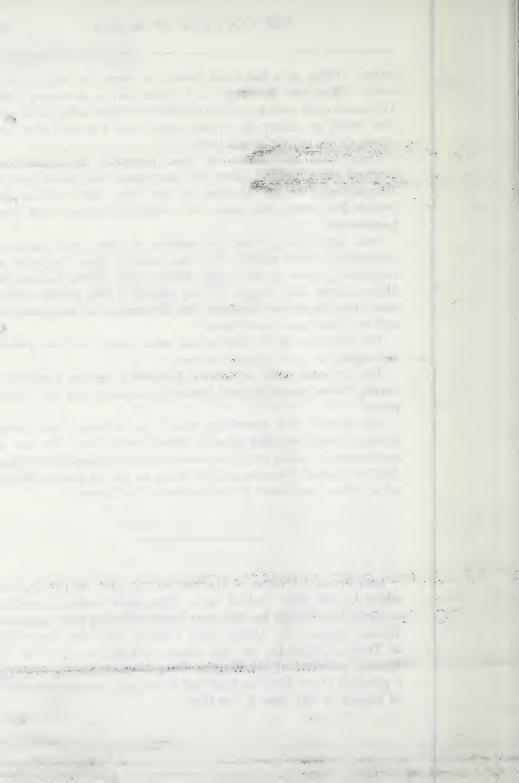
And, incidentally, from the custom of those old Saxons to occasionally revolt against their rule makers, grew the right of revolution, sacred to the Anglo Saxon race. From it came the Magna Carta, The English Bill of Rights, a free British Parliament, the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, and the American Constitution.

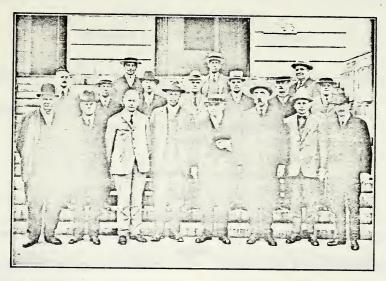
The plantation is the same as the town, except with less powers and rights.

The city acts under a Charter, granted it by the Legislature, having limited executive and legislative authority but no judicial power.

The County is a governing power, its authority and duties, however, being less than those of either town or city. Its seat of government is called the Shire town, where are the Court House, Jail, the County Records and the offices of all the county officers, all of whom are elected by the citizens of the County.

John Howard Powers of Machias sails on Dec. 29 for England where he will enter Oxford for a three years' course in medical studies. Mr. Powers has the great honor of having been appointed Rhodes scholar for Maine, thus assuring him the scholarship at Trinity College for the full course. He is the son of W. L. Powers, principal of Washington State Normal School, formerly a principal of the Fort Fairfield high school and also superintendent of schools in that town at one time.





Maine Centennial Commission.

Maine Centennial June 26-July 5, 1920

The rooth anniversary of Maine's entrance into the Union was celebrated at Portland, the opening day being Saturday, June 26th. The Historica! Day was Sunday, June 27th, when at 3 P. M. official historical exercises were held at the First Parish Church, Congress Street, near Monument Square. Hon, James Phinney Baxter, President of the Maine Historical Society, delivered the historical address, which was like all of his literary efforts, an able, instructive and entertaining document, and one of the most important additions to the history of Maine that have appeared in this centennial year. Notable guests present included Gov. Carl E. Milliken, his staff, his council, members of the Legislature, judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, and others prominent in the affairs of the State.

Each day was marked with observances, parades and entertainments appropriate for such an event, entertaining many thousands who attended the week's celebration.

Among the features were the Indian Village at Deering Oaks and the fish and game exhibit under the direction of Commissioner Willis E. Parsons at Riverton Park, which were open every day. At the Exposition Building on Park Avenue was an exhibit representing many of the industries of the State.

This was all under the direction of the following committies:



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The Coast of Maine

From Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, the broad entrance of the Gulf of Maine, is 200 miles wide, and it is 100 miles across from each of these capes to the corresponding end of the Maine coast at Kittery and Quoddy. Thus, Maine squarely faces the gulf's wide seaward opening, while to the east and west, beyond her bounds, stretch its two great offshoots, the Bays of Fundy and of Massachusetts. The latter and lesser bay presents a south shore, built mostly of sands and gravel in bluffs, and beaches, and a north shore of bold and enduring rocks—both already overgrown with seaside hotels and cottages. The Bay of Fundy, on the other hand, is little resorted to as yet for pleasure; its shores in many parts are grandly high and bold, but its waters are moved by such ruching tides and its coasts are so frequently wrapped in fog that it will doubtless long remain a comparatively

unfrequented region.

Along the coast of Maine scenery and climate change from the Massachusetts to the Fundy type. At Boston the average temperature of July is 70 degrees; at Eastport it is 61 degrees. No such coolness is to be found along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod southward, and this summer freshness of the air must always be an irresistible attraction to many thousand dwellers in hot cities. Again, in contrast with the low beaches farther south, the scenery of the Maine coast is exceedingly interesting and refreshing. The mere map of it is most attractive. From the Piscataqua River, a deep estuary whose swift tides flow through an archipelago of rocks and lesser islands, to Cape Elizabeth, a broad wedge of rock pushed out to sea as though to mark the entrance to Portland Harbor, the coast is already rich in varied scenery; but there another type, wilder more intricate and picturesque, begins. Casco Bay, with its many branches running inland and its seawardstretching peninsulas and islands is the first of a succession of bays, thoroughfares, and reaches which line the coast almost unceasingly to Quoddy. The mainland becomes lost behind a maze of rock-bound islands; the salt water penetrates by deep and narrow channels into the very woods, ebbs and flows in and out of hundreds of lonely, unfrequented harbors, discovers countless hidden nooks and coves. Sand beaches become rare, and great and small "sea walls" of rounded stones or pebbles take their place. Except

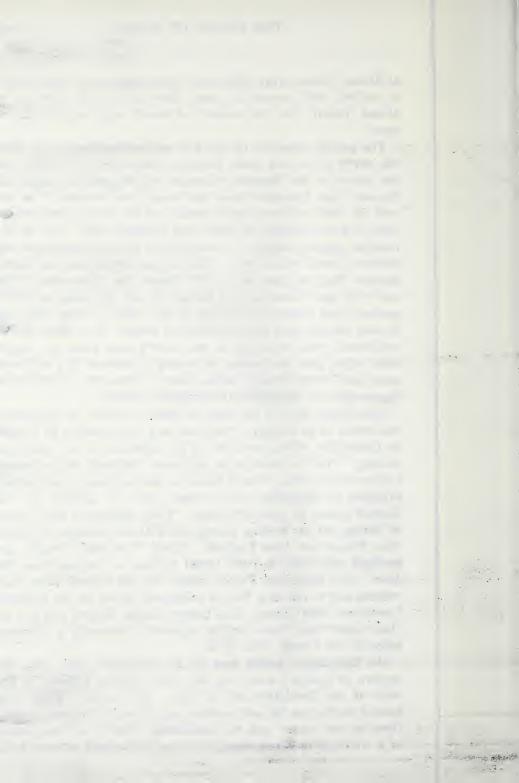


at Mount Desert, great cliffs occur, but seldom until Grand Manan is reached, while mountains come down only to the open sea at Mount Desert; but the variety of lesser topographic forms is great.

The general aspect of the coast is wild and untamable, an effect due partly to its own rocky character and stormswept ledges, but yet more to the changed character of the coastal vegetation. Bevond Cape Elizabeth capes and islands are wooded, if at all, with the dark, stiff cresting of spruce and fir, interspersed perhaps with pine and fringed by birch and mountain ash. One by one tamiliar species disappear as the coast is traversed eastward, and northern forms replace them. The red pine first appears on Massachusetts Bay, the gray pine at Mt. Desert; the Arbor-vitae it first met with near Kennebec; the balsam fir and the black and white spruces show themselves nowhere to the south of Cape Ann, nor do they abound until Cape Elizabeth is passed. It is these somber coniferous woods crowding to the water's edge along the rugged shore which give the traveler his strong impression of a wild subarctic land where strange Indian names-Pemaquid, Megunticook, Eggemoggin. or Schoodic-are altogether fitting.

The human story of the coast of Maine is almost as picturesque and varied as its scenery. The coast was first explored by Samuel de Champlain, whose narrative of his adventure is still delightful reading. Fruitless attempts at settlement followed, led by French knights at St. Croix, French Jesuits at Mount Desert; and English cavaliers at Sagadahoc; all of them years in advance of the English colony in New Plymouth. Then followed a long period of fishing and fur trading, during which Maine belonged to neither New France nor New England. Rival Frenchmen fought and besieged each other in truly feudal fashion at Penobscot and St. John. The numerous French names on the eastern coast bear witness still to the long French occupation there; as, for instance, Grand and Petit Manan, Bois Bubert, Monts Deserts and Isle au Hault, and Burnt Coat—English apparently, but really a mistransiation of the French, Cote Brule.

No Englishmen settled east of the Penobscot until after the capture of Quebec; when they did, more fighting followed in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. The settlers fished and hunted, cut hay on the salt marches, and timber in the great woods; then, in later times, took to shipbuilding. These, the occupations of a wild and timbered coast, still form its business in great part.



The fisheries are an abiding resource and fleets of more than two hundred graceful vessels may be often seen in port together, waiting the end of a storm. Hunting is carried on at certain seasons in the eastern counties, where deer are numerous, and innumerable inland lakes and streams are full of trout. The large pines and spruces of the shore woods have long since been cut, but Bangor still sends down the Penobscot a fleet of lumber schooners, loaded from the interior, every time the wind blows from the north.

It was in the early sixties that what may be called the discovery of the picturesqueness, the wild beauty and refreshing character of the Maine coast took place. Then, through the resort to it of a few well-known landscape painters, the poor hamlet of Bar Harbor leaped into sudden fame and it became evident that the whole coast had an important destiny before it as a resort and summer home. Now, summer hotels are scattered all along its shores to Frenchmans Bay, and colonies of summer villas already occupy many of the more accessible capes and islands.

The spectacle of thousands upon thousands of people spending several weeks or months of summer in healthful life by the seashore is very pleasant, but there is danger lest this human flood so overflow and occupy the limited stretch of coast which it invades as to rob it of that flavor of wildness which hitherto has constituted its most refreshing charm. Yet it is not the tide of life itself, abundant though it be, which can work the scene such harm. A surfbeaten headland may be crowned by a lighthouse tower without losing its dignity and impressiveness; a lonely fiord shut in by dark woods, where the fog lingers in wreaths as it comes and goes, still may make its strong imaginative appeal when fisher--men build their huts upon its shore and ply their trade. But the inescapable presence of a life, an architecture and a landscape architecture alien to the spirit of the place may take from it an inspirational and recreative value for work-wearied men no economic terms can measure.

The United States have but this one short stretch of Atlantic seacoast where a pleasant summer climate and real picturesqueness of scenery are to be found together; can nothing be done to preserve for the use and enjoyment of the great body of the people in the centuries to come some fine parts at least of this seaside wilderness of Maine.



MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN TO CONDUCTED BY AUGUSTUS O. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL TEACHERS AND PUPILS

CONDUCTED BY AUGUSTUS O.

THOMAS, STATE SUPERINTENDERS AND PUPILS

ENT OF SCHOOLS, AUGUSTA, ME.

LOCAL HISTORY STUDIES

It would be fine if advanced students could be induced to take an active interest, both in current history and in the history of their communities from the sources. The history class might take the form of a historical society for this purpose. Quite a number of teachers throughout the state are interested in the local history project and several very fine books have been sent into the office. In some instances the books are the projects of individual pupils while in others, as in the case of the town of Hiram in Miss Rankin's school, the work is a community affair and represents the school.

Camera clubs may be organized for the purpose of photographing interesting people, beautiful pieces of scenery, historic old buildings, buildings which show the growth and spirit of the times, actual conditions which ought to be remedied, and conditions which stand for thrift and enterprise. These photographs should be collected and mounted, placed in the local historical museum or in special books prepared by pupils.

This page is open to contributions from teachers in regard to local historic facts or methods of work. Pupils who have made special investigations on historic data could report their findings through this column. I hope it will be possible for many teachers to contribute from the work they are doing. This will include the rural schools as well as the higher grades in cities. I hope to give each month a few of the best compositions from the children. It was my intention when announcing the plan of the historic project to have the teachers send in the best work in their schools and put into pamphlet form the work of the pupils, giving each pupil credit for the historic paragraph.

The geography of the State of Maine is especially interesting and should be emphasized in all of the schools. Outline maps should be made by the pupils, and the chief features of the state worked into the maps. This should be done until the children

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are so familiar with the data that they can make the maps from memory. Considerable drill is necessary in tracing outlines, but it is astonishing how quickly children will become skillful in map drawing, especially those who have some degree of conception for form and size.

There are some copies of One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine which may be secured by teachers. Write to the department if you desire a copy.

Teachers who wish to take up the project method of studying history will do well to observe the following outline:

I. Take sheets of paper of almost any size. Wrapping paper which comes from the store, cut into uniform sizes, ironed until smooth, bound together in some suitable form will cost nothing to speak of and will present a good means of preserving the work. In making the study of the town the date of organization should be noted, when settled, changes in boundary, historic places if any within the town, old land marks, important events, brief account of the development of education, high schools, academies, etc., distinguished citizens, etc. The centennial year will add a great deal of interest and presents a good time in which to create an interest. Many children if given a little direction will proceed under their own guidance and produce some very meritorious work.

EXCERPTS FROM PUPIL'S BOOKS ON LOCAL HISTORY

Frieda Hatch, a pupil in the 9th grade of Castine Grammar School, writes a very interesting account of the early history of Fort George. The following is taken from her graphic description of the capture of General Peleg Wadsworth, one of the famous prisoners of that fort.

"That year General Peleg Wadsworth, a very brave general, was given command of the Eastern Division of Maine. He, in particular was very anxious to take Fort George but he, too, always found it too strongly guarded to take. He rented a small house at Thomaston and brought his young wife and two small children to live there. The neighbors formed his only guard.

"The British at Bagaduce learned that he was very poorly guarded and Lieutenant Stockton with fifteen British Red Coats was sent to capture him. They arrived at Thomaston at mid-

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night in a small vessel and made their way to General Wadsworth's home. It was the dead of winter, bitterly cold, with the house almost buried in drifts. Lieutenant Stockton's men stealthily surrounded the house. All was quiet. The officer gave the order to fire one volley and shoot anyone who tried to escape. This they did and then broke into the house. All was confusion now. Windows were broken and doors torn from the hinges, furniture shattered and ornaments scattered over the rooms. Peleg's faithful guard was shot down at his master's door. General Wadsworth, armed with a brace of pistols and a flint lock musket, fought bravely and fiercely, but the fight was short. was pressed back, but dropping his pistols and seizing a bayonet they were kept off a little longer, but he was fast becoming weaker, and when he received a bullet in his right arm just above the elbow he gave up entirely. The British soldiers helped him on with his clothes and threw a blanket over this wounded arm, then he was marched away."

.The following paragraphs make up the introduction to the the chapter entitled. "Settlement of Hiram" in the book which was prepared by Miss Rankin's school.

"The town of Hiram, named for Hiram, King of Tyre, was incorporated June 14, 1814. Its number in the state being one hundred sixty-eight, and one of the first in Saco Valley.

"Nestling among the foothills of the White Mountains, thirty-seven miles from Portland, on the banks of the winding Saco, which makes a drop of some seventy feet over the ledges and boulders, it is not difficult to understand why the pioneers fell in love with the beautiful spot which they chose for their future homes."

In her book, "Early History of Castine," Esther M. Parker gives an account of the exploration of Castine and the surrounding country. She says,

"In 1654 Baron Jean Vincient St. Castine sailed up the Penobscot in a birch bark canoe with Wenamout (an Indian boy).

"The reason that Jean came to Pentagoet was, that he was working for King Louis IX of France. They were having trouble



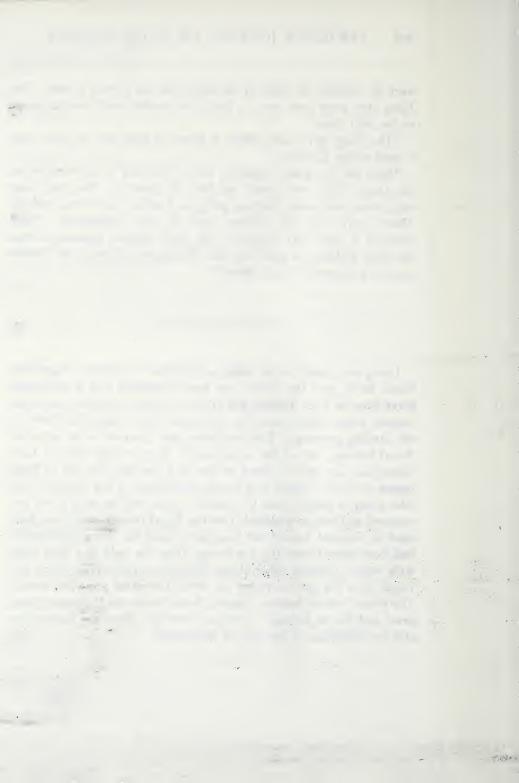
over in America on some of the land that the French owned. The King sent some men over to settle the trouble and Jean happened to be with them.

"The King gave each officer a piece of land and he gave Jean

a part called Quebec.

"Jean did not know anything about this land so he went to an old Jesuit Priest who could tell him all about it. The very next day there were some Indians going to Quebec (as it was called). There were two old Indians and the boy Wenamout. They traveled a long way together and then became separated from the older Indians, so that Jean and Wenamout sailed up the Penobscot in a borrowed birch canoe."

Lying on a shelf in the office of Charles T. Jackson, Sagadahoc block, Bath, says the Times, are some grapeshot and a cannonball given him by J. G. Falcon, the diver who put in the ball and socket jointed water pipe across the Kennebec from Sagadahoc ferry to city landing years ago. The munitions were from out of the schooner Royal George, one of the squadron of three vessels built on Lake Champlain and sunk in about 20 feet of water near the city of Burlington in 1776. Falcon was laying waterpipes on the bottom of the lake when he heard about this sunken vessel and he went down and removed all kinds of material from the Royal George which had been sunk by General Arnold and in order to keep her down great stones had been placed over the hatchways after the hold had been filled with water. Among other things brought to the surface from this vessel were the gun carriages on which the naval guns had rested. The trio of vessels built by General Arnold were the Revenge, Enterprise and Royal Savage. The gun carriages from the George are still on exhibition in the city of Burlington.



SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

A NEW FEATURE.

In this issue we begin publishing a department for the use of Maine schools, their superintendents, teachers and pupils. This will be conducted by Dr. Thomas, the State Superintendent of Schools, and we are glad to announce that arrangements have been made by which it will remain a permanent feature of the Journal.

As a school medium for the interchange of news regarding local history research, the publication of short sketches by pupils, the result of such research work, suggestions by teachers and school officers along these lines, etc., we believe it will be of inestimable value to the schools as well as entertaining and of much interest to the general public.

We hope it may meet with the approval and co-operation of all and everyone.

Educators, publicists and all others who are constantly studying the promotion of whatever is in the interests of the public welfare, are united in their conclusions that the youth of our country, whether native or foreign born, must be taught the principles of Americanism; that this is fundamental, and whatever will tend to promote its spirit must be augmented whenever and wherever it may be possible.

The basis of patriotism is an enduring love for one's country. Obviously, then, when the boy or girl begins to believe that their own hamlet is of greater interest to them than any other spot in the world, the first step in developing patriotism in their souls has been taken.

When from their teachers they learn that the history of the old highway over which they travel to school is of interest, that it unfolds a remarkable tale of human life in the days which are passed, they are then and there assimilating impressions and thoughts which will help to make them immune from the pestilence of whatever is un-American.

All agree that history in general, the history of the race, of civilization and human progress, is the most essential study for both the old and the young to pursue. It is the Bible of Statesmanship; the Square and Compass of politics, the creator of lofty ideals in the course of good government.

In viewing the subject from this angle it is impossible to conceive of any excuse for Maine people neglecting the study of Maine history either in school or out of it.

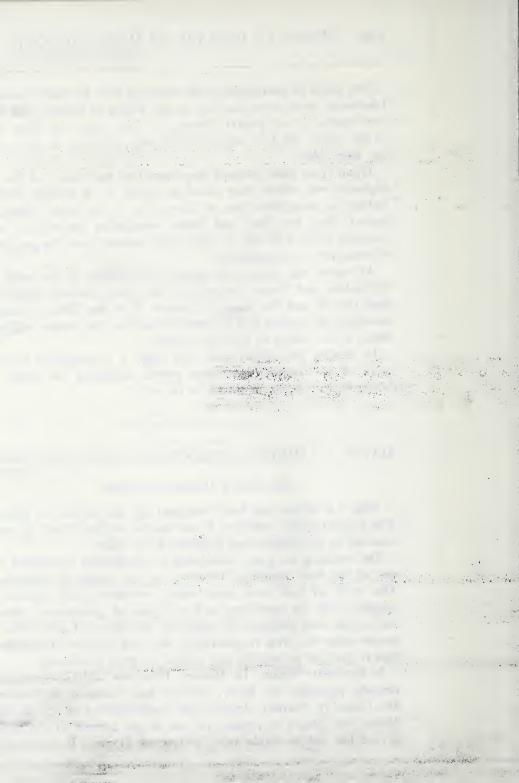
MAINE, ITS HISTORY, RESOURCES AND GOVERNMENT

By GLENN WENDELL STARKEY

This is a School text book, designed for the Schools of Maine. The Journal gladly welcomes it and doubts not that it will be well received by the teachers and students of our State.

The teaching of good citizenship is everywhere recognized as one of the most important functions of our system of education. The study of local and state history, resources, and industries, together with the machinery and principles of government, offers one of the best methods for inspiring our boys and girls with a proper sense of civic responsibility and civic pride. These combine to produce an attitude that makes for good citizenship.

In his book, "Maine, Its History, Resources and Government," recently published by Silver, Burdett and Company of Boston, Mr. Glenn W. Starkey, deputy state superintendent of schools for Maine, has sought to present for use in the schools of the state a readable and teachable word picture of Maine. It contains a



brief historical survey of the state from its earliest settlement up to the celebration of its centennial of statehood. Then follows a most interesting section devoted to Maine geography, transportation and industry. The last part of the book is divided into chapters which show how each unit of government—the town, the county and the state is organized for the conducting of public business.

In addition there are two chapters, one of which gives a very brief history of education in Maine and the other a fairly comprehensive survey of the present school system of the state. These chapters are of special value for future reference as showing clearly the development of the whole educational system up to a particular time.

While Mr. Starkey's book is intended primarily as a text book for the upper grammar grades and the high school it is equally interesting to those who no longer attend school and already is making its way into hundreds of homes. Throughout its pages is found a note of pride in Maine men and women, Maine institutions and Maine opportunities. It will serve to stimulate much thought along lines that should be emphasized by those who are truly interested to see our state assume its proper place in the regard of its own citizens and likewise will contribute not a little to the cause of making Maine better known everywhere.

Our notice to subscribers that under present conditions we shall be obliged to raise the price of the Journal to \$2.00, beginning with the first (Jan. Feb. March) quarter of the next and ninth volume, appears to be meeting with the sincere approval of our patrons.

We have already received many letters to this effect. The following are excerpts from some of them:

FRANCIS H. CLERGUE, Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Editor and Publisher:

Two dollars is a bargain price for your Journal.

Here is my cheque for \$12.00 in payment for subscriptions according to list enclosed.



W. J. KNOWLTON, Portland, Me.

I take pleasure in enclosing my check for \$2.00 in renewal of my subscription to Sprague's Journal of History, which I consider very valuable.

CHIEF JUSTICE CORNISH, Augusta, Me.

I have read your statement in the last number of the Journal and your problem with its three branches. It seems to me that the only thing to do is to put the price at two dollars. It is perfectly reasonable for the character of the publication, and I sincerely hope that you will do this, because I believe your friends and the friends of the cause will give their approval.

U. S. SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD, Washington, D. C.

Copy of your Journal came to hand this morning. And in my busy life I always find time to read this as soon as it appears.

I notice on the first page A Frank Talk By The Publisher. And I hasten to say that whatever policy you may decide to pursue, reckon me as a subscriber. Send me invoice for the subscription and it will be passed on immediately, even though it cost five times as much as at present.

I read the Journal every month with great interest and file the copies for further reference. I know many men like myself who do the same, and who welcome the arrival of the Journal with pleasure.

JUDGE CLARENCE HALE, Portland, Me.

I have just read your "Frank Talk by the Publisher" in the first part of your November number of your Journal of Maine History. I hope you will not give it up. I will not only keep on my subscription, but will be ready to be assessed something each year rather than have the Journal given up. Those who like to study Maine history are greatly indebted to you for your publication.

FREDERICK R. DYER, Buckfield, Me.

I received the "Journal" today and read your "plain statement" with interest. I feel you are justified in asking your readers to assist you in this way. It would certainly be a loss to the State if you were obliged to discontinue the publication of the Journal and I hope a great number will quickly respond to your appeal.

I enclose my check for \$2.00 and will you kindly enter my subscription to the Journal for the coming year.

L. W. WOLFF, New York City.

In response to the "Call to Arms" in the last number of your "Journal" I herewith enclose check for \$5 for a two years' renewal of my subscription, boping that the other loyal friends of your interesting and valuable publication will also raily to its support.



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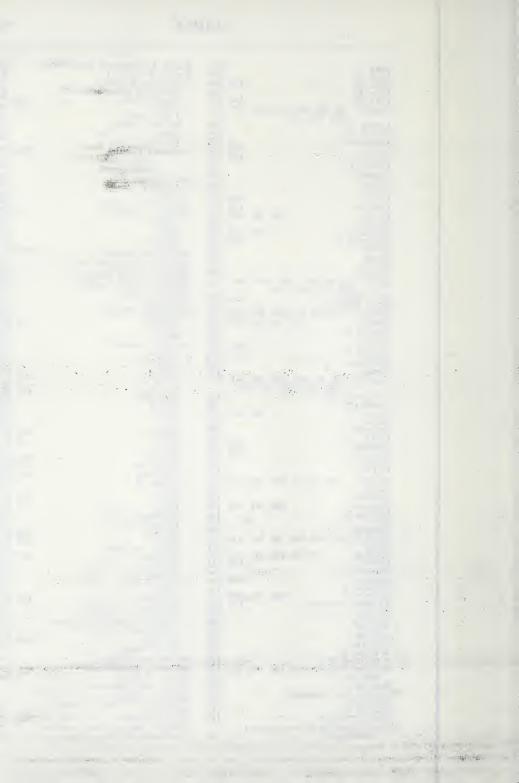
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THE EMPTY SLEEVE.

BY DAVID BARKER.

By the moon's pale light, to this gazing throng, Let me tell one tale, let me sing one song—'Tis a tale devoid of an aim or plan, 'Tis a simple song of a one arm man:
Till this very hour I could ne'er believe
What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve—
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells in a silent tone to all
Of a country's need and a country's call,
Of a kiss and a tear for a child and wife,
And a hurried march for a nation's life;
Till this very hour would you e'er believe
What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve—
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells of a battle-field gore.

Of the saber's clash, of the cannon's roar,

Of the deadly charge—of the bugle's note,

Of a gurg'ing sound in a foreman's throat,

Of the whizzing grape—of the fiery shell,

Of a scene which mimics the scenes of hell:

Till this very hour who could e'er believe

What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve—

What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

Though it points to a myriad wounds and scars, Yet it tells that a flag, with the stripes and stars. In God's own chosen time will take

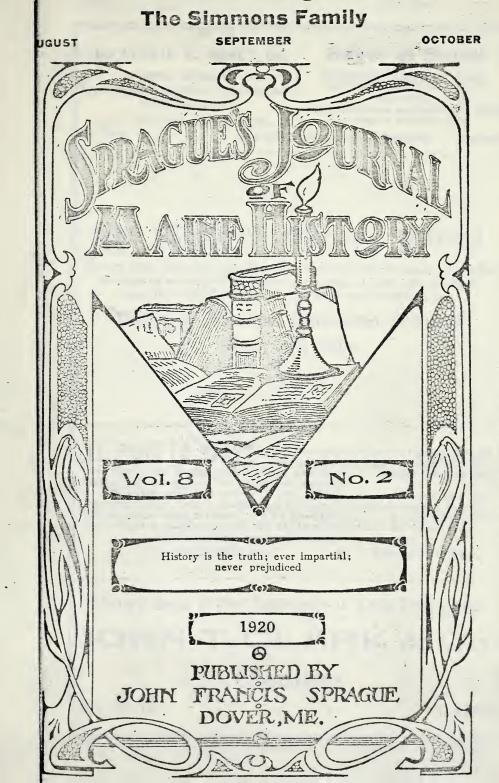
Each place of the rag with the rattle-snake.

And it points to a time when that flag will wave
O'er a land where there breathes no cowering slave;
To the top of the skies let us all then heave
One proud hurrah for the empty sleeve!

For the one arm man and the empty sleeve!

For biographical sketch of this author see Journal, Vol. 3, p. 181.

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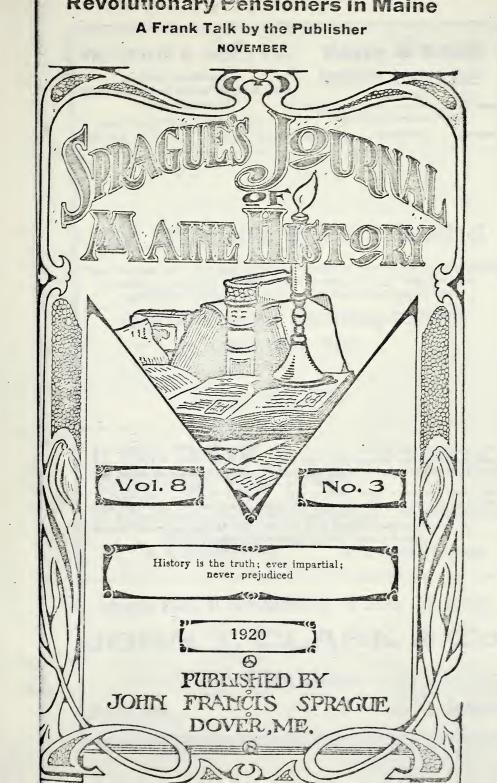
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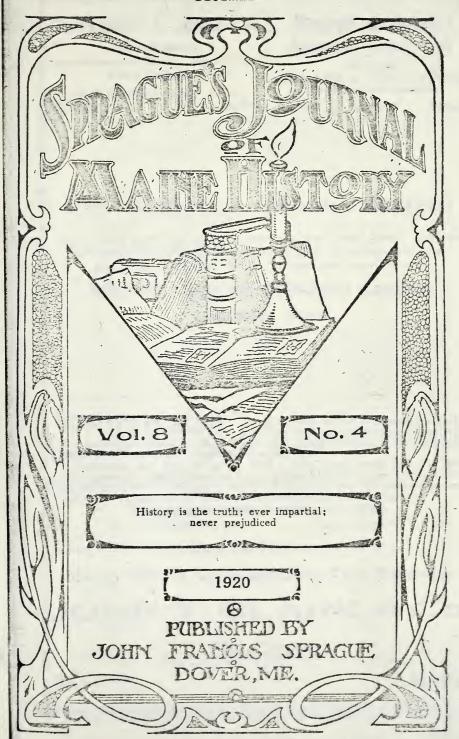
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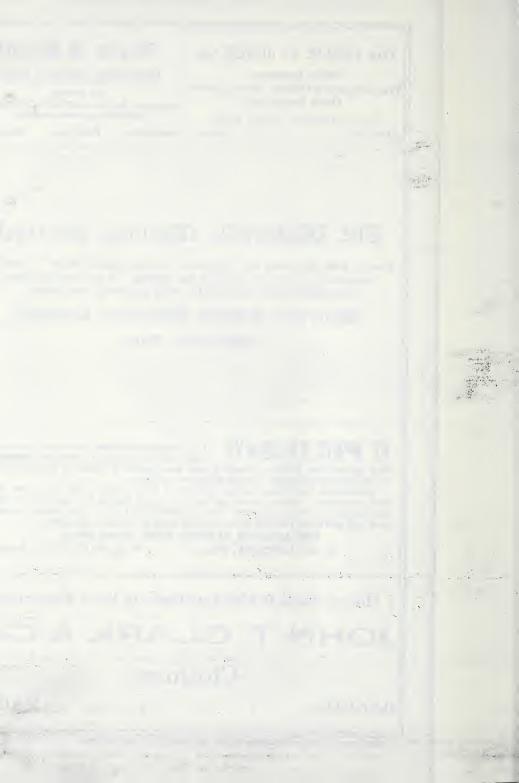
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